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CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1914.

00134716

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
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CONTENTS.

		PAGES
PART I.—CIVIL.		
Report of the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., Government Agent, Western Province ..	A	1–15
Report of Mr. R. A. G. Festing on the Kalutara District		15–29
Report of the Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Government Agent, Central Province	B	1–25
Report of Mr. M. Stevenson on the Matale District		25–26
Report of Mr. A. W. Seymour on the Nuwara Eliya District		26–34
Report of the Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings, Government Agent, Southern Province	C	1–11
Report of Mr. G. F. R. Browning on the Matara District		12–18
Report of Mr. E. T. Millington on the Hambantota District		19–26
Report of Mr. B. Horsburgh, Government Agent, Northern Province	D	1– 9
Report of Mr. J. D. Brown on the Mannar District		10–13
Report of Mr. E. T. Hughes on the Mullaittivu District		14–20
Report of Mr. B. Hill, Government Agent, Eastern Province	E	1–12
Report of Mr. T. Reid on the Trincomalee District		12–18
Report of Mr. C. R. Cumberland, Government Agent, North-Western Province	F	1–10
Report of Mr. H. W. Codrington on the Puttalam-Chilaw District		10–20
Report of Mr. B. Constantine, Government Agent, North-Central Province	G	1–12
Report of Mr. F. Bartlett, Government Agent, Province of Uva	H	1–10
Report of Mr. R. N. Thaine, Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa	I	1–20
Report of Mr. H. A. Burden on the Kegalla District		21–26
Report of the Hon. Mr. W. C. S. Ingles, Acting Surveyor-General	J	1–10
Report of Mr. J. M. Davies, Acting Settlement Officer	K	1–84
Report of Mr. W. L. Kindersley, Registrar-General, on the Vital Statistics of 1914 ..	L	1–78
Report of Mr. H. C. Cottle, Government Printer	M	1– 6
Report of the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., on the Immigration and Quarantine Department .	N	1–14
Report of the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., Chairman of the Colombo Port Commission ..	O	1–12
PART II.—REVENUE.		
Report of the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., Principal Collector of Customs	A	1–56
Report of Mr. A. C. Allnutt, Acting Excise Commissioner	B	1–30
Report of Mr. F. J. Smith, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	C	1–15
Report of Mr. G. P. Greene, General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway	D	1– 8
Report of Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Acting Conservator of Forests	E	1– 8
PART III.—JUDICIAL.		
Report of Mr. T. F. Garvin, Solicitor-General, on the Judicial Statistics of 1914 ..	A	1–26
Report of Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of Police	B	1–18
Report of Major A. de Wilton, Inspector-General of Prisons	C	1–14
Report of Mr. W. L. Kindersley, Registrar-General, on Deeds	D	1– 5
Report of Mr. W. L. Kindersley, Registrar-General, on Companies, Trade Marks, &c. ..	E	1– 3
PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.		
Report of Mr. J. Harward, Director of Education	A	1–30
Report of the Hon. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c.	B	1–12
Report of Mr. R. N. Lyne, Director of Agriculture	C	1–40
Report of Mr. N. Wickramaratne on Co-operative Credit Societies	C	41–50
Report of Mr. G. A. Joseph, Acting Director of the Colombo Museum	D	1– 8
Report of Dr. J. Pearson, Marine Biologist	E	1–23
Report of Mr. G. W. Sturgess, Government Veterinary Surgeon	F	1– 6
Report of Mr. K. C. Browning, Government Analyst	G	1– 3
PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.		
Report of Mr. T. H. Chapman, Director of Public Works	A	1–24
Report of Mr. J. A. Balfour, Director of Irrigation	B	1–16
Report of Mr. P. T. Dirckze, Acting Inspector of Mines	D	1– 4
Report of Mr. M. R. Atkins, Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works	E	1– 4
Report of Mr. N. Woodhouse, Inspector of Factories	F	1– 3

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1914.

PART I.—CIVIL.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Area, 1,432 square miles.
Population { Inclusive of Colombo Town, 1,145,347.
Exclusive of Colombo Town, 897,950.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

Area, 808¼ square miles.
Population { Inclusive of Colombo Town, 675,366.
Exclusive of Colombo Town, 427,969.

I.—Official Changes and Events connected with the Kachcheri.

Mr. H. R. Freeman acted as Government Agent from August 12, 1913, until July 22, 1914, when the writer succeeded him.

Mr. H. W. Milligan filled the post of Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, from July 29, 1913, till September 26, 1914, when he went on leave and joined the Ceylon Contingent. The post was not filled until the beginning of 1915.

Mr. R. G. Saunders resumed duties as Office Assistant on September 28, 1914, but was transferred to the Censor's Office on December 23.

The Cadets attached to the Kachcheri during the year were Messrs. A. N. Hutt, L. L. Hunter, and L. D. C. Hughes.

Mr. David Perera, Mudaliyar of the Gate, retired from the post of Mudaliyar of Siyane Korale East after long service, and Mr. J. P. Obeyesekere was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Simon Richard Fonseka, J.P., U.P.M., on his retirement from the Mudaliyarship of Salpiti Korale was succeeded by Mr. D. E. Wijeysekere, Inspector of Police.

The most important event of the year was the outbreak of war with Germany. There was no panic, but trade was naturally affected, especially during the early months of the war. The fluctuation in the price of copra during the year was somewhat as follows :—

1914.	Highest. Rs. c.	Lowest. Rs. c.	Average. Rs. c.
January	98 0 ..	89 0 ..	90 0
February	92 25 ..	90 0 ..	91 12
March	90 50 ..	83 0 ..	86 75
April	86 50 ..	83 75 ..	85 12½
May	85 0 ..	79 25 ..	82 12
June	78 75 ..	71 25 ..	75 0
July	76 75 ..	73 0 ..	74 87
August	67 25 ..	41 0 ..	54 12
September	63 50 ..	46 0 ..	54 75
October	61 25 ..	50 50 ..	55 87
November	70 0 ..	56 0 ..	63 0
December	77 0 ..	67 0 ..	72 0

There was no shortage of food supplies, and the prices charged in the Western Province towards the end of the year, though higher than before the war, were under the circumstances, with few exceptions, not excessive, and not beyond the means of the people.

At the commencement of the war it was considered advisable to maintain as close a watch as possible along the coast, and this work was efficiently carried out for several weeks by the headmen and by a few assistant headmen specially appointed. Every one was desirous of helping, and the universal display of loyalty was most gratifying.

Despite the fact that a considerable number of people lost their ordinary employment owing to the reduction of the number of hands employed in the factories, there were no acute cases of distress in the district.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1913–14 (15 months) was :—

	Rs. c.
Exclusive of land sales	4,412,275 80
Land sales	168,832 55
Total ..	4,581,107 35

The revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1912–13 (12 months) was :—

	Rs. c.
Exclusive of land sales	3,300,453 20
Land sales	105,481 91
Total ..	3,405,935 11

The expenditure for the year 1913–14 (15 months) was Rs. 163,522·04.
The expenditure for the year 1912–13 (12 months) was Rs. 123,627·01.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Food Supply.—This consists of rice, fish, meat, jak, plantains, coconuts, vegetables, and fruit. During the year the supply was abundant, but after the declaration of war the prices of food stuffs went up somewhat. The paddy crops were very satisfactory, and the improved prices after the outbreak of the war stimulated the cultivation of this crop, so that the area under paddy considerably increased. Most of the rice consumed was, however, as usual, imported. The cultivation of vegetables might with advantage to all concerned be greatly extended. The coconut crops were good, but there was a great slump in prices when hostilities began. The market had, however, in great measure recovered before the end of the year. The catch of fish was satisfactory, and there was no shortage in this staple article of diet.

Industries.—As stated above, the war had a very bad effect for some time on the products of the coconut palm, with the result that wages were reduced and the number of hands restricted; by the end of the year matters had improved, and most of the factories were again working and employing nearly the usual number of hands, but the wages paid were still below the rate prevailing prior to the war.

The plumbago market, which was very dull before the war, became still worse, and scarcely any business was done. This threw out of work a considerable number of persons, mostly women and children, engaged in sorting this mineral, but they appear to have found some occupation elsewhere, or to have bread-winners able to provide for their pressing needs, as no cases of acute distress have been brought to my notice.

The rubber industry has not been much affected by the war, there being but little difference in the prices prevailing before and after its declaration. But as a precautionary measure the estates have reduced expenditure on works of improvement, and this has in some measure affected the villager, as there has not been the same demand for his labour.

Carpentry, an industry which is carried on by a very large number of people throughout the district, has been much affected, especially at Moratuwa. The minor industries, such as brasswork and lace-making, have also suffered, owing to the reduction in the number of passengers visiting Colombo with money to spend.

Co-operative credit societies appear to be increasing in numbers, especially in Alutkuru Korale North and Hewagam korale.

IV.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The general health was fairly satisfactory. There were no floods, and there was not nearly as much fever as in the preceding year.

Less pleasing were the outbreaks of epidemic diseases, viz., cholera, plague, and smallpox. Cases of smallpox occurred in all the divisions of the district; plague in Hewagam korale, Siyane Korale West, Alutkuru Korale South, and Colombo Mudaliyar's division; cholera in Colombo Mudaliyar's division, Alutkuru Korale South, and Siyane Korale West.

The cases of plague and smallpox appear to have been introduced from Colombo. The small town of Peliyagoda had one case of smallpox, a few cases of plague in March, and a serious outbreak of cholera in the months of January to March. Early attention should be given to this insanitary town, which suffers from its low-lying position and from the want of a good water supply. Plans are being drawn up for its improvement, but unless some help is voted by the Legislative Council many years must pass before this town can be made sanitary, its own resources being very limited.

All these outbreaks were checked by the timely precautions taken by the sanitary authorities and local headmen, who have co-operated well and done good work in this connection.

Chickenpox was prevalent, and there were numerous cases of dysentery and enteric fever. The last two named diseases were particularly rife in Moratuwa, owing to the very unhealthy conditions under which a large section of the community lives, and to the prevalence of the repulsive and insanitary pig system of scavenging latrines. Wider powers in respect of dry-earth conservancy have now been given by the Legislature to the Local Boards, and early steps will be taken to deal with some of the worst areas in Moratuwa.

During the year the number of consumers of opium was reduced by the death of 67. New certificates were issued in the case of 8 persons.

V.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Cases of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease occurred in all the divisions. The worst outbreak of rinderpest was in Siyane Korale West, where 1,502 head of cattle belonging to 41 villages were affected between March and November. 910 cases proved fatal. The total number of cases of rinderpest in the Colombo District was 3,448, of which 1,485 died. Hoof-and-mouth disease seldom proves fatal.

These outbreaks of rinderpest are traceable in most cases to Colombo town, and until more stringent measures are adopted regarding the quarantine of animals imported from India and regarding cattle galas in Colombo, the Island will always be exposed to ravages by this disease.

VI.—THE DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The District School Committee consisted of the Government Agent; the Director of Education; Henry A. Perera, Atapattu Mudaliyar; L. de Livera, Mudaliyar of Siyane Korale West; Very Rev. Father J. Brault; Rev. J. W. Balding; Rev. W. J. Noble; Mr. W. A. de Silva; and Mr. Charles Batuwantuduwe.

Two meetings of the District School Committee were held during the year, and much other business was done by circulation of papers.

The following school buildings are now nearing completion: the Udatuttiripitiya boys' vernacular school, the Walpola girls' vernacular school, the Gehenuwala boys' vernacular school, and the Yatiyana boys' vernacular school. The construction of the Kuligedera girls' vernacular school and the Mugurugampola girls' vernacular school was also put in hand. There is still much demand for the extension of accommodation in many schools.

At a meeting held in November the question of providing permanent buildings for the schools at Padukka, Kiriwattuduwa, Wigoda, and Malwana was considered and votes passed, but owing to retrenchment a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the Government grant was paid back to the Treasurer, and the proposals in connection with these schools had to be temporarily abandoned.

A sum of Rs. 7,997 was spent during the year on repairing the school buildings.

It was decided to revert to the original "type plan" of school buildings, which, though slightly more expensive, is much more convenient than the second type plan.

During the year the appointment of nine attendance officers was sanctioned and the posts filled up. The cost of attendance officers is a heavy drain on the funds of the Committee, but a majority of the members were of opinion that the expenditure would be well justified by the results.

Village Committee Works.

The new Village Tribunal buildings at Wattala, Kanuwana, Katana, Urapola, and Pugoda are very good and suitable court-houses. Those at Minuwangoda, Gampaha, Hanwella, and Gangodawila are old, but fairly good. It has been decided to build a new Village Tribunal outside of the Local Board limits of Minuwangoda. The building at Gampaha has been taken over by Government on payment of its assessed value, and a new Village Tribunal in its place will be built at Galahitiyawa. The Village Tribunal at Henaratgoda was a leased building, now no longer available, and court is being held for the present in the Public Works Department bungalow. The Village Tribunal at Wellampitiya is a temporary building: steps are being taken to acquire the site and erect a more suitable court-house. The buildings at Aturugiriya, Mahara, Kaduwela, and Mugurugampola are not good, but will last for some years more. A good site for the Village Tribunal at Honnantara was acquired in 1912, but funds are not available at present to put up a permanent building. The Village Committee of Ambatalenpahala has decided to acquire a small piece of land at Butgamuwa junction and erect a small market thereon. This is a step in the right direction, as it is very desirable to provide accommodation of this nature and remove the basket women and traders from the road, the traffic on which they tend to obstruct.

The Village Committee roads in this district are very numerous. Quite a large number are in good order, but many of them still require a few bridges or culverts to make them available for through traffic. In recent years a number of bridges have been provided out of the vote allowed to the Government Agent for village works, but an increase in this vote is urgently required, as several of the bridges most badly wanted are over streams of considerable width. The bridge on the Village Committee road from Ganemulla station to Kirindiwita over the Uruwal-oya at Makalangomuwa is a case in point. If built it will enable this road to become an important feeder for Ganemulla station. During 1914 the Widiyawatta road bridge was completed, and contracts given out for three bridges: one on the Ganemulla road, one on the Atigala to Gehenuwala Village Committee road, and one on the Aturugiriya to Kaduwela road. I inspected a large number of the Village Committee roads during the year. The services of the Government Agent's Engineer have been of great value with regard to the construction of these bridges and of the larger culverts.

Sanitation.

In the villages very little has hitherto been done in the way of sanitation. This is in great measure due to the apathy and ignorance of the villager in this respect. The best way to arouse him to a sense of the importance of the question is, not by prosecuting him for the breach of rules with which he is not familiar, but by educating him through the agency of the village headman, with whom he is acquainted, and in whom he feels confidence. Before, however, the headman can disseminate this knowledge he must himself possess it. With a view to imparting to him this knowledge, the Senior Sanitary Officer is now having lectures and practical instruction given to the headmen at convenient centres. The knowledge thus acquired the headmen will then communicate to his fellow villagers, and it is hoped

that in this way sanitation may be placed on a popular footing, and that general progress will be made more by conviction and appreciation rather than by compulsion. There is every reason to think that the experiment will prove successful.

The eleven small towns in the Colombo District administered by the Sanitary Board are Kochchikade, Ja-ela, Peliyagoda, Gampaha, Veyangoda, Pugoda, Avissawella, Puwakpitiya, Padukka, Hanwella, and Piliyandara. The rate of assessment in all cases is 3 per cent., an extremely low rate when compared with the rates levied elsewhere in the Island. The chief action taken during the year was to select for acquisition suitable sites for markets and latrines. This was done in all cases except at Ja-ela, where the market premises are leased. Piliyandara possesses a market place which it is proposed to enlarge, and Gampaha a market place which it is proposed to acquire.

Two new market halls were erected at Ja-ela, and a public latrine was constructed at Piliyandara. The latter is very efficiently conserved under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, and has proved a great convenience to the people of the place and to those frequenting the market.

Another point to which much thought has been given is the laying out of uniform building lines in the small towns, and of town planning on a small scale to open up congested areas and admit of new thoroughfares being constructed. It has become apparent that dry-earth conservancy must at an early date be introduced into these towns, and that conservancy lanes must be provided to admit of this system working efficiently.

My predecessor's hopes that the towns of Peliyagoda and Hanwella would be able to participate in the Colombo town water supply have not been realized, so these places, through one of which the Colombo main passes, whilst the other is separated from Colombo only by the Victoria bridge, must rely on their own efforts and seek to find a good water supply elsewhere.

Much attention has been given to the preparation of more efficient rules for the small towns in respect of controlling dangerous trades, the use of sanitary dust bins, the construction of new buildings with proper air spaces, the protection of wells, the sanitary requirements of bakeries, &c.

Owing to the war, expenditure by Government on side drains in bazaars has been stopped, and no progress was made in this respect, except at Gampaha (Henaratgoda), where, however, the levels of the drains are far from satisfactory.

A proposal was made that in place of the amount hitherto allowed to the Sanitary Board from year to year for the towns of Kochchikade and Piliyandara as compensation for the loss of opium revenue, Government should grant this amount, together with a further subsidy, to the Sanitary Board, which would then be able to apply the total amount to any one or more towns and thus expedite the sanitary reform of a few of these places, which cannot otherwise be put on a satisfactory footing for years to come.

Drainage schemes for Peliyagoda and for part of Piliyandara were drawn up, as also an improvement scheme for Padukka. The Public Works Department has also prepared drainage proposals for Ja-ela and Veyangoda.

A scheme for supplying Avissawella with water is under consideration, and Government has ordered a survey of it to be made.

Two meetings of the Board were held during the year. Other business that arose was transacted by the circulation of papers.

VII.—LOCAL BOARDS AND ROAD COMMITTEES.

Appendices on the Local Boards of Negombo, Minuwangoda, and Moratuwa are annexed, and reports on the Provincial Road Committee, Western Province, and on the District Road Committee, Colombo.

VIII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The total civil and criminal cases were 14,029, a slight increase over the preceding year. 214 appeals from the judgments of the Presidents were made to the Government Agent, who confirmed the decisions in all cases save 36. In 5 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council from the decision of the Government Agent, the Government Agent's decisions were all upheld.

The Tribunals appear to work well. The Presidents take a great deal of interest in their cases.

IX.—DOG REGISTRATION.

There was a great decrease in the number of dogs registered in 1914, the total being 17,585. It must not be imagined that this is due to a decrease in the number of dogs; it is due solely to the apathy of the headmen and their unwillingness to prosecute. Such prosecutions they regarded as useless, but now that the presumption of law in respect of a person who feeds or lodges a dog being its owner has been pointed out to them, they will, I think, be more active. Arrangements have been made to send round a gang of dog seizers where the headmen have scruples against their destruction, and I am hopeful that better results will be obtained in 1915. In the small towns under the Sanitary Ordinance it is very desirable to raise the rate of dog tax to the same scale as that applicable to Local Board towns.

X.—IRRIGATION.

There are no irrigation works on a large scale in the Colombo District, but those existing are, nevertheless, of great value to the cultivators. The following is a list of them, and of the revenue received from them. No expenditure was incurred in 1914:—

	Amount. Rs. c.
Attidiya sluice	16 47
Boralesgomuwa tank	85 80
Kadurugaha tank	66 59
Polgaha tank	75 15
Dikmaga Pahala tank	50 63
Dikmaga Ihala tank	40 90
Kotugoda anicut	271 41
Peliyagoda sluices	388 77
Total ..	995 72

The balance to the credit of the Irrigation Fine Fund on December 31, 1914, was Rs. 1,535·11.

XI.—LAND SALES, &c.

The number of lots sold in the Colombo District during 1914 was 405, comprising 715 acres 3 roods 28 perches. The amount realized was Rs. 115,130·12, the average price per acre being Rs. 160·81.

Forty-one lots were settled at half-improved value, the extent being 50 acres 1 rood 28 perches, and the amount recovered Rs. 3,609·43. In respect of 32 lots certificate of no claim by the Crown were granted, the area affected being 46 acres 2 roods.

The following return shows the extent of land purchased by Europeans and natives respectively in the Western Province during the year:—

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount paid. Rs. c.
Natives.			
Negombo and Colombo Districts	391	707 0 16	113,389 72
Kalutara District	162	432 0 15	54,832 10
	553	1,139 0 31	168,221 82
Europeans.			
Negombo and Colombo Districts	14	8 3 12	1,740 40
Kalutara District	2	0 3 12	154 60
	16	9 2 24	1,895 0
Total for the Western Province, Negombo and Colombo Districts	405	715 3 28	115,130 12
Kalutara District	164	432 3 27	54,986 70
	569	1,148 3 15	170,116 82

The number of blocks of land acquired during 1914 was 54, aggregating 38 acres 2 roods 25·69 perches in extent.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Nine illicit clearing cases were reported during the twelve months. Two were dealt with by fines departmentally, in one case the encroachment was given up, and the remaining six are pending.

A sum of Rs. 85·34 was recovered as compensation for timber felled illicitly.

The forest revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 33,521·37 during the last twelve months, against Rs. 31,962·69 of the previous year. The increase is due to the large demand for timber for the drainage and other works.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Considerable progress was made with the scheme for providing houses for Government officers in Colombo; at the new camp at Ragama several new huts were erected for the accommodation of German prisoners of war, and the camp was put in a good state of repair.

The erection of the new filtering apparatus and pumping machinery in connection with the supply of water to the old camp at Ragama was completed.

A portion of the side drains at Gampaha (Henaratgoda) was built, and also a portion of those at Mugurugampola; owing to the war the work had unfortunately to be suspended.

The approaches to the stations at Henaratgoda and Moratuwa both require considerable improvement.

XIV.—RAGAMA CAMP.

With the opening of the new railway route to India the importance of Ragama camp as a cooly immigration camp has greatly decreased. It still, however, remains of great value as a quarantine camp for Colombo.

The total number of immigrant coolies passing through the camp fell to 18,561. As the numbers fell corresponding reductions in the staff were steadily carried out.

The health of the coolies was satisfactory. There were no cases of cholera, and only 37 cases of illness, 2 of which proved fatal.

As stated in section XIII., the camp is now equipped with a very fine up-to-date water supply.

Of the 18,561 coolies who passed through the camp in 1914, 17,105 or over 92 per cent. travelled to Ceylon on the tin ticket system.

A conviction was obtained in a case against a cooly for giving false information to the clerk who drew up his certificate under Ordinance No. 9 of 1909 at the camp. Another similar case is pending.

Mr. Cockaine, the Camp Superintendent, has shown a keen interest in his duties and kept the place in excellent condition.

During the year a change was made in the method of recovering the amounts of the tin ticket bills. Formerly bills for the amounts due were made out at the Colombo Kachcheri and sent to the various Kachcheries, which despatched them to the estates and recovered the money. Later it was decided that the bills should be sent direct from the camps to the estate, which then remitted to the local Kachcheri. Now the accounting staff is concentrated at the Colombo Kachcheri, and all estates remit to it. This is undoubtedly an improvement, and the work is going on more smoothly than ever before.

XV.—POLICE.

Mr. T. P. Attygalle was the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Western Province. He has furnished a detailed report on the past year to the Inspector-General of Police.

My chief endeavours during the year have been to promote more hearty co-operation between the headmen and the police, and to stimulate the headmen to greater activity in detecting crime by allotting to them larger rewards. As far as I can judge, there has been some improvement in both

respects; and I am especially pleased to see that a considerable number of convictions in house-breaking and cattle theft cases are now being obtained. The cattle branding rules are being more rigorously enforced, as this is one of the best means of preventing cattle thefts, whilst the stoppage of cattle trespass on the roads is also having some effect in this direction, as when cattle are herded or tethered they are much less likely to be stolen. A considerable number of unsatisfactory police headmen have been weeded out during the year, and every endeavour has been made to replace them by more efficient individuals. I find that the vidane arachchies exercise little or no supervision over the police vidanes, and I have taken steps to remedy this, and am arranging for a more efficient system of patrolling by the headmen. The Mudaliyars do not receive information regarding crime soon enough to enable them to take any action (except in the case of murders). This can, I think, be easily remedied by the headmen sending to the Mudaliyars a carbon copy of their reports to court. In the Salpiti korale there is a pretty general concensus of opinion amongst the headmen that drink is responsible for a great deal of the crime in that division.

XVI.—EXCISE.

During 1914 a large number of arrack and toddy taverns were abolished. Cases for further reductions have been made out and are now under consideration. At the end of the year there were 173 arrack and 165 toddy taverns in the district.

In the earlier part of the year an increase in the drink habit was noticed in several parts of the district, but after the outbreak of the war there was a reduction in the consumption, due to the lack of ready money. In certain parts of the district, and notably in Hapitigam korale, temperance societies appear to have done good work, but elsewhere it would appear that the drink habit is gradually gaining ground. Illicit practices have on the whole decreased.

Foreign liquor licensing was carried out more systematically than in past years, and the increase in revenue from fees has been considerable.

The Excise Ordinance having been in full operation it was possible to exercise proper control over excise matters from an administrative standpoint.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Cattle branding with chemicals has been given up and the old system has been reverted to. Some of the branding rules have been laxly enforced for some time past. It is especially desirable that no branding, even of private marks, should take place otherwise than in the presence of the headmen. The number of two-rupee vouchers issued in 1913–14 under rule 21 of the regulations was 166, and the number of exemption vouchers under rule 20 was 28. The total revenue was Rs. 3,796·35, and the expenditure Rs. 1,900·79.

Licenses were issued for 182 laundries for the calendar year 1914. The Senior Sanitary Officer instituted 68 cases during the year for using unlicensed premises; out of these 57 accused were convicted and 11 acquitted. There were also 2 cases for breach of the rules, in both of which the accused were convicted.

Licenses were issued for 35 dairies. 31 cases were instituted for breach of rules, and all ended in convictions; 2 cases were also instituted for having unlicensed dairies. The accused in 1 case was convicted and in the other acquitted.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Institute at Saunders place made excellent progress, and was nearly complete by the end of the year. It is a handsome building, and gives quite a new character to that part of Colombo.

One of the most pleasing features of the year under review was the response made by the Province to the appeal for funds for the Prince of Wales's War Fund. The total subscribed was Rs. 23,174·77, of which Rs. 4,946·22 was received from the Kalutara District. In the Colombo District Alutkuru Korale North headed the list with Rs. 3,828·13.

March 1, 1915.

J. G. FRASER,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MORATUWA FOR 1914.

Revenue.—From the annexed statement it will be seen that the revenue for the year 1914 amounted to Rs. 35,419·67, as against Rs. 33,955·46 in 1913.

The increase of Rs. 124·46 in 1914 under "Taxes" is due to the recovery of more commutation tax.

The increase of Rs. 1,515·25 is due to the stamp duty on liquor licenses for 1915 being credited in 1914.

In 1914 this Board was not credited with the rents on timber stockades and fish kraals, as it was pointed out that the Panadure river was not within the limits of this Board.

The decrease of Rs. 268·50 under "Fines" is chiefly due to the Board having had to refund the fines imposed by the Police Magistrate for non-return of cart plates.

The increase of Rs. 372·20 under "Miscellaneous" is due to larger recoveries of slaughter-house fees, conservancy, and market fees.

Expenditure.—The increase of Rs. 709·04 under "Establishment" is due to the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector from the Sanitation Department and the appointment of an extra clerk on the fixed establishment.

The increase of Rs. 2,082·09 under "Sanitation" is chiefly the result of the contract rates being higher than in 1913.

The increase of Rs. 569·41 under "Lighting" is also due to the same cause.

The large increase under "Public Works," sub-head "Maintenance of Roads," in 1914 resulted from the special effort made to improve the roads, an effort which was in some measure successful.

The general increase under "Public Works" is due to the purchase of two double bullock watering carts and three double bullock conservancy carts.

A sum of Rs. 1,209·12 was spent out of loan money for the acquisition of land at Moratumulla for a market.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board for 1913 and 1914.

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes:—		
Assessment tax	9,848 76	9,780 46
Commutation tax	10,089 0	10,221 0
Other taxes	1,999 0	2,059 75
Licenses:—		
Opium	4,697 50	3,758 0
Stamp duty	1,766 50	4,162 50
Other licenses	551 50	610 25
Rents:—		
Timber stockades and fish kraal fees	279 19	—
Uyana encroachment	2 50	2 50
Rent of Rawatawatta house and garden	132 0	132 0
Fines	893 25	624 75
Miscellaneous:—		
Slaughter-house fees	710 55	754 55
Conservancy	1,053 25	1,331 72
Sundries	266 86	152 54
Market fees	1,725 60	1,829 95
	33,955 46	35,419 67
Contractor's security money to be refunded	100 0	600 0
Deposits on account cart plates	42 0	—
Sale of properties for non-payment of assessment tax	76 50	4 60
Balance on December 31	28,724 16	32,152 99
Total	62,898 12	68,177 26

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Cost of administration:—		
Establishment	4,219 75	4,928 79
Office contingencies	1,759 26	1,970 37
Revenue services	2,701 18	1,869 61
Audit charges	311 0	166 39
Sanitation:—		
Cost of scavenging, conservancy, and sanitary expenses	4,949 72	7,031 81
Lighting:—		
Cost of lighting and new lamps	3,014 67	3,584 8
Dog seizing	147 78	63 59
Public works:—		
Rawatawatta drainage, hackery stands, well, &c.	248 0	214 10
Improvement and maintenance of roads	6,530 90	12,950 7
Stores, &c.	597 73	1,586 53
Sundries	674 46	2,018 49
Miscellaneous:—		
Market salaries, lighting, &c.	836 92	843 54
Interest on loan	2,275 0	2,275 0
Education:—		
Town Schools Ordinance	400 0	460 .0
Public works chargeable to loan funds	1,847 0	1,209 12
Law expenses:—		
Counsel's fees	—	31 50
	30,513 37	41,202 99
Refunds	231 76	105 0
Balance on December 31	32,152 99	26,869 27
Total	62,898 12	68,177 26

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town was carried out in 1914 by a force of coolies and four scavenging carts. The work was satisfactorily done. The town does not possess any built drains. There are at present only two public latrines. The dry-earth system introduced by the Board is availed of only in comparatively few houses, most of the private latrines being conducted on the objectionable pig system.

Public Health.—The state of the public health during the year under review was not satisfactory, infectious and contagious diseases being prevalent throughout it.

There were 57 reported cases of enteric fever, 49 cases of chickenpox, 1 case of measles, 42 cases of dysentery, and 1 case of smallpox. The smallpox patient and the contacts were removed to the temporary camps at Katubedda. The patient recovered, and no fresh cases occurred. Anchylostomiasis is very prevalent.

Lighting.—The streets of the town are lighted by 72 oil lamps.

Survey of Roads.—It has become more and more apparent that no satisfactory progress can be made with sanitary reform in Moratuwa without proper plans of the roads and of the congested areas. The Board has decided on a general plan of operations, the first part of which will be a survey of the roads.

Latrines.—An increased number of public latrines is very desirable, and steps were taken to have two new sites surveyed.

Meetings.—Eleven ordinary meetings were held during 1914.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the years 1913 and 1914, is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	27,100	—	—	27,100	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported to labour ..	—	7,402	—	—	7,421	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	6,452		87·16	6,647		89·57
(*b*) Paying double commutation	138		1·86	81		1·09
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged		6,590	89·02		6,728	90·66
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account age, &c.	117		1·58	144		1·93
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	175		2·36	180		2·42
(*g*) Double entries ..	145		1·95	165		2·22
(*h*) Fines	5		·06	4		·05
(*i*) Imprisonments ..	2		·02	2		·02
(*j*) Left local area ..	5		·06	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		449	6·06		495	6·47
7. Unaccounted for	—	362	4·90	—	198	2·66

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NEGOMBO FOR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board for the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	10,858 15	10,674 63
Commutation tax ..	6,932 0	6,996 0
Other taxes ..	929 50	1,089 0
Licenses :—		
Liquor ..	780 0	6,635 50
Opium ..	7,760 0	6,208 0
Carts ..	620 0	808 0
Other licenses ..	2,769 0	4,299 75
Rents :—		
Market ..	315 0	233 0
Other rents ..	2,283 25	2,460 75
Fines ..	334 42	647 75
Miscellaneous ..	12,857 54	4,883 84
Compensation on Government buildings ..	573 60	616 26
	47,012 46	45,552 48
Balance on December 31	41,415 28	53,574 55
Total ..	88,427 74	99,127 3

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	2,064 62	2,938 0
Cemetery-keeper, &c. ..	588 0	588 0
Pension :—		
Pension to Mr. Ball ..	515 52	515 52
Office contingencies ..	450 11	1,008 25
Cost of audit ..	362 39	190 35
Legal expenses ..	102 25	—
Revenue services ..	2,109 65	1,878 14
Sanitation ..	9,119 25	9,824 86
Plague account ..	119 24	1,415 92
Lighting ..	3,464 25	3,556 88
Police charges ..	31 50	19 0
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	4,254 9	8,487 50
New works ..	9,934 98	5,507 45
Miscellaneous ..	1,737 34	637 26
	34,853 19	36,567 13
Balance on December 31	53,574 55	62,559 90
Total ..	88,427 74	99,127 3

Revenue.

Taxes.—The decrease of revenue under "Property Rates" is due to the delay in collection of taxes for the third quarter of 1914, but all arrears have since been paid.

The increase under "Other Taxes" was brought about by the strict enforcement of the rule that before a vehicle can be licensed the tax on animals used in that vehicle must be paid. By this means several owners, who in past years evaded payment, were compelled to pay.

Licenses.—The unusually large increase under "Liquor" is accounted for by the fact that the amount credited in 1914 represents the collection for the financial years 1913–14 and 1914–15, and also that under the new Excise Ordinance the amounts levied under this head have largely been increased.

In 1914 "Opium" revenue decreases, the amount received being compensation for twelve months only, whereas that received in 1913 was for fifteen months.

The increase under "Carts" is due to a larger number having been licensed.

The increase under "Other Licenses" is due to an increase from Rs. 120 in 1913 to Rs. 1,335 in 1914 on account of motor cars. Several owners of cars paid their tax either to the Colombo Municipal Council or to the Government Agent, owing to there being no licensing authority in the town, and until it was pointed out the taxes so paid were lost to the Board.

Rents.—The decrease under "Market Rents" is due to the stalls being let at lower rates, and the increase under "Other Rents" to an increase of fees on cattle slaughtered.

Fines.—The increase under this head is due to heavier fines being imposed by the court, with the result that fewer prosecutions are now found to be necessary.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease under this head is due to the fact that in 1913 a donation of Rs. 10,000 for building the Town Hall was included.

Expenditure.

The increase under "Establishment" is due to the Board having had to pay an Inspector of the Sanitary Department in addition to its own during the time the latter was going through a course of training, and also to an enhanced rate of salary paid to the Secretary.

Office Contingencies.—The large increase under this head is accounted for by the inclusion of the cost of a typewriting machine and a large amount for printing, the old stock of forms having run out.

Audit.—The decrease is because the figure for 1913 represents cost of audit for two years.

Legal Expenses.—The Board has not incurred any expenditure under this head during the year.

Revenue Services.—The decrease in 1914 is due to arrears of 1912 having been paid in 1913.

Sanitation.—The increase under this head is due to the expenses incidental on an outbreak of cholera in the town in December, 1913.

Lighting.—There is an increase of Rs. 92 under this head as compared with 1913, which is accounted for by the increase in the cost of oil from Rs. 3·65 to Rs. 4 a tin.

Public Works.

Maintenance.—The increase under this head is due to several roads, which were neglected in 1912 and 1913 owing to the difficulty in getting metal and gravel, having to be put in order, and to existing drains having to be repaired.

New Works.—The amount appearing in 1913 under this head included a sum of Rs. 8,000 paid for building a Town Hall. The amount appearing for 1914 is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance cost of Town Hall	3,647	27
Cost of new drains	418	0
Cost of rickshaw stand	111	60
Half cost of water scheme experiments	850	0
Contribution towards salary of Government Agent's Engineer ..	480	0

Sanitation.

The same staff as in 1913, viz., 25 coolies and an overseer departmentally, and 5 carts on contract were employed in scavenging, and 8 coolies in clearing and flushing drains. Four latrine coolies were employed to keep public latrines clean, and the conservancy of public and private latrines was attended to by 6 coolies on contract, 2 night soil carts being provided by the Board for the purpose.

The catch-pit system introduced in 1913 is working well, and will be extended. At present 2 carts are employed to cart away the dirty water.

The Board has had the benefit of the advice on various matters of the Senior Sanitary Officer and his assistants, who have paid several visits to the town. It is also grateful for the Additional Inspector, Mr. Harward, of the Sanitary Department, whose services were given to it free for seven months of the year.

As already mentioned, Sanitary Inspector Wijesinghe has now been given a course of training under the Sanitary Department. Mr. Gurunathan of the Sanitary Department was employed during Mr. Wijesinghe's absence from May to November and remained on after his return. The town is therefore well provided with trained Inspectors, and it has now been resolved to employ these officers exclusively on sanitary work.

Public Health.

The health of the town has been satisfactory. The periodical outbreak of dysentery, which usually makes its appearance towards the end of the year, again broke out about the end of the year, but was successfully stamped out by the adoption of proper measures for the disposal of excreta and the disinfection of houses where cases appeared.

It was found that medical practitioners and vedaralas were negligent in reporting infectious diseases, and it became necessary to send round a circular warning them that they would be prosecuted for such neglect. Cases of infectious diseases are now being reported, and in all cases prompt measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Miscellaneous.

Stray Dogs.—During the year 76 stray dogs were destroyed.

Lighting.—The lighting of the town remains unsatisfactory. It is possible that arrangements may be made in 1915 to have the town lighted by electricity supplied by a private firm.

Roads.—All the 12½ miles of road in the town have been kept in good repair, except about 2 miles of metalled road, which are now being repaired.

Water Scheme.—This question, which after a lapse of years was again taken in hand in 1913, has made considerable progress. Government has approved of experiments being made, and have contributed half the cost of the experiments, the Board paying the other half. Trial wells, are being sunk by the seashore in Kudapaduwa by the Public Works Department under the supervision of Mr. C. Herft, District Engineer, and the result is awaited with interest.

Markets.—Materials for the commencement of the building of the new fish market have been got ready by the Roman Catholic Mission, and building operations are expected to be started early.

Meetings.—Eight ordinary meetings and three special meetings were held during the year.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	12,960	—	—	12,960	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour ..	—	3,733	—	—	3,795	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	3,434		91·99	3,492		92·18
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	16		·42	—		—
(*c*) Labouring six days	2		·05	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		3,452	92·47		3,492	92·18
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. ..	38		1·01	72		1·89
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	105		2·81	74		1·94
(*g*) Double entries	5		·13	6		·15
(*h*) Fined	7		·18	4		·105
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	126		3·37	147		3·87
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		281	7·52		303	7·98
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Policy for the future.—The most pressing need of Negombo is for a good water supply, and the Board has very rightly determined to husband its resources with a view to obtaining such a supply at all costs. The experiments now being carried out have already been touched on, and it is much to be hoped that this cheaper source of supply may prove successful, thus avoiding the heavy expense of the scheme prepared by Mr. Smith.

If this can be done, the Board will then be in a position to turn its early attention to the town's second most urgent need, viz., the opening up of its most congested and insanitary areas. This will involve the provision of new streets and back lanes, the widening of existing streets, many of which are far too narrow, and the entire laying out of some of the most insanitary blocks on new and improved lines.

It will be for the Board to consider shortly whether preparation for these improvements should not be begun at once by the making of some of the necessary surveys. The problem is an extremely difficult one, but one with which the local authority will have to grapple seriously in the near future, if Negombo is not to drop behind other places in the matter of sanitation, and is to maintain its ancient reputation as one of the healthiest towns in the low-country of Ceylon.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Deputy Chairman.

February 13, 1915.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MINUWANGODA FOR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 is subjoined :—

	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
REVENUE.			
Taxes :—			
Property rates	536 0	487 46	513 81
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	521 32	552 0	560 0
Vehicles and animals ..	32 50	30 0	41 0
Dogs	20 50	18 0	14 0
Licenses :—			
Opium	2,227 50	2,784 37	2,227 50
Stamp duty	253 0	853 0	1,332 50
Rents :—			
Markets	809 95	524 30	616 26
Boutiques	199 92	274 21	230 0
Fines	132 0	22 0	85 0
Miscellaneous	463 33	514 39	431 77
Deposits	238 25	91 66	222 80
	5,434 27	6,151 33	6,274 64
Balance	13,917 28	14,540 72	11,357 4
Total ..	19,351 55	20,692 5	17,631 68
EXPENDITURE.			
Establishment	517 16	617 44	879 56
Office contingencies	187 76	205 53	240 69
Cost of audit	27 30	29 15	32 47
Revenue services	59 50	198 16	100 37
Sanitation	1,831 60	1,951 16	2,173 29
Lighting	887 20	862 22	755 5
Police	29 2	21 50	3 0
Public works :—			
Maintenance	894 79	478 65	137 50
New construction	80 0	2,231 0	1,218 53
Miscellaneous	212 50	2,520 0	566 8
Refund of security	30 0	220 20	111 50
	4,810 83	9,335 1	6,218 4
Balance	14,540 72	11,357 4	11,413 64
Total ..	19,351 55	20,692 5	17,631 68

Revenue.

The revenue of the Local Board of Minuwangoda for the year 1914 amounted to Rs. 6,051·84, excluding a sum of Rs. 222·80 deposits, as against Rs. 6,059·67 in 1913, showing a decrease of Rs. 7·83.

Licenses.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 3,560, while that of the previous year was Rs. 3,637·37, showing a decrease of Rs. 77·37.

Rents.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 1,363·03, while that of the previous year was Rs. 1,334·90, showing an increase of Rs. 28·13.

Taxes.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 1,128·81, showing an increase of Rs. 41·35 more than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Establishment.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 879·56, showing an increase of Rs. 262·12 more than in the previous year. This was mainly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 300 was paid as a contribution towards the salary of the Government Agent's Engineer in consideration of his services to the Board.

Public Works.—(*a*) A sum of Rs. 400 was spent in fixing two pumps to the public wells maintained by the Board, on the suggestion of the Sanitary Department. The pumps fixed proved to be unsuited for the purpose, and the work was a failure.

(*b*) A sum of Rs. 500 was expended in erecting new cooly lines for the housing of the Local Board coolies.

(*c*) As remarked in my report for 1913, it was considered desirable to provide a separate place for washing cattle at the Minuwangoda-oya, as this has hitherto been done in the place where people bathe. A contract was accordingly given out in the latter part of the year, and the work will be put in hand at an early date.

Lighting.—The lighting of the town is done by the Board, and was satisfactory.

Sanitation.—The scavenging of the town and the latrine conservancy are being carried out satisfactorily by the Board under the supervision of an overseer and the Inspector of the Board.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory during the year, there being no epidemic of any kind.

Meetings.—Ten ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year under review, and one special meeting to select a candidate to the post of Secretary and Inspector. Mr. E. V. Mendis, who held this office, having secured the appointment of Secretary to the Local Board of Nawalapitiya, Mr. Peter L. de Saram was selected for the post on a salary of Rs. 420 per annum.

Members.—At the biennial election of unofficial members held on December 11, 1914, the sitting members, Messrs. S. D. Lianduru, C. T. A. Rajapakse, and D. M. P. R. Senanayake, were re-elected.

The usual statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	750	—	—	755	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	294	—	—	295	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	263		89·46	265		89·83
(*b*) Paying double commutation	4		1·36	3		1·01
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		267	90·82		268	90·84
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	4		1·36	7		2·37
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	—		—	7		2·37
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	—		—	—		—
(*h*) Fined	1		·34	1		·33
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	10		3·04	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area					12	4·06
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—		

C. H. A. SAMARAKKODY,
Deputy Chairman.

IV.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1914.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1914 consisted of the Chairman, Mr. H. R. Freeman, until August 1, and Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., after that date; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten until January 19, Mr. S. Davies until April 1, and Mr. W. C. Price since; Mr. Herbert Inglis; Gate Mudaliyar Solomon Seneviratne until April, when he resigned, and Mr. G. S. Schneider was appointed in his place under the provisions of section 22 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861; and Mr. J. E. Seneviratne.

A meeting of this Committee was convened for April 1, but it was not held as no members were present, and the agenda had consequently to be circulated among the members for their opinion. At other times, too, the opinion of members was taken by the circulation of papers.

Mr. F. R. Dakeyne, who was appointed an additional member of the District Committee of Kalutara under the provisions of section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, having proceeded to England, Mr. J. Ferguson, a nominee of the Kalutara Planters' Association, was appointed in his place for the unexpired term of the years 1914 and 1915.

An election was fixed for November 16 at the Kalutara Kachcheri, and the Assistant Government Agent there was appointed to preside to elect a member to represent the Burgher community in place of Mr. C. A. L. Orr, deceased, when Mr. W. H. Hepponstall was duly elected to serve on the District Committee for the unexpired term of the years 1914 and 1915.

Mr. H. W. Milligan, who was Assistant Government Agent of the Colombo division, having joined the Ceylon Contingent, Mr. R. G. Saunders succeeded him, and was appointed Vice-Chairman under the provisions of section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

The proposal to build two new resthouses at Horana and Panadure, for the former of which Rs. 13,000 had been earmarked, was reconsidered, and the Committee viewing the construction of the latter to be more urgent transferred the above sum for the work and took an additional vote of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose, as a sum of Rs. 16,000 was considered necessary in this connection. A site by the sea for the new Panadure resthouse has been acquired, the Sanitary Board, to which the old site is to be handed over, paying the cost of the acquisition.

A further vote of Rs. 2,187·75 was taken this year to augment the sum of Rs. 10,162·25 voted in the previous year for the construction of the Kalawellewa resthouse as per revised estimate, and the work is nearing completion. This building will be shortly opened to the public, and a long-felt want supplied in this newly-opened rubber area in the Kalutara District.

Cooking stoves were supplied this year to the Lunawa and Veyangoda resthouses in the Colombo District, and to Matugama resthouse in the Kalutara District.

The rebuilding of the retaining wall at the Moragala resthouse in the above district was found imperative in consequence of defective design and faulty construction. A vote of Rs. 500 was passed, and the work has now been completed on the design furnished by the Provincial Engineer at the request of this Committee.

The resthouses were kept in good repair, and some minor improvements were also effected.

Votes to cover the local assessment rates for the resthouses at Negombo, Kalutara, Panadure, Horana, and Tebuwana were also passed.

Action was taken in all cases reported to the Committee for building, &c., without notice on thoroughfares under the provisions of section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and acting under the provisions of section 94 of the said Ordinance licenses to seize cattle have been issued to persons recommended by the Provincial Engineer and the Korale Mudaliyars.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1914 is annexed, together with the report of the Chairman of the District Road Committee, Colombo :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1914.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914	—	29,787 34
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	12,119 0	
(*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	4,893 0	
		17,012 0
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	35,740 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	21,218 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	6,661 79	
(*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	4,345 24	
		11,007 3
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee Establishment :—		
(*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee ..	3,900 0	
(*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee ..	1,400 0	
		5,300 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	7,820 47
Total ..		127,884 84

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	—	
(*b*) Resthouses	17,012 0	
		17,012 0
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	—	7,826 81
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	4,422 0
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	4,739 50
Toll grants remitted to—		
(*a*) Colombo District Road Committee ..	29,428 0	
(*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	6,312 0	
		35,740 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Colombo District Road Committee ..	16,165 0	
(*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee ..	5,053 0	
		21,218 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	10,125 89
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	26,800 64
Total ..		127,884 84

Provincial Road Committee,
Colombo, January 23, 1915.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

THE District Road Committee of Colombo consisted during 1914 of the Government Agents and the Provincial Engineers referred to in the report of the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, and the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. S. Jones, W. P. D. Vanderstraaten, A. L. R. Aserappa, and A. E. Rajapakse, Mudaliyar.

During 1914 meetings of this Committee were held on April 1 and September 4, and the opinion of members was taken by circulars at other times.

No new Sanitary Board towns were established this year. The village of Angulana, which formed part of the Local Board of Moratuwa, was excluded therefrom with effect from April 1 owing to the indigence of the inhabitants, and it now forms a road-taxpaying village under this Committee.

Two new gravel quarries were acquired for the use of this Committee at Paddawala in Siyane Korale East and Kadirana in Alutkuru Korale North for the use of the minor roads in the vicinity of those villages.

Contributions were given towards the repair of the timber of the suspension bridge over the Wak-oya at Labugama, and the construction of a new iron bridge over the Puwakpitiya river on the Ferriby estate road, close to the Puwakpitiya railway station.

The revenue of this Committee having exceeded the estimated amount, a sum of Rs. 19,000 was set apart for improvements to drainage, bridges, culverts, and roads, and another sum of Rs. 3,500 was voted for road direction posts and plates, but owing to the rise in the price of cement, due to the war, the greater portion of this money was not spent, and owing to the probable reduction in the total revenue for 1915, a considerable portion of it will have to be transferred to works of ordinary upkeep in 1915.

The salary of the Superintendent of Minor Roads was raised to Rs. 5,500 per annum from July 1, and the travelling allowance of the Assistant Superintendent of Minor Roads was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 per annum from January 1.

The road from Walbotale to Keenadeniya was taken over by the Public Works Department as a principal thoroughfare, and the question of taking over the section of the minor road and of the Village Committee road from the 6th milepost on the Colombo-Negombo road to the railway station at Hunupitiya will be considered with the Government Estimates of 1915-16.

The Government, which had allowed half commutation instead of one-third in the apportionment of labour for minor roads in the past year, has, in strict accordance with the Ordinance, reverted to the former method of giving one-third, and provided in the estimates for a special grant from the principal road contribution amounting to Rs. 12,665. Government continued to give the usual grants for the Kotte-Talangama-Padukka and Wattala-Mahara minor roads. Towards the end of the year, however, it withdrew two-thirds of these grants in consequence of the war and the possible reduction in the general revenue.

This diminution has necessitated the curtailment of the estimates of 1915 prepared for the minor roads in the district.

Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913 and 1914, and statements of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee for the year under review, together with the second half-yearly progress return of collections furnished to Government, and the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads of Colombo, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	112,056	—	—	112,056	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	138,662	—	—	140,050	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	126,962		91·56	128,842		91·99
(b) Paying double commutation	1,721		1·24	1,310		·93
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		128,683	92·80		130,152	92·93
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	3,521		2·53	4,362		3·11
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	2,140		1·54	1,705		1·21
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	3,020		2·17	2,836		2·02
(h) Fined	93		·06	38		·02
(i) Imprisoned	15		·01	12		·008
(j) Left local area	1,190		·85	945		·67
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		9,979	7·19		9,898	7·06
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo, for the Year 1914.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914			27,646 16
Commutation realized in money			197,311 50
Toll grant on minor roads			29,428 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			16,165 0
Miscellaneous receipts			10,723 34
	Total		281,274 0

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			75,447 25
Amount expended on minor works			129,155 71
Establishment and commission to division officers:—	Rs.	c.	
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,900	0	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	17,107	90	
(c) Commission to division officers	19,717	61	
			40,725 51
Miscellaneous charges			20,916 46
Balance on December 31, 1914			15,029 7
Total			281,274 0

Second Half-Yearly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, in the Colombo District for 1914 and 1913.

		Current Half-Year.	Same Half-Year of preceding Year.
1	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns	110,178	110,178
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	140,050	138,662
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	127·11	125·85
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	4,065	3,228
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	2·902	2·32
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	135,985	135,434
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	123·42	122·92
8.	(i.) Paid commutation {Single, 128,842 / Double, 1,310}	130,152	128,683
	(ii.) Performed labour	—	—
	(iii.) Fined	38	93
	(iv.) Imprisoned {For default of the year*	12	15
	(iv.) Imprisoned {For default of previous years†	3	—
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability	130,202	128,791
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6	95·75	95·09
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	118·17	116·89
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	4,838	5,453
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter	945	1,190

* Discharged on payment of fine: 4 men. † Committed for default of 1913: 3 men.

It would appear from these returns that satisfactory progress continues to be made from year to year. In 1914 the warrant account was reduced more than in any previous years.

District Road Committee,
Colombo, January 23, 1915.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

REPORT on the Minor Roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts for 1914.

THE total expenditure during the year was Rs. 129,289·32, of which Rs. 93,526·61 has been spent on the maintenance of roads, the balance (Rs. 35,762·71) being expended for the following services, viz., bridges, culverts, improvements of roads, flood damages, resthouses, construction of retaining walls, and repairs to ferry boats.

The total number of miles maintained was 287¾¼, spread over 75 roads, of which 152½ are track metalled, 131¾ gravelled surface, and 4 miles bridle paths.

The average cost per mile is as follows:—Track-metalled roads, Rs. 410·14; gravelled surface, Rs. 233·87; bridle path, Rs. 65.

Bridges.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 13,833·12, of which a sum of Rs. 8,104·89 has been expended for the following:—

(1) For the construction of 4 iron bridges of the Public Works Department type of 6, 8, and 10 ft. spans, obtained from the Government Factory, on masonry abutments.

(2) For the renewal of the wooden platforms of 5 bridges. The balance, Rs. 5,728·23, to be re-voted for expenditure during 1915.

Culverts.—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 3,804·71, of which a sum of Rs. 2,088·29 has been expended in the construction of 11 masonry culverts of a permanent nature, viz., 4 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 14 ft., 1 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 16 ft., 1 of 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 24 ft., 1 of 2 ft. by 3 ft. by 16 ft., 1 of 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 14 ft., 2 of 2 ft. by 18 in. by 22 ft., and 1 of 2 ft. by 18 in. by 22 ft., and the balance, Rs. 1,716·42, will be re-voted for expenditure during 1915.

Improvement to Roads.—Of the sum of Rs. 18,048·50 voted for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 14,529·48 has been expended on the improvement of 23 roads, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,519·02 to be re-voted for expenditure during 1915.

Flood Damages.—A sum of Rs. 2,416 has been voted under this head, of which Rs. 2,406·20 has been expended for surface repairs to 14 roads.

Resthouses.—A sum of Rs. 6,087 was voted under this head, of which Rs. 4,671·77 has been expended on the following :—

(1) For upkeep and repairs to 16 resthouses.
(2) For upkeep and repairs to Provincial Road Committee office.
(3) For the construction of a masonry culvert at the entrance gate of Minuwangoda resthouse.

The several resthouses in the district have been maintained in a satisfactory state and are well equipped. The balance, Rs. 1,415·23, will be re-voted for expenditure during 1915.

Other Works.—A sum of Rs. 8,100·17 was voted for this purpose, of which Rs. 3,094·33 has been expended on the following :—

(1) For the construction of retaining walls on roads.
(2) For repairs to ferry boats at Pugoda, Hanwella, and Siduwa.
(3) For improvement of the northern approach to Hanwella ferry.
(4) For the construction of an approach road to Nilanmahara metal quarry.
(5) For repairs to District Road Committee storerooms and stables in the Kachcheri premises.

The balance, Rs. 5,005·84, will be re-voted for expenditure during 1915.

General.—The roads have been maintained in fair order, the limited amount apportioned having been economically distributed over the several roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts.

The traffic on some of the more important roads, which form outlets and feeders to the principal roads and railway, is, as usual, heavy.

The substitution of iron bridges of the Public Works Department type in lieu of wooden platform bridges is being continued as funds permit, the bridges being obtained from the Government Factory.

The Walbotale-Kinadeniya road, 3 miles in length, which forms the approach road to the Ambepussa railway station and the new Government Dairy, has been handed over to the Public Works Department.

The following important roads, which form feeders and outlets, should be handed over to the Public Works Department, as the limited funds of the District Road Committee will not permit of their being maintained in such order as to cope with the heavy traffic thrown on them :—

		Miles.
1.	Kotte-Talangama-Padukka road	15
2.	Mugurugampola-Kotadeniyawa road	5
3.	Ekala-Henaratgoda road	6½
4.	Wattala-Hunupitiya-Mahara road	4½
5.	Veyangoda-Kalagedihena road	2¼
6.	Henaratgoda-Yakwala road	2½
7.	Kochchikade-Halpe road	6

February 4, 1915.

J. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1914.

I.—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

MY report must, I fear, be somewhat meagre, as I was in charge of the district for only three months out of the twelve under review.

2. There were many changes of officers during the year. Mr. G. F. Plant, who had administered the district for five years, was succeeded temporarily in May by Mr. H. W. Milligan, who was in turn relieved by the writer on June 11. Mr. C. V. Brayne succeeded me in September, and continued till the end of the year in charge of the district.

3. Mr. H. N. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was on February 1 transferred to Colombo, his place being taken by Mr. P. N. Banks.

4. Mr. T. B. Russell, District Judge, went home on leave on May 19, being temporarily relieved by the late Mr. C. A. L. Orr, Crown Proctor. Mr. L. W. C. Schrader succeeded Mr. Orr in June, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Allan Beven in October.

5. Dr. W. A. de Silva, Medical Officer, Kalutara, died of smallpox on June 28, having contracted the disease in the execution of his duties during an outbreak in Kalutara town. He was succeeded by Dr. F. Alles from Matale.

6. Mr. A. J. Dawson, J.P. and U.P.M., of Rayigama estate, died on July 2. Mr. C. A. L. Orr, J.P. and U.P.M. and Crown Proctor, died on September 11, 1914.

7. At the investiture held on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the King on June 3 the under-mentioned native ranks were conferred :—Mr. J. M. Wickramanayaka, President of the Village Tribunals of the Totamunes, was given the rank of Mudaliyar; and the rank of Veda Muhandiram was conferred on D. Don Karnelis, Veda Arachchi of Beruwala.

8. On the whole, in spite of the war, the year under review was one of prosperity and progress, which was specially marked by the number of good houses and boutiques that sprang up during the year, and the keen competition among natives to purchase land from the Crown.

9. News of the declaration of war was received on August 5, 1914. Certain precautionary measures were at once adopted. Thirty European planters were enrolled as special constables. A temporary police station was opened at Dodangoda—a notorious village—where trouble was anticipated on account of the rise in the price of food stuffs. Guards were placed on the bridges at Panadure, Kalutara South, and Alutgama. A police guard was also placed at the Customs at Beruwala to protect the rice there. But, as a matter of fact, there was no disturbance at all anywhere in the district. The temporary station at Dodangoda had a very salutary effect on the lawless population there. Prices in the bazaars rose almost at once; but boutique-keepers were all warned that their goods would be confiscated and sold at a fair price if they charged fancy prices.

10. Another result of the war was that the natives began to be nervous about their savings bank deposits, and at first many depositors withdrew large sums from the Post Office Savings Bank. As those sums were generally kept in their houses, they offered considerable temptation to thieves. I did not, however, hear of any thefts. Many people also began to hoard silver; but this, like the rush on the savings banks, did not last long.

11. Fifty-two European planters left the district for service at the front. This is probably as good a percentage as can be shown in any district in Ceylon.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

12. The following statements of revenue and expenditure speak for themselves :—

Revenue collected at the Kalutara Kachcheri.

	1912–13 (12 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (15 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (Average for 12 Months). Rs. c.
Exclusive of Land Sales ..	192,204 86	264,159 20	211,327 30
Land Sales	308,542 26	130,668 97	104,535 17
	500,747 12	394,828 17	315,862 47

Decrease of Rs. 184,884·65, mainly due to a fall under head 10, Land Sales.

Amounts due on account of arrack and toll rents, Kalutara District, have been recovered and credited at the Colombo Kachcheri as per particulars below :—

	1912–13 (12 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (15 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (Average for 12 Months). Rs. c.
Arrack Rents ..	329,319 65	411,545 67	329,236 53
Toll Rents	10,688 19	15,459 45	12,367 56
	340,007 84	427,005 12	341,604 9

These amounts are not included in the revenue of the Kalutara District, as they are paid into the Colombo Kachcheri.

13. The revenue from the Beruwala Customs is as follows :—

	1912–13 (12 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (15 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (Average for 12 Months). Rs. c.
Customs	27,331 71	55,199 18	44,159 34
Port Dues	2,189 52	4,261 94	3,409 55
	29,521 23	59,461 12	47,568 89

Increase of Rs. 18,047·66, due to larger imports of grain.

14. The revenue recovered by the sale of opium is as follows :—

1912–13 (12 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (15 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (Average for 12 Months). Rs. c.
36,476 27 ..	44,908 85 ..	35,927 8

Expenditure.

1912–13 (12 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (15 Months). Rs. c.	1913–14 (Average for 12 Months). Rs. c.
41,279 81 ..	56,472 38 ..	45,177 90

15. Increase of Rs. 3,898·09, mainly due to increased expenditure under (1) Personal Emoluments, (2) Government Contribution towards the Acquisition of Land for Burial Grounds, and (3) Remuneration to Headmen.

III.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

16. On the whole, the health of the people was satisfactory. Three cases of plague occurred at Maggona, Kundagoda, and Kankanangoda, all proving fatal. A suspected case of plague was reported from Gorakana. The patient died under circumstances which rendered it advisable to treat it as one of plague. A suspected case at Kankanangoda proved to be a case of enteric. Cases of smallpox occurred at Gorakana, Danwattegoda, Horagoda estate, Kindelpitiya, Rayigama, and Kalutara town; but in no instance did the disease spread beyond the area in which it first appeared. In all there were 16 cases and 5 deaths. The first case in Kalutara town caused considerable anxiety, as it was not discovered until the patient had been ill with the disease for a considerable time, and the infected house was on the main road leading to Galle.

17. There were several fatal cases of enteric fever and dysentery in various places, generally attributed to bad water. Healthy as this district is reported to be, a proper water supply, especially in the large towns, demands the urgent attention of Government.

18. Good work was done in the treatment of parangi with Salvarsan, especially at Neboda hospital.

19. The new hospital at Ingiriya was opened towards the end of the year, and already has done good work. A site has been acquired for a hospital near Pimbura, but it is not known when the hospital will be completed. Additions and improvements might well be made to the hospitals at Panadure and Kalutara; but, on the whole, the medical wants of the district are well supplied.

20. The rainfall at Kalutara, 98·16 inches, appears to have been about normal. In the previous year 96 inches of rain were registered.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE.

21. Owing to the war the prices of most imported articles of food rose very high. In some cases by the end of the year the price was double what it had been before the war, but thanks to the general prosperity of the district no distress was noticed, except in certain parts of Pasdun Korale East, where, owing to the closing of the plumbago pits, several families were thrown out of work. Work could have been found for them had Government been in a position to carry out its intended programme of road improvements and extensions; but owing to retrenchment the proposed works were abandoned, and it was necessary to provide these destitute families with rations.

22. The paddy that is grown in this district is not sufficient to support a third of the native population. Efforts were made at the beginning of the war to bring fresh tracts of land into cultivation, and to cultivate a larger portion of old paddy fields than is usual for maha harvest. The prospect of the maha crop is good. But the people do not get the best out of their land. They do not transplant or weed. I should like to see what yield a Jaffna Tamil would get out of the fields here—something about double the present average yield, I expect.

Fish, fruit, and vegetables were fairly plentiful, but prices were high. Fowls and eggs were often difficult to obtain. Beef was generally to be obtained of a fair quality in the larger towns; but mutton (even goat) was not to be had "for love or money" after the outbreak of the war.

23. In 1913 a co-operative credit society was started at Handapangoda for Udugaha pattu of Rayigam korale. Its success was such that three other societies were started in 1914 for the three other pattus of the same korale. These societies, if properly worked, should be a great boon to villagers engaged in agriculture.

24. An estimate of the acreage cultivated in the district with the principal agricultural products in 1914 gives the following figures:—

	Acres.
Paddy and other grain	38,719
Tea	18,043
Rubber	51,469
Cinnamon	7,611
Coconuts	49,115
Fruit and vegetables	5,345
Tea and rubber	6,427

The extent opened during the year in tea is computed to be 50 acres, in rubber 1,450 acres. The acreage in rubber was opened almost entirely by natives.

25. The total extent of land cultivated would appear to be roughly 178,000 acres, out of an area which exceeds 400,000 acres.

V.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

26. The state of the district from the point of view of crime was undoubtedly bad; and until things improve very considerably work in connection with crime must receive first attention, and matters relating to sanitation and education and other duties of an Assistant Government Agent's life must take a second place.

27. The number of criminal cases instituted in the two courts amounted to 7,570 in 1914, as against 6,964 cases in the previous year. Of these cases, 1,331 were serious offences, included under the category of "Grave Crime." But though the number of serious cases reported has increased, I am not inclined to believe that there has been any real increase in crime. I regard the increase as due rather to the greater care and promptitude with which cases are now reported both by the village headmen and the regular police. Few cases, if any, escaped notice. The most common cases are cases of hurt with knife. 324 such cases were reported to court, of which 163 were reported as true. 94 convictions were obtained. Next come cases of burglary, numbering 280, of which 203 were reported as true. There were only 14 convictions. There were 109 true cases of cattle stealing, but only 10 convictions. There were 14 true cases of homicide, 6 of which ended in conviction of the accused. True cases of robbery were rare. There were 153 cases reported of theft of articles over Rs. 20 in value. 90 of these were reported as true, and there were 38 convictions.

28. With regard to cattle stealing and burglary, the figures are not encouraging. There is no doubt that with the large number of habitual criminals in this district—the village of Pinwatta, for example, possesses 15 of these undesirables—crimes of this nature will be common, and require the greatest amount of attention; but I do not think the police and headmen are altogether to blame for not securing more convictions.

29. As to the police stations themselves, a strong case has been made for another station at or near Uduwara, which will relieve both the Horana and Tebuwana stations of work, which at present they cannot possibly control.

30. On the whole, the work of the headmen in connection with crime has been good. As is only natural, there have been some failures; but, as a rule, the headmen have co-operated well with the regular police both in preventive and patrol work and in detective work. The police vidane of Wekada died on February 9 of injuries received during the execution of his duty. The police vidane of Pantiya deserves mention for the very plucky arrest of an habitual criminal who had been wanted for several months.

31. The total amount distributed in rewards to headmen was Rs. 5,146. Of this sum, the police vidane of Pohaddaramulla earned Rs. 150, the police vidane of Kudawaskaduwa Rs. 115, the police vidane of Widagama Rs. 110, the police vidane of Gorakapola Rs. 110, and the vidane arachchi of Beruwalbadda Rs. 110.

VI.—EDUCATION.

32. There are 242 schools in the Kalutara District supported as follows :—

By Government	105	By the Wesleyans	22
By the Buddhists	56	By the Church of England	7
By the Roman Catholic Mission	25	By the Church Missionary Society	3
By private parties	23	By the Baptists	1

The average daily attendance was 23,918·74. Two new schools were opened by Government at Widiyagoda and Tudugala. The Buddhists opened seven new schools and the Roman Catholic Mission one. Several existing schools had extensions and additions made to them.

33. The District School Committee met twice during the year. The rules appeared to work well. Prosecutions were regularly entertained against parents who failed to send their children to school. The chief difficulty of the Committee is that it cannot find sufficient funds to provide new schools and extensions to keep pace with the growing population.

VII.—LAND SALES.

34. Seventeen land sales were held during the year 1914, at which 432 lots were brought forward for sale or settlement. This small number of sales held was due to the small number of plans received from the Surveyor-General. During the first nine months of the year only 37 plans were received, but matters improved during the last three months, when 67 plans were received.

35. The district was closed for applications for surveys on May 1, 1913, and it was not re-opened till June, 1914. The very small number of plans received during the first nine months of the year was solely due to this fact. The district was again closed on July 1, 1914, and it had not been re-opened at the end of the year.

36. The number of applications sent to the Surveyor-General during the year was 347 ; this number includes 20 Crown requisitions for survey. Applications received after the closing of the district are held back, to be sent in when the district is re-opened.

37. The number of lots disposed of during the year was 227, representing an extent of 498 acres 2 roods 6 perches, and the amount realized was Rs. 59,472·08. The average price realized on sales was Rs. 127·01, and on settlements Rs. 138·85 per acre.

38. A comparative statement showing the number of lots sold and settled, and the amounts realized on them, during the years 1913 and 1914 respectively is appended. This statement includes some lots on which the full amounts due have not been paid and the sale or settlement completed :—

Nature of Disposal.	1913. No. of Lots.	1913. Extent. A. R. P.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Average per Acre. Rs. c.	1914. No. of Lots.	1914. Extent. A. R. P.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Average per Acre. Rs. c.
Sales	452	1,739 2 10	250,934 60	144 25	208	626 1 16	68,653 30	130 43
Settlements	193	103 2 24	9,170 84	88 61	48	38 2 39	4,737 3	122 25
Certificates against the Crown	115	83 1 7	—	—	21	35 2 18	—	—

39. The following statement shows the number of lots sold and settled during the year under review on which the amounts due have been paid in full :—

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Sales	164	432 3 27	54,986 70
Settlements	45	30 3 18	4,285 38
Certificates against the Crown	18	34 3 1	200 0
Total	227	498 2 6	59,472 8

40. The revenue derived from land sales during the year was Rs. 69,039·29. This sum includes a sum of Rs. 2,760 recovered under Premia on Leases on account of the lease of a plumbago land in the Pasdun Korale East, and also certain sums recovered on account of the 9/10ths purchase amount of lands sold during December, 1913. Competition for lands at sales continued to be very keen throughout the year, and there was no falling off in this respect noticeable even during the last quarter of the year, when it might have reasonably been expected that the financial difficulties resultant from the European war would considerably affect the market value of lands.

All the lands sold were purchased by natives, except for two small lots of 3 roods 12 perches bought by Europeans.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

41. The number of marriages registered under Ordinance No. 19 of 1907 during the year amounted to 2,116, as against 2,054 in the previous year. Of these, 123 were solemnized by ministers and 1,988 by registrars. There were 38 Registrars of Marriages and 41 Christian churches registered under the Ordinance. There were only 40 marriages registered under the Muhammadan Marriage Ordinance.

42. The number of births registered was 11,690, as against 11,013 in 1913, showing an increase of 667. The number of deaths registered also shows an increase over the previous year. In 1914 the numbers were 7,522, as against 7,299 in 1913.

43. The total number of estate births reported for registration was in 1914 1,214 and in 1913 1,103. The number of deaths was in 1914 1,407 and in 1913 1,154.

44. There were eight prosecutions instituted during the year for various offences under the Ordinance. Convictions were obtained in all.

Forest Administration.

45. There is still considerable trouble over illicit fellings, especially in the more remote parts of the district bordering the Kukul korale and Hinidum pattu. It is difficult to discover these fellings promptly, even when the headmen are sharp and industrious.

46. 154 cases of illicit felling and clearing were reported during 1914, as against 184 cases in 1913. Compensation amounting to Rs. 498 was recovered in settlement of some of the cases. The amount realized by the sale of timber illicitly felled amounted to Rs. 779·50.

47. 63 cases were instituted, in which convictions were obtained in 40, bringing in a sum of Rs. 1,680 in fines. 11 cases are still pending. This is a fairly satisfactory record.

48. With regard to forest administration during the year, the Assistant Conservator of Forests reports as follows :—

The boundaries of the proposed reserve called Yagiralamukalana in Pasdun Korale West were partly demarcated during the year under review, and it is expected to continue the work until it is completed.

Nedun seedlings from the nursery at Matugama were transplanted in a nedun area of about 5 acres in Wekadamukalana at Bopitiya, and are doing fairly well.

A strict watch is being kept over the calamander trees in Yagiralamukalana. Seedlings of calamander are very scarce, and could not be found in the forest.

A calamander nursery has been opened near the forest bungalow at Udugama with seeds supplied from Hewagam korale in Colombo District, and if successful the seedlings will be transplanted in the forest next year.

Firewood was regularly supplied to the Government distillery at Kalutara from May, 1914, to the end of that year.

The present staff consists of two forest rangers (one of whom is in charge of Hewagam korale in Colombo District, in addition to Rayigam korale in the Kalutara District), six forest guards, and three river watchers.

Irrigation.

49. The only major irrigation work in the district is Nikatu-ela. A water-rate of Rs. 155·84 is recovered annually for maintenance of the sluice. A revised schedule has been prepared and forwarded for publication.

50. The balance to the credit of Irrigation Fine Fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 591·35, and a further sum of Rs. 132·30 was collected in fines. A sum of Rs. 576·45 was spent on repairs to minor works and the construction of irrigation culverts.

51. There are six village tanks in the Rayigam korale. Repairs were effected to the Gammanpilla tank, along the bund of which the District Road Committee road runs to Kindelpitiya. The other four tanks require minor repairs.

52. There has been considerable trouble of late years owing to the spread of *induru* in the Bolgoda lake and channels, which threatens to be a serious menace to paddy cultivation, as it blocks the elas supplying the paddy fields. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer went into the question and prepared a scheme for dealing with it, but the paddy field owners were not prepared to face the expenditure, which at a rough calculation amounted to a charge of Rs. 3 per acre.

Cattle Disease, &c.

53. There were several outbreaks both of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease during the year. In each case prompt measures were taken, but in spite of all precautions the outbreak on Perth estate assumed serious proportions. This, I think, was due largely to the fact that there had been a bad outbreak there previously, and that the ground was infected in consequence. A curious disease at the same time attacked some goats on the estate. I was not able to diagnose it.

54. A good deal was done during the year to abate the stray cattle nuisance on the roads, but there is plenty of room for further improvement. It is at night that cattle are so dangerous, especially to motorists. It is difficult to make the native learn that the high road is not the proper place for their cattle, pigs, goats, and fowls. The truth of the matter is that in many places people keep animals without having sufficient room near their houses for them to feed, and the side drains supply tempting grass for their cattle or goats, and odds and ends of offal for their pigs, dogs, and fowls.

55. Appended is a comparative table showing the returns of cattle attacked by rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease during 1912, 1913, and 1914, and the number of deaths :—

Rinderpest.

	No. of Cases.			No. of Deaths.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Totamunes	47	7	53	42	6	39
Rayigam Korale	110	209	266	80	179	226
Pasdun Korale West	17	179	—	17	174	—
Pasdun Korale East	—	159	36	—	125	25
Total	174	554	355	139	584	290

Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.

	No. of Cases.			No. of Deaths.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Totamunes	44	493	257	—	17	7
Rayigam Korale	57	243	76	—	8	3
Pasdun Korale West	—	293	42	—	49	—
Pasdun Korale East	—	89	89	—	5	4
Total	101	1,118	464	—	79	14

The Excise Ordinance.

56. The revenue derived from excise amounted to Rs. 471,812·18 in 1914.

57. In the first six months of the year the consumption of arrack is always larger than in the latter part of the year. More toddy is drunk in the last six months. There was a decrease in the consumption of arrack in the last six months of 1914 as compared with the same period in 1913. This has been attributed to the war, but how far this is true I am not prepared to say.

58. No new foreign liquor licenses were issued. Though applications were received to sell liquor at several places, it was not considered desirable to increase the number of liquor shops.

59. The places licensed were under good control. From reports received I am inclined to think that drunkenness is on the decrease, except along the coast.

60. Illicit practices were rare. Better control and prosecutions have undoubtedly had a most salutary effect.

61. On the whole, the distribution of taverns seems to have been satisfactory. A few modifications are proposed for next year.

The Opium Ordinance.

62. There were 2,566 registered consumers in the district, of whom 63 died during the year. The number of Vedaralas licensed to dispense opium was 436. The amount recovered by sale of opium was Rs. 81,018.

63. Four prosecutions were entered during the year for breach of the provisions of the Ordinance, and convictions were obtained in all.

Miscellaneous.

64. There were several cases of rabies during the year. Nine persons were sent to Coonoor for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. 1,427 stray dogs were shot; 5,536 were registered. 1,526 gun licenses were issued (including renewals): 3,700 cart licenses were issued.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

65. The following are the more important public works completed during the year :—

(1) Track metalling the Horana-Alutgama road.
(2) Improvements to the Beruwala Customs road.
(3) Surveys of Agalawatta-Badureliya road.
(4) Quarters for the District Engineer, Kalutara.
(5) Hospital at Ingiriya.
(6) Bridge on 5th mile, Horana-Alutgama road.
(7) A section of drains in Panadure bazaar.

66. The following are the more important works that were in progress :—

(1) Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kalutara.
(2) Public Works Department buildings, Kalutara.
(3) Renewing Clyde bridge.
(4) Renewing Tebuwana bridge.
(5) Renewing platform of bridge at 33rd mile on the Galle road.
(6) Police station and barracks, Panadure.
(7) Renewing bridge, Panadure-Horana road.

67. The following works are required :—

(1) A loop line from Panadure to Horana and round Gikiyanakanda to Paiyagala or some other suitable point of junction with the main line.
(2) Conversion of the Agalawatta-Badureliya District Road Committee road into a good metalled road.
(3) A water supply for Kalutara and Panadure.
(4) Quarters for the Police Magistrate, Medical Officer, and the Office Assistant, Kalutara.
(5) Extensions and improvement of the Railway Station, Kalutara, so as to provide (1) separate exit and entrance for 3rd class passengers, (2) a parcel room, (3) a roof to the platform.

X.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

68. Separate reports appear in the appendix on the Local Board of Kalutara; the Sanitary Boards of Panadure, Horana, Alutgama, Beruwala, Tebuwana, and Neboda; and the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

69. With regard to the towns, the chief need in my opinion is a good water supply. Drains are of little use unless there is a proper supply of water to flush them, and good drinking water is badly needed in almost every town. The difficulty is to find a source of supply. Wells are apt to become polluted very quickly, owing to the nature of the soil and lie of the ground. The matter is of the greatest importance, and should receive the earliest attention. Local funds will be quite inadequate to deal with it.

Village Committees.

70. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 42,417·36 in 1913 and Rs. 41,120·18 in 1914. The decrease of Rs. 1,397·18 was due to the fall of revenue in Village Tribunal fines in the Pasdun korales The expenditure was Rs. 44,031·79 in 1913 and Rs. 44,151·29 in 1914.

71. Three miles of new road were opened; 122¼ miles of existing road were repaired and improved; 7 bridges, 49 culverts, 3 village court-houses, and 6 edandas were constructed; 26 bridges, 13 culverts,

5 village court-houses, 7 edandas, 3 public wells, and 1 gala were repaired and maintained; 5 new burial grounds were opened and 26 existing burial grounds were cleared. Full statements of the funds and of work done are appended below :—

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Year 1913.

Heads of Deposit.	Balance on December 31, 1912.	Receipts for the Calendar Year 1913.	Total.	Payments for the Calendar Year 1913.	Balance on December 31, 1913.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ..	4,193 19	19,172 34	23,365 53	21,647 40	1,718 13
Rayigam Korale	4,185 78	11,423 87	15,609 65	12,161 2	3,448 63
Pasdun Korale East	1,288 88	5,633 54	6,922 42	4,604 67	2,317 75
Pasdun Korale West	509 38	6,187 61	6,696 99	5,618 70	1,078 29
Total ..	10,177 23	42,417 36	52,594 59	44,031 79	8,562 80

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Year 1914.

Heads of Deposit.	Balance on December 31, 1913.	Receipts for the Calendar Year 1914.	Total.	Payments for the Calendar Year 1914.	Balance on December 31, 1914.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes ..	1,718 13	20,161 85	21,879 98	19,825 70	2,054 28
Rayigam Korale	3,448 63	11,730 80	15,179 43	13,456 60	1,722 83
Pasdun Korale East	2,317 75	4,839 92	7,157 67	6,211 97	945 70
Pasdun Korale West	1,078 29	4,387 61	5,465 90	4,657 2	808 88
Total ..	8,562 80	41,120 18	49,682 98	44,151 29	5,531 69

Statement of Work undertaken by Village Committees during the Calendar Year 1914.

Name of Work.	Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes.	Rayigam Korale.	Pasdun Korale East.	Pasdun Korale West.	Total.
Roads.					
New roads opened, in miles ..	½	1½	1	—	3
Existing roads improved, in miles ..	38½	52	12	19¾	122¼
Bridges and Culverts.					
Number of bridges constructed ..	—	4	3	—	7
Number of bridges repaired ..	11	12	1	2	26
Number of culverts constructed ..	4	15	20	10	49
Number of culverts repaired ..	2	11	—	—	13
Village Committee Buildings.					
Markets repaired	—	—	—	—	—
Village Tribunal court-houses constructed	2	1	—	—	3
Village Tribunal court-houses repaired	—	2	1	1	4
Ambalams repaired ..	—	—	—	—	—
Latrines constructed ..	—	—	—	—	—
Edandas.					
New edandas constructed ..	—	3	3	—	6
Existing edandas repaired ..	—	3	1	3	7
Burial Grounds.					
New burial grounds opened ..	5	—	—	—	5
Existing burial grounds cleared ..	21	3	2	—	26
Bathing Ponds and Wells.					
Wells constructed and maintained ..	2	1	—	—	3
Experimental gardens ..	—	1	—	—	1
Galas.					
Galas opened	—	—	—	—	—
Galas repaired	—	—	1	—	1

72. Statement of work done by Presidents is also appended :—

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases Instituted, Decided, and Appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance for the Year 1914.

	Kalutara Totamune.	Panadure Totamune.	Rayigam Korale.	Pasdun Korale East.	Pasdun Korale West.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1914 :—						
Civil	—	1	10	8	1	20
Criminal	11	10	26	9	7	63
Instituted during the year :—						
Civil	184	213	696	293	208	1,594
Criminal	1,104	1,336	1,857	1,154	1,852	7,303
Total number of cases :—						
Civil	184	214	706	301	209	1,694
Criminal	1,115	1,346	1,883	1,163	1,589	7,096
NATURE OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						
Breaches of V. C. rules ..	240	421	405	124	103	1,293
Breaches of irrigation rules ..	11	15	29	9	5	69
Civil :—						
Money	164	179	610	238	167	1,358
Land	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle trespass ..	20	31	81	57	37	226
Criminal :—						
Petty assaults ..	156	252	294	49	61	812
Thefts	37	103	259	74	55	528
Malicious injury ..	30	46	86	10	12	184
Vaccination ..	41	47	22	—	26	136
Public nuisance ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cruelty to animals ..	—	—	3	—	1	4
Cattle disease ..	1	2	15	—	—	18
Firearms	1	—	4	—	1	6
Knives	—	—	3	—	—	3
Schools	570	404	508	703	1,120	3,305
Offences under the Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	—	—	137	—	2	139
Sanitation ..	—	8	12	—	1	21
Miscellaneous ..	22	41	36	127	121	347
AMICABLE SETTLEMENTS.						
Amicable settlements under section 30, included under head "Decisions" :—						
Civil	49	35	253	52	44	433
Criminal	75	165	469	107	108	924
APPEALS.						
Civil {Confirmed ..	4	2	2	2	7	17
Civil {Set aside ..	1	—	1	1	1	4
Criminal {Confirmed ..	5	7	6	9	13	40
Criminal {Set aside ..	1	4	2	3	1	11
From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council.						
Civil {Confirmed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil {Set aside ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal {Confirmed ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Criminal {Set aside ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pending on December 31, 1914 :—						
Civil	—	4	15	6	5	30
Criminal	6	7	69	67	81	230

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, February 24, 1915.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KALUTARA FOR 1914.

THE Local Board of Kalutara during the year 1914 consisted of the following, viz., the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. R. G. Bartholomew, District Engineer; Dr. W. A. de Silva, Medical Officer, from January to June, and Dr. F. R. Alles, Medical Officer, from August to December, 1914; and three Unofficial Members, namely, Mr. C. A. L. Orr, Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, and Mr. Clement P. Wijeyaratna. Mr. Orr, who had served on the Board for nearly twelve years, died on September 11, and was succeeded by Mr. Arthur de Abrew.

2. The staff of the Board has remained the same, except that in May last two inspectors of the Sanitation Department were sent down to work in the town.

3. Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year, and were well attended.

4. A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
I.—Taxes :—				
(*a*) Property rates ..	6,139 87		6,501 20	
(*b*) Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	6,172 0		6,542 0	
(*c*) Other	2,435 50		2,737 0	
		14,747 37		15,780 20
II.—Licenses :—				
(*d*) Liquor	2,753 13		3,013 50	
(*e*) Opium	4,485 62		3,588 50	
(*f*) Carts	—		1,655 0	
(*g*) Proctors and notaries ..	615 0		600 0	
(*h*) Other	235 0		751 0	
		8,088 75		9,608 0
III.—Rents :—				
(*i*) Markets	1,968 25		1,715 50	
(*j*) Other	748 93		568 3	
		2,717 18		2,283 53
IV.—Fines :—				
(*k*) Police Court ..	348 0		682 0	
(*l*) Other	177 50		116 0	
		525 50		798 0
V.—Miscellaneous	—	3,398 65	—	1,727 37
Total revenue	—	29,477 45	—	30,197 10
Advances repaid ..	—	2,740 20	—	1,795 0
Government contribution ..	—	—	—	10,000 0
Balance brought forward ..	—	8,359 88	—	8,906 52
	Total ..	40,577 53		50,898 62

EXPENDITURE.				
I.—Interest and sinking fund on loans	—	—	—	—
II.—Cost of administration :—				
(*a*) Establishment ..	2,253 0		2,125 48	
(*b*) Office contingencies ..	191 6		449 69	
(*c*) Cost of audit ..	247 24		145 75	
(*d*) Revenue services ..	732 81		1,214 34	
(*e*) Pension to late Secretary ..	—		480 0	
		3,424 11		4,415 26
III.—Education (Town Schools Ordinance)	—	21 25	—	—
IV.—Sanitation :—				
(*f*) Scavenging and conservancy	8,827 48		7,802 79	
(*g*) Infectious diseases ..	273 77		1,066 57	
		9,101 25		8,869 36
V.—Lighting	—	3,433 21	—	3,458 48
VI.—Police	—	78 82	—	67 10
VII.—Public works :—				
(*h*) Maintenance ..	5,532 40		5,699 7	
(*i*) New construction ..	3,145 19		7,102 31	
		8,677 59		12,801 38
VIII.—Miscellaneous	—	1,516 8	—	912 46
IX.—Special expenditure :—				
(*j*) Acquisition of lands for public purposes ..	—	—	—	3,070 71
Total expenditure ..	—	26,252 31	—	33,594 75
Advances	—	5,418 70	—	136 49
Balance carried over ..	—	8,906 52	—	17,167 38
	Total ..	40,577 53		50,898 62

5. The revenue of the Board for the year 1914 exceeded that for 1913 by nearly Rs. 1,000. There was a general increase under all heads, except " Miscellaneous," under which there was a fall of nearly Rs. 2,600. This was due to the receipt in the previous year of the contribution from the District Road Committee for the Hill street bridge and to the recoveries on account of vehicle plates.

6. Several works of improvement were carried out during the year. A windmill was erected near the mouth of the river for pumping water for flushing drains in the town at a cost of Rs. 3,300. This is a considerable improvement on the old system of taking water from the river in barrels, which was laborious and unsatisfactory. An iron bridge of 20 feet span, of the Public Works Department type, was built to replace the old wooden bridge on Hill street. This was satisfactorily completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,500, the District Road Committee bearing half of this sum. Land was acquired for building markets for Kalutara North and for widening Olimulla path in Kalutara South. Two outlet drains were built in Kalutara South at a cost of Rs. 2,890·51, and the meat market was fly-proofed at a cost of Rs. 850.

7. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	13,005	—	—	13,005	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	3,777	—	—	3,847	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	3,036		80·38	3,147		81·80
(b) Paying double commutation ..	23		·609	26		·67
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		3,059	80·99		3,173	82·47
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age ..	50		1·32	60		1·55
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	92		2·43	119		3·09
(g) Double entries	61		1·61	156		4·05
(h) Fines	2		·05	1		·02
(i) Imprisonment	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	513		13·58	338		8·78
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		718	19·009		674	17·52

8. The health of the town has been satisfactory throughout, except for an outbreak of smallpox in June, to which the Medical Officer, Dr. W. A. de Silva, fell a victim. There were four more cases, all being among Moor women, who recovered. The following statement shows the infectious diseases reported in 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913.	1914.
Smallpox	—	5
Chickenpox	19	27
Measles	5	—
Enteric fever	4	2
Continued fever	27	1

9. The scavenging, conservancy, and lighting of street lamps were done on contract, and were satisfactorily carried out.

10. A survey has been made for a town-planning scheme, which is now in preparation. When this is completed, and when the legislation in this respect is passed, the Board should be in a position to control effectively the building operations in the town. There are several spots in the heart of the town which are dangerously overcrowded and which need to be opened up, so that provision can be made for scavenging, drainage, and other sanitary requirements.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Kalutara, February 24, 1915.

II.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1914.

THE Sanitary Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman), the District Engineer, the Medical Officer of Kalutara, and four nominated members, viz., Mr. Cyril A. Jansz, Dr. Herbert de Saram, Dr. F. de Livera, and Mudaliyar E. Peiris.

2. Five meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Sanitary Board, Panadure.

3. Exclusive of the balance Rs. 19,886·41 of the previous year, the revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 17,165·98.

4. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,986·64. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 19,065·75, which is earmarked for drainage and for other schemes of improvement.

5. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were done on contract as in previous years, and were satisfactory. The cement drains on the Station road and on the main road were flushed, and the road through the bazaar was watered during the drought.

6. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board. An extension to one of them is to be taken in hand. There were at the end of the year 121 private latrines conducted on the dry-earth system, excluding those attached to Government offices.

7. A site on the new Circular road for the new resthouse was acquired at a cost of Rs. 6,207·80. The Board will hand over this to the Provincial Road Committee in exchange for the site of the present resthouse.

8. The minor roads were maintained by the Board in good order.

9. The health of the town on the whole was satisfactory.

10. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	2,964 88	Establishment	1,325 0
Commutation tax	2,616 0	Revenue services	424 81
Stamp duty on licenses	1,529 50	Office contingencies	120 12
Government grant in lieu of revenue from opium	5,183 25	Audit charges	86 80
Fines	364 50	Education	60 0
Market rents, &c.	1,815 70	Purchase of stores	114 23
Slaughter-house fees	704 25	Miscellaneous expenses	198 63
Cemetery fees	309 0	Cost of lighting	2,100 92
Conservancy collections	1,654 0	Sanitary charges	4,213 40
Miscellaneous receipts	24 90	Cost of acquisition of land for site for new resthouse	6,207 80
		Widening hackery stand road ..	246 12
		Upkeep of roads	2,565 99
		Upkeep of cemetery, &c. ..	313 82
	17,165 98		17,986 64
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	19,886 41	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	19,065 75
Total ..	37,052 39	Total ..	37,052 39

Sanitary Board, Horana.

11. The revenue of this Board for the year amounted to Rs. 5,258·89, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,353·44. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,964·93, out of which Rs. 5,000 is earmarked for drains. The moiety promised by Government for drains will not be available in 1915 owing to retrenchment.

12. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract as in previous years, and were satisfactory.

13. A new public latrine was built at a cost of Rs. 1,345·60. A site for a new market was acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,250.

14. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	451 87	Establishment	472 0
Commutation tax	688 0	Revenue services	184 84
Stamp duty on licenses	465 50	Office contingencies	23 2
Government grant in lieu of revenue from opium	3,016 50	Audit charges	32 15
Fines	3 0	Purchase of stores	18 68
Market rents	613 41	Miscellaneous	54 50
Cemetery fees	5 50	Lighting and scavenging ..	1,509 40
Miscellaneous receipts	15 11	Cost of new street lamps ..	266 87
		Cemetery-keeper and two coolies ..	37 70
		Building a new public latrine ..	1,345 60
		Acquisition of land for site for new market	2,250 0
		Upkeep of roads	158 68
	5,258 89		6,353 44
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	10,059 48	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	8,964 93
Total ..	15,318 37	Total ..	15,318 37

Sanitary Board, Beruwala.

15. The revenue of this Board during the year amounted to Rs. 5,553·58, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,134·86. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,561·28.

16. A petition having been presented to Government by the inhabitants of Dinagoda, Kappittangoda, and Wadugoda villages for the exclusion of these villages from the Sanitary Board limits, after due inquiry it was decided that only a certain portion of these villages should be excluded, the remainder of the area being considered to be properly within the Sanitary Board limits.

17. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract, but were not satisfactory, owing to the negligence on the part of the contractor, who gave much trouble during the latter part of the year.

18. A new public latrine was built, the Government having given a loan of Rs. 650 towards this expenditure.

19. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	1,725 0	Pay of clerk	115 80
Commutation tax	2,160 0	Pay of inspector	210 0
Stamp duty on licenses	818 50	Revenue services	324 82
Market rents	146 58	Stores and stationery	62 24
Fines	43 50	Lighting and scavenging ..	1,359 39
Miscellaneous	10 0	Upkeep of roads	237 50
Loans :—		Miscellaneous	145 11
Government loan on account of 1 latrine	650 0	Contribution towards Engineer's salary ..	30 0
		Moiety for building a public latrine ..	650 0
	5,553 58		3,134 86
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	2,142 56	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	4,561 28
Total ..	7,696 14	Total ..	7,696 14

Sanitary Board, Alutgama.

20. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 5,729·09, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,132·77. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,980·01.

21. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract, and were satisfactory.

22. There is only one public latrine here. The building of another latrine has been taken in hand. A loan of Rs. 1,125 was advanced by Government towards the cost of providing two latrines.

23. The present market is small. It is situated on the edge of the high road, and it is undesirable to have it there. It is proposed to build a new market as soon as funds are available.

24. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	1,483 22	Pay of clerk	115 80
Commutation tax	1,250 0	Pay of inspector	210 0
Stamp duty on licenses	678 0	Revenue services	186 74
Market rents	1,096 82	Stores and stationery	88 71
Fines	68 0	Lighting and scavenging ..	1,229 1
Miscellaneous receipts	28 5	Miscellaneous	137 51
Loans :—		Contribution towards the Engineer's salary	40 0
Government loan on account of 2 latrines	1,125 0	Moiety for building 2 latrines ..	1,125 0
	5,729 9		3,132 77
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	1,383 69	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	3,980 1
Total ..	7,112 78	Total ..	7,112 78

Sanitary Board, Tebuwana.

25. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,634·72, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 545·18. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,194·04.

26. The scavenging is done by a cooly employed by the Board. There is also a public latrine, the conservancy of which is done by this cooly.

27. The road through the bazaar here is too narrow. The only way to improve this town decently is to acquire the land on the river side of the road and widen it before any drains are built. This is a large undertaking, and the Board cannot afford to do the drainage unless Government assists the Board in acquiring the necessary land. The cost of the acquisition is estimated to be Rs. 25,000, and it is doubtful if the outlay would be justified in view of the smallness of the place.

28. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	661 72	Pay of clerk	24 0
Commutation tax	364 0	Pay of supervisor	12 50
Fees on liquor licenses	563 0	Revenue services	86 73
Stamp duty on licenses	26 0	Lighting and scavenging ..	316 70
Fines	20 0	Purchase of stores	68 95
		Miscellaneous	16 30
		Contribution towards the Engineer's salary	20 0
	1,634 72		545 18
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	1,104 50	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	2,194 4
Total ..	2,739 22	Total ..	2,739 22

Sanitary Board, Neboda.

29. The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,370·75, and the expenditure was Rs. 420·05. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,766·35.

30. There is one public latrine here, and the conservancy is done by a cooly employed by the Board. The road through the bazaar is also scavenged by the Board cooly.

31. A market is needed here, and it is proposed to build a temporary market at an early date.

32. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Assessment tax	341 75	Pay of clerk	24 0
Commutation tax	316 0	Revenue services	96 71
Fees on liquor license	660 0	Lighting and scavenging ..	203 14
Stamp duty on licenses	53 0	Purchase of stores	67 30
		Miscellaneous	8 90
		Contribution towards the Engineer's salary	20 0
	1,370 75		420 5
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	815 65	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	1,766 35
Total ..	2,186 40	Total ..	2,186 40

Kalutara, February 24, 1915.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1914.

THE District Road Committee during 1914 consisted of the following, viz., the Assistant Government Agent, the District Engineer, Mr. R. G. Bartholomew, and four Unofficial Members, viz., Mr. Herbert Inglis, European Member ; Mr. Cyril L. Orr, Burgher Member ; Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, Native Member ; Mr. F. R. Dakeyne, Additional Member. Mr. Orr, the Burgher Member, who had served on the Committee since 1903, died on September 11, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Hepponstall. Mr. Dakeyne, the Additional Member, having left the Island in April, was succeeded by Mr. J. Ferguson.

2. There were no changes in the staff during the year.

3. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year, the sanction and approval of members was taken by circulation of papers at other times.

4. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913 and 1914 are annexed :—

Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

		Current Half-Year of 1914.	Same Half-Year of 1913.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	45,797	45,797
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	58,380	57,267
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	127·47	125·04
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year	1,825	1,799
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·12	3·14
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4 ..	56,555	55,468
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	123·49	121·11
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	54,033	52,571
	(ii.) Performed labour	—	—
	(iii.) Fined	27	63
	(iv.) Imprisoned	5	5
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	54,065	52,639
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ..	95·59	94·89
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1	118·05	114·93
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ..	1,988	2,271
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ..	502	558

Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1914 as compared with 1913.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	228,989	—	—	228,989	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	57,267	—	—	58,380	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	52,066		90·91	53,657		91·91
(b) Paying double commutation ..	505		·88	376		·64
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		52,571	91·79		54,033	92·55
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	1,963		3·42	1,988		3·40
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	948		1·65	857		1·46
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	1,159		2·02	968		1·65
(h) Fined	63		·11	27		·04
(i) Imprisoned	5		·008	5		·008
(j) Left local area	558		·97	502		·85
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,696	8·20		4,347	7·44
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. The number of men on the division officers' lists shows an increase of 1,113 as compared with the previous year. There is also an increase of 2,462 in the number of men who paid commutation. I am unable to account for this increase.

6. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the year is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1914 ..	7,948	5	Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	30,158	75
Commutation realized in money ..	81,639	0	Amount expended on minor works ..	40,675	62
Toll grant on minor roads ..	6,312	0	Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
Government contribution in aid of minor works	5,053	0	(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	1,400	0
Miscellaneous receipts ..	19,096	29	(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	8,183	65
			(c) Commission to division officers	7,629	92
			Miscellaneous charges ..	21,847	64
			Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	10,152	76
Total ..	120,048	34	Total ..	120,048	34

7. The total mileage of roads maintained in 1914 was 120¼. The total expenditure on roads was Rs. 40,675·62, of which Rs. 24,350·40 have been spent on maintenance, and the balance on bridges, culverts, and improvements to roads. It will be thus seen that the average maintenance allowed is only Rs. 202 per mile.

8. Five hundred and thirteen persons gave notice under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and had the lines of proposed buildings marked out for them. Ten persons were prosecuted for building without notice : 6 were fined, 1 was acquitted, and 3 cases are pending.

9. Licenses to seize stray cattle were issued as in previous years. The number of cattle seized during the year was 1,333.

10. Although a sum of Rs. 5,053 was included in the Government Estimates for 1914–15 as grant in aid of minor roads, Government allowed the District Road Committee only one-third of that amount in view of the reduction in the Government Estimates, consequent on the financial crisis caused by the war.

11. The bridge on the Maguru-ganga on the Agalawatta-Badureliya road, which was built by the Public Works Department in 1893, has been condemned as unsafe. It is beyond the resources of the District Road Committee to repair it or to build a new one. It is hoped that the Public Works Department will take over the road in the near future and build a new bridge. In the meantime a ferry will be provided by the District Road Committee. This will temporarily meet the needs of the estate and plumbago mine owners in that part of the country.

12. Fifty-one new pipe culverts were built during the year, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,633·49, on the following roads, viz. :—7 on Bellana-Moragala road, 1 on Indilanda-Anguruwatota road, 5 on Henemulla-Madapata road, 1 on Paiyagala-Dodangoda road, 3 on Waskaduwa-Bandaragama road, 4 on Palatota-Nagoda road, 3 on Palatota-Duwepansala road, 1 on Wisidagama-Kindelpitiya road, 2 on Dodangoda-Tebuwana road, 7 on Kirimetiya-Yale road, 1 on Panadure-Gonabendiduwa road, 1 on Nalluruwa-Mahawila road, 1 on Heenatiyangala-Etawila road, 1 on Beruwala-Alutgama road, 2 on Horana-Kahatapitiya road, 2 on Tudugala-Nehinna road, 2 on Leuwanduwa-Ittapana road, 4 on Warakagoda-Agalawatta road, 1 on Palatota-Toragala road, 1 on Alubomulla-Alutgama road, 1 on Beruwala-Moragalla road.

13. The ten resthouses in the district were kept in fair order. The new resthouse at Kalawellawa was nearly completed by the end of the year, and should be ready for occupation early in 1915.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Kalutara, February 24, 1915.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

Area of Kandy District, 911 square miles; Population in 1911, 408,429.
Area of Central Province, 2,287¼ square miles; Population in 1911, 672,258.

I.—CHANGES OF OFFICIALS.

1. January 13.—Mr. Strong succeeded Mr. Rogerson as Cadet.
2. January 26.—Mr. de Livera succeeded Mr. Brown as Assistant Commissioner of Excise.
3. February 2.—Mr. T. A. Carey arrived as Assistant Government Agent.
4. February 23.—The Hon. Mr. G. S. Saxton handed over to the writer.
5. May 13.—Mr. Carey left for Batticaloa as District Judge there.
6. June 9.—Mr. Crossman left to be District Judge, Ratnapura, and was succeeded by Mr. Collins as Police Magistrate, Kandy.
7. June 15.—Mr. Hancox, Cadet, arrived to assist Mr. Strong.
8. July 1.—Mr. Worsley succeeded Mr. Collins as Office Assistant, and Mr. Hancox left for Galle.
9. August 5.—Mr. Worsley, Office Assistant, left for Colombo to mobilize with the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers.
10. August 7.—Mr. M. Stevenson succeeded Mr. Southorn as Assistant Government Agent, Matale, and Mr. Southorn succeeded Mr. Stevenson as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
11. October 16.—Mr. P. M. Bingham succeeded Mr. Tomalin as Provincial Engineer. Mr. Tomalin became Acting Conservator of Forests.
12. November 14.—Mr. Strong left for Ratnapura. He had assisted in the duties of Office Assistant from June.
13. November 15.—Mr. Bickmore assumed duties as Office Assistant.
14. December 27.—The death took place of Yatawara Ratemahatmaya of Udapalata at the early age of 43. He was an officer of considerable ability.

II.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

15. Early in January the new road between Wattegama and Ukuwela was opened for traffic.
16. Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies held at the King's Pavilion, Kandy, in April. His Excellency the Governor presided.
17. The cremation of the body of the late Kapuliyadde Maha Nayaka of Asgiriya Vihare took place on May 20. On July 5 the newly-elected Maha Nayaka of Asgiriya, A. Ratanajoti, brought me his Act of Appointment to read.
18. The news of the declaration of war was received in Kandy on the morning of August 5.
19. A disastrous fire broke out in the bazaar of Hatton on August 18, and 54 boutiques were burnt down.
20. The new eye hospital in Kandy was opened towards the end of September.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

21. The revenue collected at the Kandy Kachcheri during the financial period 1913–14 (fifteen months) was Rs. 1,468,486·09, as compared with Rs. 1,146,192·39 collected in the financial year 1912–13 (twelve months). The increase on an average of twelve months of the period 1913–14 over the preceding twelve months was Rs. 28,596. The chief increases are under Arrack and Stamps, the former due to an increase in the arrack rent, and the latter due to the fact that the fees on foreign liquor licenses are now paid in stamps instead of in cash, and also to a rush on the part of villagers on the declaration of war to have their title deeds registered.

22. The expenditure at the Kandy Kachcheri on account of Provincial Administration and Clerical Service under the Government Agent during the financial period 1913–14 (fifteen months) was Rs. 132,762, as compared with Rs. 102,565 in the financial year 1912–13. The increase on an average of twelve months of the period 1913–14 over the preceding twelve months was Rs. 3,644. The chief increases were under Clerical Service, on account of salary increments, and under Registration of Dogs, due to a larger number of dogs registered. On votes apportioned to the Government Agent from other Departments there was increased expenditure on account of smallpox, cattle disease, and flood damages.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

23. *Health.*—The public health was, on the whole, satisfactory; there were a few cases of smallpox, chickenpox, and measles, but no serious outbreaks of malarial fever or other epidemics.

24. *Smallpox.*—Five cases of smallpox occurred in June on two estates in the Madulkele district, with 2 deaths. In June and July there were 7 cases and 2 deaths in Watawala district, and 1 case in the Wattegama district. In October there was 1 case at Fruithill, Hatton. In December there were 4 cases and 1 death in Kandy. This outbreak extended during the first quarter of 1915.

25. *Plague.*—A case of plague occurred in Kandy at the end of January. A Chetty of Sea street, Colombo, brought his son who was suffering from plague to Kandy on January 29, and thence to Pallekele for the night. The next day the boy was brought to a dispensary in Kandy and removed thence to the Kandy hospital, where he died. The father was prosecuted and fined Rs. 750 under the plague regulations. Precautionary measures were at once taken by the Government Agent (Mr. Saxton), the Provincial Surgeon (Dr. de Saram), and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Hay), and no more cases occurred.

26. There were 2 cases of suspected plague, the first at Maskeliya in February, the patient being a Moor boy who had recently returned from Colombo, and the second at the Knuckles in November, the victim being an estate cooly woman. In both the cases bacteriological examination gave negative results, but the symptoms pointed to their being cases of plague. Every assistance was given by the estate superintendents in isolating contacts. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of Brownlow estate, Maskeliya, in particular, received the thanks of Government for his exertions. Steps were taken at Hatton, Nawalapitiya, and Gampola for some months to examine passengers from Colombo, and at these towns and the towns under the Sanitary Board measures were introduced for the destruction of rats. 10,973 rats were destroyed in the town of Kandy.

27. *Parangi.*—A considerable number of cases were reported from Tumpane, and the Ratemahatmaya thinks the disease is on the increase. Unfortunately, owing to the outbreak of war, the supply of Salvarsan ran short.

28. *Food Supply.*—Rice, locally grown and imported, forms the staple food, supplemented by chena produce, such as kurakkan, hill paddy, amu, and Indian corn, and by vegetables and fruits, such as yams, peas, beans, jak, and breadfruit. The cultivation of vegetables by villagers appears to be on the increase; the produce of village gardens is brought from considerable distances for sale at the Kandy market. The prices of food stuffs, especially imported articles, were unsettled during the latter part of the year owing to the war. Reference is made to this later.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

29. The area cultivated with paddy in the Kandy District is estimated at 36,334 acres; the crops were satisfactory; in some villages the field owners have learned to appreciate the advantages of using artificial manures where the soil is naturally poor.

30. The area cultivated with chena produce is estimated at 4,535 acres. In the central divisions chena cultivation has been to a large extent abandoned in favour of the permanent cultivation of tea and rubber. Thus, the Ratemahatmaya of Harispattuwa states: "Chena cultivation has almost vanished in my district, the capitalist having absorbed the chena lands for tea, rubber, and other permanent cultivation, and the villagers themselves having followed suit."

31. Of the total extent of 4,535 acres cultivated for chena, 2,424 acres are situated in Uda Dumbara. In this division chena cultivation was hampered by excessive rain interfering with the burning of the chena clearings.

32. Coconut, tobacco, cacao, and vegetables are other forms of village agriculture. Vegetables are at times grown simultaneously with tobacco, and kurakkan is sown as a rotation crop on tobacco land after the tobacco has been gathered. English vegetable seeds were distributed through the Dumbara branch of the Agricultural Society, with considerable success.

33. Three new Co-operative Credit Societies (namely, Uda Dumbara, Uduwawala, and Hataraliyadda) were registered in the latter part of the year, bringing the total number up to six. The new societies have hardly had time yet to get into working order. Of the old societies, the Galagedara and Udagampaha Societies report a slight increase in membership, but their funds are at present too small to give any practical results.

VI.—CATTLE.

34. Rinderpest broke out in various parts of the district in the early part of the year and was not eradicated till August. The chief centres affected were Kandy, Gampola, Hatton, Udispattuwa, Teldeniya, and Mailapitiya. Cart traffic on the main road from Kandy to Maturata was interrupted, and special police employed in connection with precautionary measures. The total number of cases was 630, with 411 deaths and 219 recoveries.

35. There was an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Hatton District in May. This disease almost invariably yields to treatment if taken in time and the cattle are properly looked after. There were only 3 deaths out of 347 cases in the whole district.

VII.—EDUCATION.

36. The district is fairly well provided with means of education, the Government schools being supplemented by schools supported by missionary and other bodies. The number of Government schools is 76, namely, 59 boys' and 13 girls' and 4 mixed schools. A girls' school at Galagedara was opened during the year.

37. In addition to the Galagedara girls' school building, the following works were completed during the year:—

Extension of Nugawela boys' school.	New buildings for Yatiganlulaha school.
New buildings for Nugawela girls' school.	New buildings for Haloluwa school.
New buildings for Urugala girls' school.	A latrine for Teldeniya school.
Extension of Rambukpitiya school.	Extension of Peradeniya school.

Works in hand are as follows:—

Butawatta girls' school.	Pattiyagama school.
Menikdiwela school.	Kalugala school.

38. The District School Committee held two meetings during the year. The percentage of attendance at Government schools during the year was 74, as compared with 76·49 in 1912–13 and 71·08 in 1911–12. The slight decrease in 1914 may be attributed to the war, children being kept back from school to assist their households. As Mr. Saxton remarked in the last Administration Report: "Among the poorer people there is some complaint that it is a drain on their resources to send their children to school. The truth very often is that the children can earn a considerable sum by working on estates."

VIII.—PILGRIMAGES AND FESTIVALS.

39. The annual Roman Catholic festival of St. Anna's (Hatton) was held on July 25 and 26, and was attended by a large crowd of people. Many pilgrims who are unable to go to the St. Anna's festival in the Puttalam District find it convenient to attend the similar festival at Hatton.

40. The Esala Perahera in Kandy began on July 29 and passed off uneventfully.

41. During the Adam's Peak pilgrimage in February-April a Medical Officer was on duty at the Hatton railway station, and police constables at Hatton, Rozelle, and Watawala railway stations, and on the short cut to Adam's Peak, near Warleigh estate, Dikoya, to examine pilgrims as a precaution against plague.

The Perahera festival of Wallahagoda Dewale in Gampola was not observed, as the case taken by the trustees against the Crown regarding the right of the Government Agent to prohibit the beating of tom-tom in the vicinity of the mosque was *sub judice*.

IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

42. Mr. Gottelier, Superintendent of Police, reports that the more prevalent crimes are burglaries and thefts. Over one-fourth of the burglaries in the Kandy District and one-half of the thefts occur in the town of Kandy. This may be attributed to the fact that there are 231 habitual criminals resident in Kandy town and suburbs. Patrols were increased both in the town and district, with good results. In a large number of the burglaries the articles stolen were of small value.

43. There were but few thefts of cacao, which may be attributed to the restriction of licenses to deal in cacao and to strict supervision of the licensees. Thefts of cardamoms are prevalent in some parts of the district. It is not possible to deal with them effectively without special legislation.

44. The regular and rural police have worked harmoniously. The Central Province heads the list of Provinces as regards the number of recruits sent up for enlistment. Mr. Gottelier is to be congratulated in the success that has attended his efforts in connection with the boys' brigade. He reports as follows:—

Special attention has been given to the matter of the Police Boys' Brigade in Kandy. Forty boys have been enrolled, and of these, 35 have been equipped with uniform, &c. They are drilled regularly by the Kandy Police Drill Sergeant; boxing has been taken up with great zest by the boys, who show excellent spirit. I have given a cup for competition for boys under 14 years of age. My thanks are due to Mr. Hettenbach of the Public Works Department for the interest he has taken in the boxing and for his tuition of the boys. The boys were inspected by His Lordship the Chief Justice on December 17, 1914.

X.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

45. Reports on the Provincial and District Road Committees, on the Local Boards at Hatton-Dikoya, Nawalapitiya, Gampola, and on the Sanitary Board of the Kandy District are attached as appendices.

XI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

46. There are nine Ratemahatmayas' divisions in the district, and each has its Village Committee and Tribunal.

47. The Committees carry out village works with the funds at their disposal. In 1914 they maintained 1,133 miles of village roads and paths, 79 bridges and edandas, 550 wells and spouts, 193 ambalams, and contributed to the cost of 61 schools.

48. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 31,835·11, and the expenditure to Rs. 35,208·34, the balance on December 31 being Rs. 18,211·94.

49. A sum of Rs. 3,488·57 was expended out of the Government grant of Rs. 3,580 apportioned to the Kandy District in aid of village works. The money was spent on fourteen bridges, a culvert, and an edanda.

50. The total number of cases decided by the Village Tribunals during the year was 8,454, which is practically the same as in 1913. Of these, 1,865 were civil cases and 6,589 criminal. The decisions include 289 civil and 1,104 criminal cases in which amicable settlements were made.

51. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 251 (as compared with 312 in 1913); 212 were affirmed and 39 set aside. There were 23 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council. Three decisions were set aside and 20 affirmed.

XII.—LAND.

52. During the year 154 acres and 7 perches of Crown land were sold or settled. The purchase price amounted to Rs. 26,185·97, or about Rs. 170 an acre. Europeans bought 33 acres 1 rood and 24 perches, and natives 120 acres 2 roods and 33 perches. A large proportion of the purchase amount had not been paid by the end of the year.

No notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances were published in 1914.

XIII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

53. 992 Kandyan marriages were registered during the year. The number of divorces granted was 135, of which 112 were on the ground of mutual consent.

XIV.—LABOUR ORDINANCE.

54. Twenty-two new estates were registered, making the total number for the Province 1,175. The Ordinance appears to be working satisfactorily, and to be more thoroughly understood, the number of prosecutions instituted during the year being 9, as compared with 44 in 1913. Of the 9 prosecutions, 1 was for non-registration of the estate, 5 for not furnishing returns, 1 for employing coolies without discharge tickets, and 2 for issuing fraudulent discharge tickets.

55. In December the working of the tin ticket system was transferred from the Kandy Kachcheri to the Colombo Kachcheri.

XV.—REGISTRATION OF DOGS.

56. 11,485 dogs were registered during the year. Eight cases of rabies were reported. In 2 cases the persons bitten were sent to Coonoor. No deaths from rabies were reported.

XVI.—EXCISE.

56. There were 50 arrack taverns in the district at the beginning of 1914. The tavern at Hill street, Kandy, was abolished as from October 1.

The number of toddy taverns at the beginning of the year was 109. This was reduced to 102 from October 1.

The number of foreign liquor taverns at the beginning of the year was 29. Of these, 2, both situated in Kandy town, were abolished as from October 1.

57. The Chief Headmen are unanimous in stating that, under the new Excise system, there has been a decided decrease in illicit sale of arrack and toddy.

The question whether there has been an increase or decrease of drunkenness is more difficult to decide. Owing to the reduction of illicit sales, it is natural that more habitual drinkers should be noticed in the vicinity of taverns. The balance of opinion among the Chief Headmen is, however, that there has been a decrease of drunkenness. The Ratemahatmaya of Pata Hewaheta states that this decrease is marked in his division in the case of Sinhalese, and attributes it to the revival of Buddhist ideas. In the town of Kandy the Police records show 106 cases of drunkenness in 1914, as compared with 153 in 1913.

XVII.—IRRIGATION.

58. There are only two irrigation works in the Kandy District on which irrigation rates are recovered, namely, the Palliyawela amuna and Werapitiya Maha-ela, both in Pata Dumbara. The amounts of the rates are in both cases small, and were promptly paid. The most important irrigation work under consideration is the repair of the Elpitiya Raja-ela, near Gampola. The estimate was Rs. 2,248. Work was commenced in January, but stopped by rain in April, and again in July. It has been decided to re-design the work before proceeding further.

59. *Irrigation Fine Fund.*—A statement is annexed :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	697 68	Repairs to two minor works ..	142 47
Receipts	106 0	Miscellaneous	23 0
		Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	638 21
Total ..	803 68	Total ..	803 68

XVIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

60. The new main road from Wattegama to Ukuwela was opened for traffic on January 1. Under New Works and Buildings, quarters for matron and nurses at Deltota hospital and for the Medical Officer, Maskeliya, were completed, and under Additions and Improvements to Buildings, additional accommodation for lunatics at Kandy hospital was provided, and improvements effected to various quarters and buildings connected with the Peradeniya Gardens.

61. Fortunately there were no floods during 1914, but a sum of Rs. 195,545 was spent in the year on account of flood and storm damages resulting from the floods of 1913.

62. The year was marked by a considerable increase in motor transport, and on this account a large sum was expended in improving blind and dangerous corners on roads. A proposal to build galas on the Deltota road was dropped, in view of the introduction of motor transport.

XIX.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

63. The following is taken from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya :—

1. *Reserved Forests.*—No alteration during the year.

2. *Demarcation.*—415 chains of demarcation lines in the Udawattekele reserve were repaired at a cost of Rs. 161·75, and a sum of Rs. 38·25 was spent in clearing six view points in the reserve.

An area of forest blocks, viz., Penrhos, Kintail, Mapakanda, Blackwater, and Dekinda, about 1,100 acres in extent, was protected from fire during the year, and in this respect a sum of Rs. 49·50 was spent in re-clearing 222 chains of fire lines.

3. *Communications and Buildings.*—The forest ranger's quarters at Hatton and the circuit bungalow at Galboda were repaired at cost of Rs. 36·70 and Rs. 19·95, respectively.

4. *Protection of Forests.*—(1) Prosecutions: during the period under review 9 new cases involving 12 persons were instituted by the forest rangers, Kandy and Hatton, and of these, 8 cases were disposed of and 1 was pending at the close of the year. There were 4 convictions (4 persons) and 4 acquittals (7 persons) in the cases disposed of. (2) Compositions: on reports made by the forest rangers, 19 cases involving 23 persons were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, who recovered Rs. 253·24 as compensation, including the value of the timber.

5. *Timber, &c., supplied to Public Departments.*—Timber and mana grass to the value of Rs. 38·30 and Rs. 2, respectively, to the Public Works Department, and timber to the value of Rs. 121·60 to the Irrigation Department were issued on permits on paper credit system.

6. *Work done by Purchasers.*—The following timber, firewood, bamboos, other produce, &c., were issued to purchasers on payment of royalty, from Crown forests in the Kandy District, during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
12,242 cubic feet of sawn timber	4,464	10
5,405 cubic yards of firewood	2,702	50
195,436 bamboos, canes, &c.	583	80
2,656 warichchies	123	66
Other produce, sand, gravel, &c.	195	28
Total ..	8,069	34

In addition to the above, the following items of revenue were realized :—

Forest receipts by the Government Agent, Central Province ..	748	70
Compensation on forest offences recovered by forest rangers, Hatton and Kandy	84	74
Fees recovered on removal permits by the forest rangers, Hatton and Kandy	104	0
Value of timber on lands sold	160	69
Total ..	1,098	13

Accordingly it will be seen that the gross revenue derived from all the above sources for 1914 by the Forest Department, Kandy District, aggregates Rs. 9,167·47.

7. *Free Grants.*—Free grants for timber and forest produce amounting to Rs. 2,668·90 were granted on the sanction of the Conservator of Forests.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. *Kandyan Art Association and the Kandy Museum.*—The Association has had a successful year, although the outbreak of war led to a falling off in sales. The comparative figures are as follows :—1913, Rs. 34,221; 1914, Rs. 25,864·18. The value of stock in hand has risen from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 23,000.

65. Hitherto very little lacquered work was done by the Association, due in great measure to the difficulty the workmen had in obtaining lac. This difficulty has been removed by the Agricultural Society, who supplied the Association with a free sample of local-grown lac. This was distributed among the lacquer workmen and found to be quite suitable. Local-grown lac is now obtained from Mr. K. B. Beddewela of Ampitiya, who has successfully cultivated lac in his garden. The thanks of the Association are due to the Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society for his assistance in the work.

66. The Association was again entrusted with the work of making swords for the Government for presentation to holders of honorary rank. Eleven swords were made in the period under review. Silver and gold bound sannas were also made for presentation by Government to minor headmen on retirement as rewards for long service.

67. The Association was well represented at the Nuwara Eliya Agri-horticultural Exhibition, and also at the Ceylon Society of Arts Exhibition.

68. The Government grant of Rs. 500 was partly expended in the taking of photographs for an illustrated catalogue, and the rest on the purchase of silver and brass work for the Association.

69. I am glad to be able to record the success of the experiment initiated last year in the training of apprentices. The Government vote provided for the training of 12 boys for three years at a cost of Rs. 10 per mensem, but partly owing to the difficulty of persuading the workmen to undertake the teaching of pupils not of their own families, only 8 apprentices are at present in training. They have made remarkable progress in brass work during the year.

70. In November Mr. C. H. Collins, C.C.S., resigned his duties as Honorary Secretary. The flourishing state of the Association, and in particular the excellent work of the apprentices, in whom he took great interest, are the best testimony to his energy.

71. *Outbreak of War.*—Information that war had been declared against Germany was received on August 5. The prices of articles of necessity, such as rice, chillies, onions, Maldive fish, rose to about 20 per cent. higher than they were before the war. This meant a certain amount of privation to the ordinary villager as compared with the normal standard of living, but not such as to be acute. The possibility of any abnormal distress was removed by the resumption of tea sales and the consequent purchase of tea leaf by estates from village gardens, and by the recovery in the price of coconuts, which at one time had fallen as low as Rs. 2 a hundred. Complaints were at times received of exorbitant charges made by boutique-keepers. Personal inspection of the principal rice stores in Kandy showed that prices were not unduly high as compared with Colombo prices. Some instances no doubt occurred in which traders charged casual and ignorant purchasers more than they charged well-known customers, but this practice is very difficult to check, and exists not only in war time. Villagers were advised to make their purchases collectively—a system which had the advantage of lessening the difficulty of obtaining change for Government notes.

72. On the outbreak of war with Turkey meetings of the leading Muhammadans were held and resolutions passed expressing their loyalty to the British Crown.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Government Agent.

Kandy Kachcheri, May 27, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR 1914.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—*Official :* The Government Agent (Chairman), Mr. G. S. Saxton, to February ; Mr. C. S. Vaughan, March to December ; Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, to October ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province North, October to December. *Unofficial :* Messrs. L. St. George Carey (January to March); John B. Coles (March to December); John Still (January to October); Martin M. Smith (October to December); W. R. Westland ; Edwin Beven ; and C. Taldena.

2. Meetings were held every month, and a special meeting in December, 1914.

3. Among the questions dealt with by this Committee the following may be noted :—

Kadawala Resthouse.—This resthouse was exchanged in July, 1914, for the Public Works Department bungalow at Watawala, on condition that the site reverts to the Public Works Department if the resthouse is at any subsequent time abandoned.

Horton Plains Resthouse.—The sum of Rs. 3,500 voted in 1912 for extensive alterations and improvements to this building was found insufficient, and a further sum of Rs. 1,200 was voted and the work completed by the Public Works Department.

4. *Resthouses.*—The receipts and expenditure on resthouses, &c., are set out in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Contributions from District Road Committees	12,697 75
Resthouse collections	9,253 50
Miscellaneous	333 87
Balance on January 1	4,739 82
Total	27,024 94
EXPENDITURE.	
Repairs and improvements to resthouses	12,985 3
Salaries of resthouse-keepers and equipment	9,266 40
Balance on December 31	4,773 51
Total	27,024 94

5. The expenditure of Rs. 12,985·03 is accounted for as follows :—

(1) Alawatugoda circuit bungalow	51 29
(2) Dambulla resthouse	319 50
(3) Gampola resthouse	507 37
(4) Galagedara resthouse	116 89
(5) Gurulupota circuit bungalow	150 0
(6) Hanguranketa resthouse	170 0
(7) Horton Plains resthouse	1,221 79
(8) Kadugannawa resthouse	357 64
(9) Kossinne ambalam	75 0
(10) Kotiyagala resthouse	190 0
(11) Lamasuriya circuit bungalow	275 0
(12) Madugoda resthouse	25 0
(13) Nalanda resthouse	834 50
(14) Nildandahinna circuit bungalow	304 45
(15) Panwila resthouse	75 0
(16) Peradeniya resthouse	331 37
(17) Pattipola resthouse	99 27
(18) Ragalla resthouse	213 5
(19) Ramboda resthouse	910 0
(20) Sigiriya resthouse	941 47
(21) Talawakele resthouse	60 0
(22) Teldeniya resthouse	210 21
(23) Watawala resthouse	7 25
(24) Wattegama resthouse	331 87
(25) Ambalams and bungalows	450 0
(26) Premium on fire insurance policy on Horton Plains resthouse	142 26
(27) Premium on fire insurance policy on Pattipola resthouse	119 25
(28) Assessment, sanitary, water-rates, rents of houses, &c.	1,415 60
(29) Resthouse-keepers' security money deposited in Savings Bank	3,080 0
Total	12,985 3

The works effected include the following, in addition to usual upkeep :—

(3) *Gampola Resthouse.*—For repairing flood damages to main building and outhouses and resthouse-keeper's quarters.

(7) *Horton Plains Resthouse.*—For pulling down the existing buildings and converting the dormitory into a kitchen and a room for the resthouse-keeper.

(13) *Nalanda Resthouse.*—For fixing two new gates to motor shed, wire netting between walls and reepers, renewing timber platform of well, fixing new doorpost, new drains, and barbed wire fence.

(19) *Ramboda Resthouse.*—Extensive repairs were undertaken and carried out.

(20) *Sigiriya Resthouse.*—The walls of the bathroom, which were of wattle and daub, were taken down and rebuilt in brick and masonry. Roof of motor shed renewed in jungle timber.

6. A statement of all receipts and expenditure in the prescribed form is annexed :—

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914			4,739 82
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—			
	Rs. c.		
(*a*) From Kandy District Road Committee	30,104 50		
(*b*) From Matale District Road Committee	11,069 25		
(*c*) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	9,619 25		
		50,793 0	
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads		734 0	
Government grant in aid of minor works		17,773 14	
Resthouse collections		9,253 50	
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—			
	Rs. c.		
(*a*) From Kandy District Road Committee	2,200 0		
(*b*) From Matale District Road Committee	500 0		
(*c*) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee	400 0		
		3,100 0	
Miscellaneous receipts		333 87	
Total		86,727 33	

EXPENDITURE.			
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—			
	Rs. c.		
(*a*) Principal roads	38,095 25		
(*b*) Resthouses	8,905 3		
		47,000 28	
Pay of resthouse-keepers		9,266 40	
Provincial Road Committee's establishment		3,100 0	
Toll grants remitted to—			
Kandy District Road Committee		734 0	
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—			
(*a*) Kandy District Road Committee		9,471 14	
(*b*) Matale District Road Committee		8,302 0	
Miscellaneous charges		4,080 0	
Balance on December 31, 1914		4,773 51	
Total		86,727 33	

BRANCH ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Branch Roads Ordinances, No. 14 of 1896 and No. 9 of 1907.

The following new Local Committees were elected during the year 1914 to serve for a period of two years, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances, viz. :—

Dimbula Branch Roads, i.e., *Lindula-Agra, Wallaha, and Railway Gorge Road.*—Messrs. F. W. Le Feuvre (Chairman), A. C. Chamberlin, A. L. Gibson, J. E. B. Baillie Hamilton, and D. J. Maitland.

Golahenwatta-Yatawatta Road.—Messrs. G. A. Greig (Chairman), H. B. Thompson, and N. Budd Wilson.

Norwood-Campion Road.—Messrs. R. H. Cooper (Chairman), G. Walker, H. C. Coswell, H. F. Laycock, and R. G. F. Alston.

2. A sum of Rs. 111,809·10 was expended on the maintenance of branch roads in the Province, the estates using these roads contributing half of this amount plus the transport charges of 2½ per cent. The expenditure was allotted as follows :—

		Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.			Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.
1.	Padiyapelella-Ellamulla road	4·89	2,814 0	15.	Glenlyon-Preston road	2·55	1,507 50
2.	Dotale road	8·18	3,819 0	16.	Bathford Valley road	6·60	3,517 50
3.	Duckwari-Cottaganga road	1·75	1,065 30	17.	Norwood-Campion road	10·05	9,246 0
4.	Madulkele-Kabaragalla road	3·25	3,216 0	18.	Norwood-Maskeliya road	9·73	12,285 0
5.	Huluganga-Bambraela road	4·25	2,412 0	19.	Maskeliya-Cruden road	3·60	2,512 50
6.	Nugatenna-Deanstone road	4·77	2,613 0	20.	Brownlow-Luccombe road	3·87	2,010 0
7.	Rangalla-Nitre Cave road	3·75	1,909 50	21.	Norton-Carolina road	5·25	3,828 0
8.	Kadugannawa-Alagalla road	5·00	3,517 50	22.	Norwood-Upcot road	7·09	6,231 0
9.	Golahenawatta-Yatawatta road	4·00	3,216 0	23.	Wanarajah road	4·50	2,412 0
10.	Pupuressa road	10·00	9,447 0	24.	Darawella-Annfield road	3·50	1,869 30
11.	Ulapane-Riverside road	4·32	3,015 0	25.	High Forest-Bramley road	1·92	1,608 0
12.	Lindula-Agra road	14·00	25,125 0				
13.	Railway Gorge road	3·00	1,608 0		Total	131·73	111,809 10
14.	Wallaha road	1·91	1,005 0				

These figures represent the expenditure for the fifteen months July, 1913, to September, 1914, as Government voted the moieties for that period in accordance with the change of the financial year. The average cost of upkeep per mile amounts to Rs. 848·77.

The floods that occurred in 1913 caused considerable damage to many of the roads, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 29,128·31 towards the necessary repairs, as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Padiyapelella-Ellamulla road	536	62
2.	Kadugannawa-Alagalla road	521	44
3.	Ulapane-Riverside road	324	0
4.	Lindula-Agra road	11,400	75
5.	Railway Gorge road	2,146	50
6.	Bathford Valley road	618	71
7.	Norwood-Campion road	273	37
8.	Norwood-Maskeliya road	4,225	88
9.	Maskeliya-Cruden road	1,123	88
10.	Brownlow-Luccombe road	577	97
11.	Norton-Carolina road	2,865	37
12.	Norwood-Upcot road	2,845	13
13.	Wanarajah road	746	71
14.	Darawella-Annfield road	921	98

Improvements to Roads.

Norwood-Upcot Road.—The Local Committee in 1912 desired that the road should be so widened as to allow of any traffic being carried over it. The cost was estimated at Rs. 2,800, and the estates were asked to give the necessary land for improvement free of compensation. The matter was finally settled in 1914, when Government sanctioned the estimate.

Lindula-Agra Road.—Upon an application in 1912 of some of the estates to run motor lorries on this road, it was considered necessary that it should be improved to make it suitable for that purpose. Government, however, in view of the large cost entailed, considered that the whole expenditure should be defrayed by the estates concerned. The Ceylon Tea Plantations Co., wishing to put the scheme through without loss of time, advanced the money required. Subsequently Government decided to bear half the cost, on condition that estates gave the land required free and claimed no compensation for damage caused by spoil. In 1914 this Committee received the sanction of an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,762, and recovered the planters' moiety in terms of the Ordinance.

Dangerous Corners.—Seven blind corners on the Dotale road were removed at a cost of Rs. 556·37.

Overseers' Quarters.—In order to maintain the Pupuressa road in an efficient manner, quarters for the overseer in charge were considered necessary, and a building was erected at an expense of Rs. 2,733·75, the estates using the road contributing half the amount.

Further additional expenditure in respect of roads is as follows :—

Nugatenna-Deanstone Road.—Retaining wall on the 26½ mile cost Rs. 729.

Wanarajah Road.—Drains to cooly lines, Rs. 303·75.

Maskeliya-Cruden Road.—Drains to cooly lines, Rs. 354·37.

Bathford Valley Road.—Drains to cooly lines, Rs. 192·37.

St. Margarets-Kirklees Road.—This is in course of construction, and one mile has already been opened for traffic. The original estimate of Rs. 96,187·50 was increased to Rs. 120,487·50, as the former was insufficient to complete the work. The increased cost is primarily due to more rock cutting than was anticipated, and to the necessity for providing considerably more waterway in the shape of bridges and culverts than was originally proposed.

ESTATE ROADS ORDINANCES, NO. 12 OF 1902 AND NO. 19 OF 1910.

Galagedara-Heenabowa Road.—The scheme of working this road under the Ordinance has not yet been carried into effect, pending receipt of a Government grant towards the cost of improvements and maintenance. The District Road Committee, Kandy, bears the present cost of upkeep.

Aluwihare-Dullewe Gap Road.—Proclaimed on March 27, 1914. The road is now being attended to by the Local Committee with the help of a Government grant of Rs. 600.

Kadugannawa-Paranapattiya Road.—Owing to the frequent change of Chairman of the Local Committee the work on this road left much to be desired, and the Government grant of Rs. 1,250 was not paid.

Kandanewera-Wariapola Road.—The whole cost of maintenance is borne by the estates interested; a sum of Rs. 5,700 was expended during the year on 5¾ miles.

Talatuoya-Kirimetiya Road.—This road, 3¾ miles in length, serves an area of 1,972 acres. The estates contributed a sum of Rs. 1,400 towards maintenance, the District Road Committee, Kandy, and the Village Committee contributing the balance of Rs. 200.

The maintenance estimates and Government grants for the following roads are as noted :—

		Estimate. Rs.	c.	Government Grant. Rs.	c.
1.	Barnagalla-Pen-y-lan road, 2¼ miles	2,106	0	1,053	0
2.	Lantern Hill-Somerset road, 4 miles	2,500	0	1,250	0
3.	Vellaioya-Shannon road, 121 chains, 20 lines	1,733	75	523	0
4.	Rattota-Gammaduwa road, 7 miles	4,687	50	2,000	0
5.	Galaha-Pupuressa road, 7⅞ miles	2,800	0	1,400	0

Kandy, May 27, 1915.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KANDY, FOR 1914.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—

Official.—The Government Agent (Chairman), Mr. G. S. Saxton, to February; Mr. C. S. Vaughan, March to December. The Provincial Engineer, Mr. H. F. Tomalin, until October, when Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province North, succeeded him.

Unofficial.—Messrs. Charles Vanderwall (senior) and Herat Perera, Mudaliyar, representing the Burgher and native communities, respectively; Mr. John Still, Additional Member, until October, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Martin Smith; Mr. L. St. G. Carey, representing the European community, to March, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. John B. Coles; and Mr. W. R. Westland.

2. Meetings were held in each month.

3. Mr. F. W. Vansanden, Head Clerk, who had been in service for fourteen years, retired in June owing to ill-health on a pension of Rs. 660 per annum. He was succeeded by Mr. Claude Vanderwall.

4. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	377,724	—	—	377,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	53,691	—	—	52,187	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	48,175		89·72	47,061		90·17
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	307		·57	289		·55
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		48,482	90·29		47,350	90·72
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	2,568		4·78	3,217		6·17
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,760		3·27	1,460		2·67
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake..	91		·16	67		·13
(*h*) Fined	—		—	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	2		·03	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	788		1·46	153		·30
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,209	9·70		4,837	9·27
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. A return in the prescribed form of revenue and expenditure is also annexed :—

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914			12,272 25
Commutation realized in money			72,025 0
Toll grant on minor roads			734 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..			9,471 14
Miscellaneous receipts			3,669 7
	Total ..		98,171 46

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			30,104 50
Amount expended on minor works			37,538 80
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
	Rs. c.		
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	2,200 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	7,668 86		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	7,824 85		
		17,693 71	
Miscellaneous charges		3,891 90	
Balance on December 31, 1914		8,942 55	
	Total ..	98,471 46	

6. The expenditure of Rs. 37,538·80 on minor works was composed of the following items :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Maintenance, annually recurrent	12,573 29
(2) Improvements	10,749 37
(3) Voted to planters' and inter-district roads	4,745 0
(4) Government grants, 1913-14	9,471 14
Total	37,538 80

7. The Government votes for 1913–14, Rs. 9,471·14, were disposed of as follows :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Nugatenna-Bintenna road	972 32
(2) Haloluwa-Katugastota road	3,498 82
(3) Flood damages	5,000 0
Total	9,471 14

8. Government grants for 1914–15 were made for the following roads :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Haloluwa-Katugastota road	1,143 0
(2) Bogawantalawa-Balangoda road	600 0
Total	1,743 0

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

Kandy, May 27, 1915.

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, HATTON-DIKOYA, FOR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1913 and 1914 is appended :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
1. Taxes :—		
Property rates	4,304 18	4,809 97
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,372 95	2,335 80
Other	215 50	366 50
2. Licenses :—		
Liquor	4,972 50	—
Opium	1,494 32	1,195 46
Carts	430 50	500 0
Other	861 0	455 0
3. Rents :—		
Markets	1,847 0	1,404 0
Other	828 75	703 6
4. Fines	147 50	75 0
5. Miscellaneous	6,141 99	2,805 62
	23,616 19	14,650 35
Balance brought forward	1,052 55	3,731 43
Total	24,668 74	18,381 78

EXPENDITURE.		
1. Interest and sinking fund on loans	990 0	1,670 0
2. Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	3,272 20	2,043 83
Office contingencies	397 82	1,757 14
Cost of audit	153 79	130 53
Revenue charges	340 0	340 0
3. Education	60 0	62 43
4. Sanitation	7,140 14	7,016 79
5. Lighting	1,401 77	967 13
6. Police	45 87	5 60
7. Public works :—		
Maintenance	891 49	646 4
New construction	4,187 56	—
8. Miscellaneous	2,056 67	2,244 38
	20,937 31	16,883 87
Balance	3,731 43	1,497 91
Total	24,668 74	18,381 78

The revenue for 1914 shows a decrease of Rs. 8,965·84. The revenue for 1913 included a loan of Rs. 4,000 to meet the cost of making a recreation ground. The amount payable to the Board on account of liquor licenses for 1914 was not credited till 1915. The decrease in market rents is due to the fact that one beef stall was not occupied for the first nine months of 1914.

2. The work at the recreation ground had not been completed by the end of the year. The District Engineer estimates that a further sum of Rs. 1,000 will be required for excavation and levelling. No other special public work was undertaken in the year. A site for a cattle segregation camp on Hatton estate was selected in lieu of the site on Dunbar estate.

3. *Health.*—There were 3 cases of enteric fever, 12 of chickenpox, and 1 of smallpox introduced from Colombo.

4. *Cattle Disease.*—There were 52 cases of cattle disease, with 20 deaths from rinderpest and 12 from hoof-and-mouth disease.

5. 800 rats were destroyed at Hatton and 244 at Dikoya at a cost of Rs. 101·20.

6. On August 18 fire broke out in the bazaars, and 54 buildings (caddies and houses) were completely destroyed. Difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the fire owing to the lack of a supply of water. The question of a water supply for Hatton has been under the consideration of the Public Works Department for some time, but no satisfactory scheme has yet been evolved. The question is a difficult one owing to the situation of Hatton at a watershed.

7. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman, the Government Agent; Official Members: Dr. C. E. van Rooyen, District Medical Officer; Mr. P. M. Battle, District Engineer; Unofficial Members: Messrs. L. C. Maudslay, A. R. Aitken, and T. C. van Rooyen. In May Mr. Battle went on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. H. N. Worth.

8. Mr. J. C. McHeyzer, Secretary, resigned his post in May, 1914. Mr. Siriwardana, Assistant Secretary, Nawalapitiya, acted as Secretary till August 8, when Mr. R. A. Fitch was appointed. Mr. L. B. Abayakone succeeded Mr. Silva as clerk and cemetery-keeper from April, 1914.

The salary of the Secretary and Inspector was increased to Rs. 100 a month from Rs. 80, with a house allowance of Rs. 25 a month instead of Rs. 10. The salary of the cemetery-keeper and clerk was increased to Rs. 30 a month from Rs. 22·50.

9. The Board had eleven meetings in the course of the year.

10. Statements are annexed of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of loans:—

Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	3,025	—	—	3,025	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	1,300	—	—	1,263	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,181		90·84	1,125		89·07
(b) Paying double commutation ..	2		·15	15		1·18
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,183	91		1,140	90·26
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	6		·46	3		·23
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	5		·38	16		1·26
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	19		1·46	9		·71
(h) Fined	2		·15	1		·07
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	85		6·53	57		4·51
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		117	9		86	6·80
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	37	—	2·92

Statement of Loans of the Local Board of Hatton-Dikoya.

Year in which loan was raised ..	1902 and 1904 ..	1913
Original amount of loan	1902: Rs. 6,500 1904: Rs. 11,500	Rs. 4,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 14,900 ..	Rs. 3,500
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.	—
Rate for interest	3½ per cent. ..	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 468·50 ..	—
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 521·50 ..	Rs. 180
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	November 30, 1925 ..	1921*

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law.

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

* This loan is to be repaid in eight annual instalments of Rs. 500 each, with interest at 4½ per cent.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

April 29, 1915.

IV.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, NAWALAPITIYA, FOR 1914.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue of the Board for 1914 was Rs. 16,330·62, against Rs. 18,729·15 for the previous year. The difference is mainly due to refund of stamp duty on liquor licenses for 1914 not having been credited to the funds of the Board during that year. The expenditure for 1914 was Rs. 18,281·62, as against Rs. 18,668·01 for 1913.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1913 and 1914.

REVENUE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	1,599 78		1,585 92	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	2,101 40		2,257 0	
Water-rates ..	2,473 88		2,472 40	
Other	1,509 23		1,825 41	
		7,684 29		8,140 73
Licenses :—				
Refund of stamp duty ..	4,238 0		337 50	
Opium	1,203 59		962 87	
Other	72 50		95 50	
		5,514 9		1,395 87
Rents :—				
Markets	1,588 0		1,423 50	
Other	1,497 45		1,390 65	
		3,085 45		2,814 15
Fines	—	130 0	—	56 75
Miscellaneous	—	2,378 32	—	3,923 12
		18,792 15		16,330 62
Balance of previous year ..	—	16,030 73		16,154 87
Total ..	—	34,822 88		32,485 49

EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	1,287 0	—	1,287 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	2,297 97		1,995 7	
Office contingencies ..	381 30		449 93	
Cost of audit ..	173 28		97 34	
Revenue services ..	340 71		421 89	
		3,193 26		2,964 23
Sanitation	—	6,315 97	—	7,497 4
Lighting	—	3,418 21	—	4,195 52
Police	—	44 63	—	14 61
Public works	—	3,807 19	—	1,512 59
Miscellaneous	—	601 75	—	810 63
		18,668 1		18,281 62
Balance carried over ..	—	16,154 87		14,203 87
Total ..	—	34,822 88		32,485 49

2. *Public Health.*—The health of the town has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of serious sickness of any kind.

3. *Water Supply.*—The water supply to the town was not satisfactory for a time during the year under review owing to a leak in the reservoir. The reservoir was put in order, and the water supply has since been satisfactory.

4. *Lighting.*—The street lighting has been satisfactorily carried out during the year. The introduction of Wells' arc lamps is a decided improvement on the old lights.

5. *Public Latrines.*—The repairs to the public latrines were attended to; they are flushed and disinfected and kept clean and in a sanitary state.

6. *Sanitation.*—The town drains were flushed and disinfected daily and kept clean and in a sanitary state.

7. *Public Markets.*—The markets were clean and well kept.

8. *Eating-houses.*—The eating-houses in the town were kept clean.

9. *Bakeries.*—The bakeries were clean and well kept.

10. *Scavenging and Latrine Conservancy.*—The scavenging and conservancy of the town were satisfactorily carried out.

11. *Cemetery.*—The total number of burials in the General Cemetery for 1914 was 40; the place was kept in good condition.

12. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: The Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province; Official Members: Dr. H. M. Pieris and R. J. K. MacBride, District Engineer; Unofficial Members: Messrs. F. J. Fernando, J. A. F. Attapattu, and H. O. Lebbe.

The Secretary, Mr. J. A. Kirthisinghe, left the Board on July 10, 1914, to take up an appointment at the Local Board, Puttalam; Mr. E. V. Mendis from the Local Board of Minuwangoda was appointed in his place on August 1, 1914.

13. *Local Board Meetings.*—There were one special and twelve ordinary meetings of the Board during the year under review.

14. Statements of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of loans are annexed :—

Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	3,764	—	—	3,764	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	1,177	—	—	1,381	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	1,052		89·38	1,145		82·91
(*b*) Paying double commutation	3		·25	—		—
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,055	89·63		1,145	82·91
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work..	11		·93	6		·43
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	69		5·86	227		16·43
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	—		—	—		—
(*h*) Fined	—		—	3		·21
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		80	6·79		236	17·09
7. Unaccounted for	42	—	3·56	—	—	—

Statement of Loans of the Local Board of Nawalapitiya.

Year in which loan was raised	1899 and 1900
Original amount of loan	1899: Rs. 13,400 1900: Rs. 10,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 16,179·06
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 720·74
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 566·26
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	May 31, 1922

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law.

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

April 28, 1915.

V.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, GAMPOLA, FOR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	3,583 38	3,370 88
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections..	3,025 90	3,011 80
Water-rates	2,184 43	2,119 9
Other	646 15	624 75
Licenses :—		
Liquor	2,860 0	2 0
Opium	5,006 50	2,108 0
Carts	713 0	743 0
Other	562 50	733 50
Rents :—		
Markets	1,900 46	1,631 0
Other	1,661 50	1,777 20
Fines	296 75	67 25
Miscellaneous	512 99	289 85
	22,953 56	16,478 32
Balance of previous year ..	7,783 84	13,923 82
Total ..	30,737 40	30,402 14

EXPENDITURE.		
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	1,716 0	1,716 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,866 69	3,098 46
Office contingencies	154 62	364 77
Cost of audit	173 40	131 39
Revenue services	753 8	567 92
Education (Town Schools Ordinance) ..	58 75	183 90
Sanitation	4,718 16	8,392 70
Lighting	1,816 47	3,029 27
Police	61 92	56 70
Public works :—		
Maintenance	3,362 55	3,178 54
New construction	972 40	1,212 79
Miscellaneous	159 54	289 56
	16,813 58	22,222 0
Balance at end of year ..	13,923 82	8,180 14
Total ..	30,737 40	30,402 14

The revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 6,475·24. The decrease under Liquor Licenses is due to the refund on account of stamp fees not being credited to the Board till 1915. The decrease under Opium is due to the abolition of the old system of opium licenses.

2. The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 3,674·54 under Sanitation. The wages of the scavenging coolies and sweepers were increased; in addition, an extra scavenging and latrine cart were employed. Rs. 600 were advanced to the scavenging carters to buy bulls that had died of rinderpest (advance since repaid), and Rs. 551 were spent on plague precautions.

There is an increase of Rs. 1,212 under Lighting, due to the introduction of Wells' incandescent lamps.

3. *Public Health.*—The health of the town during the year was very satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any epidemic.

4. *Cattle Disease.*—Two outbreaks of rinderpest (the first in January and the next in June to August) of rather a serious nature broke out during the year and carried away a number of cattle in the district. The Government Veterinary Department gave the Board every assistance. There were altogether 73 cases, of which 56 proved fatal.

5. *Water Supply.*—The water supply is inadequate to meet the needs of the town in the dry months of the year. Steps are being taken to regulate and, if feasible, increase the water supply. The town is served by 23 standpipes, and private service has been allowed to 32 houses.

6. *Lighting.*—The street lighting has been good throughout the year. With the addition of the new Wells' lights there has been a marked improvement in the lighting of the town. There are now 30 duplex lamps and 7 Wells' lights.

7. *Public Latrines.*—The public latrines were kept in repair during the year. They were daily flushed and disinfected and kept clean and in a sanitary state. There are in the town four latrines for males and two for females.

8. *Sanitation.*—In view of the outbreak of plague and smallpox in other parts of the Island, special attention was paid to the sanitation of the town during the year. All back compounds of houses were thoroughly cleared, drains regularly flushed and disinfected, and the whole town maintained in as sanitary a state as possible.

9. *Public Markets.*—The markets were regularly visited, and the beef and mutton exposed for sale carefully inspected. Both the beef and mutton markets were clean and well kept. During the year 990 head of cattle and 720 sheep and goats were slaughtered.

10. *Bakeries.*—Special attention was again paid to the bakeries in the town, which are now in a very satisfactory condition.

11. *Eating-houses.*—The eating-houses were regularly visited. They are clean and well kept.

12. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was maintained in good order. There were 105 burials during the year.

13. *Staff.*—A supervisor and a cooly for destroying rats were employed during the year. But for these additions the staff is the same as in the previous year. 1,961 rats were destroyed at a cost of Rs. 315, including cost of rat traps, &c.

14. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: The Hon. the Government Agent, Central Province; Unofficial Members: Messrs. E. G. Jonklaas, T. B. Panabokke, and D. S. D. Simon; Official Members: Dr. A. Ludowyk, District Medical Officer, Gampola; S. H. Bower, District Engineer, Pussellawa.

15. *Local Board Meetings.*—Nine meetings of the Board were held during the year.

16. *Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections.*—A return of collections under the Road Ordinance is annexed:—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,521	—	—	5,521	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	1,775	—	—	1,787	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,469		82·81	1,495		83·65
(b) Paying double commutation ..	13		·73	7		·39
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,482	83·49		1,502	84·05
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	28		1·57	20		1·11
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	12		·67	13		·72
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	14		·78	79		4·42
(h) Fined	4		·22	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	8		·45	142		7·94
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		66	3·71		254	14·21
7. Unaccounted for	—	227	12·78	—	31	1·73

17. *Return of Debt.*—The return of debt for the year 1914 is annexed:—

Year in which the loan was raised	1901 and 1904
Original amount of loan	1901: Rs. 6,200 1904: Rs. 25,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 26,840
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 776·50
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 939·40
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	May 31, 1926

Remarks.—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is only taken by Government on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law.

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

May 26, 1915.

VI.—REPORT ON THE SANITARY BOARD, KANDY DISTRICT.

THE following eleven towns have been proclaimed under the Small Towns Ordinance:—Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, Mailapitiya, Galaha, Huluganga, and Ulapane.

2. The Board consisted of the Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, Mr. J. B. Coles, Mr. John Still, and the Ratemahatmayas of Udapalata and Uda Bulatgama. Mr. Still resigned in November to go to the front. In December the Board lost the services of another member by the death of Mr. T. B. Yatawara, Ratemahatmaya of Udapalata. Nine meetings were held during the period under review.

3. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure and the balances to the credit of each separate town for 1914 is subjoined:—

Town.	Balance on January 1, 1914.	Revenue, 1914.	Expenditure, 1914.	Balance on December 31, 1914.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wattegama	4,755 97	2,815 80	3,592 52	3,979 25
Pussellawa	1,395 34	1,126 11	1,254 96	1,266 49
Norwood	3,096 27	1,101 19	724 72	3,472 74
Bogawantalawa	694 65	945 63	827 35	812 93
Maskeliya	3,559 98	1,410 42	1,900 40	3,070 0
Kadugannawa	627 84	1,862 35	2,387 18	103 1
Teldeniya	3,248 9	729 42	1,969 24	2,008 27
Mailapitiya	650 90	524 75	526 34	649 31
Galaha	2,704 29	3,197 72	4,423 83	1,478 18
Huluganga	851 82	500 69	468 31	884 20
Ulapane	1,339 14	532 82	1,042 65	829 31
Total	22,924 29	14,746 90	19,117 50	18,553 69

4. *Conservancy.*—A new latrine was built at Norwood. For a latrine at Galaha the Board voted Rs. 1,000, while Government contributed a further sum of Rs. 600, and the work is under construction. All the towns were, on the whole, scavenged satisfactorily during the year.

5. *Drainage.*—The construction of drains at the back of part of the bazaar at Kadugannawa has been completed. To start drains along main roads at Wattegama, Teldeniya, Maskeliya, Galaha, Pussellawa, Ulapane, and Huluganga Government has contributed half of the estimated cost, the other half being met by the Board. These works are now under construction. In addition to the Government grant for the above works, a loan of Rs. 1,425 has been obtained from Government to construct the drains at Huluganga, as the town was not in a position to pay immediately half of the estimated cost.

6. *Water Supply.*—Slight repairs were made to the waterworks at Teldeniya, Wattegama, and Maskeliya. Proposals were made to supply water to the towns at Teldeniya, Bogawantalawa, and Maskeliya, which are still under consideration. To supply the town of Galaha with water Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 and a loan of Rs. 4,500, and this work is now in the hands of the Public Works Department.

7. *Slaughter-houses.*—These are in good repair in all the Sanitary Board towns.

8. *Markets.*—Norwood market has been repaired; proposals to construct markets at Wattegama and Teldeniya are under consideration.

9. *Health.*—The health of the Sanitary Board towns was, on the whole, satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 16·10 was spent on the destruction of rats. Representations were made to Government regarding the desirability of disinfecting in Colombo articles likely to carry plague infection before they were transported to up-country bazaars.

10. *Education.*—The town of Kadugannawa continues as a town under the Rural Schools Ordinance.

11. *Stray Dogs.*—Rs. 59·79 was spent for the destruction of stray dogs in the Sanitary Board towns.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

May 26, 1915.

REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE area of the district is 928⅝ square miles, and the estimated population at the end of 1914 was 105,522.

2. The district is divided into three Ratemahatmayas' divisions, which are subdivided into 18 Koralas' divisions, comprising 135 Arachchies' wasam.

II.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

3. Mr. W. T. Southorn, who had been Assistant Government Agent from October 27, 1911, was, on his appointment as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, succeeded by the writer on August 3, 1914.

4. In February Mr. H. K. de Kretser succeeded Mr. F. G. Stevens as District Engineer, Matale.

5. On May 1 Mr. D. B. Uduwawela, who had acted as Ratemahatmaya of Matale East since April, 1913, was confirmed in the post on the retirement through ill-health of Mr. L. B. Halangoda.

6. In August Dr. Lloyd Pereira succeeded Dr. F. R. Alles as Medical Officer at Matale.

7. It is with regret that I record the death on December 10 of Mr. T. B. Tenne, President of Village Tribunals of Matale South. Mr. Tenne had discharged the duties of this important office for upwards of eleven years, and was much respected.

8. The most noteworthy occurrence during the year was the outbreak of war in August between Great Britain and Germany. So far it has not had the effect of causing any distress in this district, either through lack of employment or through undue increase in the price of food stuffs. While it is true that there has been an increase in the price of most commodities, there has been a tendency to exaggerate such increase, and at present the price of rice, the staple food of the permanent population, is normal.

9. As usual, much damage was caused to the minor roads and wire bridges throughout the district in consequence of the heavy rains and severe floods which occurred at the commencement of the year. In the early part of December heavy rains were experienced, and in the floods which ensued five persons lost their lives in the vicinity of Matale while attempting to ford swollen streams.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

10. The revenue collected at the Matale Kachcheri during the calendar year 1914 was Rs. 106,245·61, an increase of Rs. 15,032·31, or approximately 16½ per cent. on the revenue for 1913.

11. The following statement gives particulars of the revenue under each head :—

	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
I.—Customs	—	14 54	14 54	—
III.—Licenses :—				
Toddy	26,791 0	33,432 63	6,641 63	—
Sundries	799 52	1,000 50	200 98	—
Stamps	11,937 31	20,416 65	8,479 34	—
Fines	7,860 9	11,177 79	3,317 70	—
Rates	4,088 70	4,975 58	886 88	—
IV.—Fees of Court :—				
Hospital and dispensary receipts	1,191 67	1,539 98	348 31	—
Irrigation recoveries	212 48	210 21	—	2 27
Maintenance and visits	8,385 90	12,275 21	3,889 31	—
Sale of drugs	981 0	435 61	—	545 39
Sale of opium	8,745 25	8,026 50	—	718 75
Sale of books	195 35	178 45	—	16 90
Fees for branding cattle	468 90	337 90	—	131 0
Survey fees	196 97	29 90	—	167 7
Receipts, Government Printing Office	289 95	251 42	—	38 53
Sundries	1,182 98	1,009 32	—	173 66
VI.—Railway Receipts	3,186 66	131 10	—	3,055 56
VIII.—Miscellaneous Receipts :—				
Sale of old stores	85 3	32 30	—	52 73
Unclaimed deposits	160 40	829 3	668 63	—
Abatements under Ordinance No. 13 of 1906	407 82	496 37	88 55	—
Sundries	66 39	178 61	112 22	—
IX.—Land Revenue :—				
Rent of lands	2,542 63	1,322 76	—	1,219 87
Revenue of Forest Department	1,297 58	5,767 47	4,469 89	—
Miscellaneous land revenue	569 19	11 0	—	558 19
X.—Land Sales	9,570 53	2,164 78	—	7,405 75
Total	91,213 30	106,245 61	29,117 98	14,085 67
Deduct Decrease			14,085 67	
Nett Increase			15,032 31	

12. Under Licenses the increase in the item Toddy is due to the rents having realized a higher price than formerly; in Stamps to increased stamp duty on liquor licenses, increases in the number of guns, carts, &c., licensed; in Rates to the extension of the Local Board limits of Matale town, in consequence of which more property was assessed. The increase in the other items is incidental and does not call for special comment.

13. Under Fees of Court there has been a decrease in the sale of opium, due to the gradual and automatic decrease in the number of licensed consumers, and the fact that no new licenses are issued. The variations in the other items are incidental.

14. As regards Railway Receipts, it should be borne in mind that railway revenue is not ordinarily collected at the Matale Kachcheri. The collections in 1913 were due to the fact that during a short portion of the year, when through traffic between Matale and Kandy was interrupted owing to a subsidence on the line, it was found more convenient to lodge the railway receipts at Matale than in Colombo. The collections for 1914 represent rents recovered on account of the lease of lands under railway administration.

15. Under the head Miscellaneous Receipts, the respective increases and decreases are incidental and do not call for comment.

16. Under the head Land Revenue, the increase is attributable to larger operations by the Forest Department, and to larger collections on account of chena rents, &c.

17. Under the head Land Sales, there has been a very considerable decrease, over Rs. 7,300, but it should be noted that the figures for 1913 were considerably above the normal.

18. The total Government expenditure dealt with at the Kachcheri was Rs. 103,109·29, as against Rs. 120,808·43 in 1913. The expenditure in 1913, however, included extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 24,000 on account of the acquisition of the Matale Post Office.

19. The payments on account of the Kachcheri votes amounted to Rs. 22,509·97; Personal Emoluments, Rs. 15,309·14; and Other Charges, Rs. 7,200·83.

20. During the year remittances to the value of Rs. 195,318·35 were sent to Colombo and Kandy, and to the value of Rs. 88,000 were received from the Treasurer.

21. As indicated in paragraph 14, the railway revenue collected in the Matale District is not ordinarily credited at the local Kachcheri, but is brought to account elsewhere. During the year under review the railway receipts on account of passengers and goods at the two stations in the Matale District amounted to Rs. 252,442·37, a decrease of Rs. 15,394·16 on the earnings for 1913. This decrease is attributable to the effects of the war.

22. There was a considerable decrease in the amount of business done by the local Post Office, as is indicated by the following figures :—

	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Money Order receipts	427,837 92	413,403 90
Money Order payments	207,595 63	130,043 77
Saving Bank deposits	51,994 0	32,638 0
Savings Bank withdrawals	50,057 35	91,714 79
Sale of stamps	36,351 16	27,310 10

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

23. The population is almost entirely agricultural, paddy, chena, coconut, plantain, tobacco, cacao, and arecanut cultivation being the principal industries. A considerable number of the Sinhalese villagers find employment on the tea, rubber, and cacao estates.

24. As regards the staple food of the community, viz., rice and other grains, the district is practically self-supporting, if the estates and larger towns which rely on imported rice are excluded.

25. The health of the people under review was, from a comparative point of view, not unsatisfactory. As usual, there were enormous numbers of cases of malarial fever, a considerable proportion of which were preventible.

26. The treatment of parangi with Salvarsan, which has been introduced in the hospital at Dambulla, the centre of a parangi-stricken district, has had surprisingly effective results; but some difficulty is experienced in getting patients to return for subsequent injections.

27. Outside the area of the Local Board and the Sanitary Board towns, where some requirements as regards sanitation are enforced, there is a complete disregard by the villagers of the simplest sanitary regulations. The spread of education and the inculcation in the minds of the school children of the elementary principles of hygiene will, it is hoped, in the course of time do something to mitigate this evil.

28. There is no destitution anywhere in the district.

V.—EDUCATION.

29. *Government Vernacular Schools.*—No new schools were opened in 1914. There are 30 Government schools with 3,278 scholars on the list.

30. In addition to the Government schools, there are 8 public vernacular schools and 27 others under missionary and other bodies.

31. Education, which is under the control of the District School Committee, is compulsory throughout the district.

32. The school buildings were kept in repair so far as the funds of the Committee permitted.

33. The erection of new school buildings at Nilagama, Kirimetiya, and Ambana to replace those which had been destroyed by floods was proceeded with, and the buildings were nearing completion at the end of the year.

VI.—CRIME.

34. The condition of the district in regard to serious crime is, on the whole, satisfactory, and I am glad to be able to record a considerable decrease in the number of true cases. The majority of the offences committed were crimes of impulse rather than premeditation, and in such cases the offenders were almost invariably apprehended and convicted. For instance, out of 37 true cases of grievous hurt, homicide, hurt by knife, and rape, convictions were obtained in 33 cases. The most difficult crimes to detect were, as usual, burglary and arson; but the number of true cases under each of these heads was not large, when the enormous opportunities which are afforded for the commission of such offences in rural districts are taken into account. I am glad to record that owing to the vigilance of the police a systematic series of burglaries which took place in Matale town about the middle of the year was detected, and the principal offender received a long term of imprisonment.

35. It is satisfactory to record that convictions were obtained in 48 per cent. of the true cases of serious crime.

36. The regular and rural police forces have co-operated loyally together in the discharge of their duties.

37. I append a comparative statement showing the particulars of the cases of serious crime during each of the last three years :—

	1912. True Cases.	1912. Convictions.	1913. True Cases.	1913. Convictions.	1914. True Cases.	1914. Convictions.	Cases Pending at end of 1914.
Abduction	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arson	8	1	4	—	4	—	—
Burglary	21	3	21	2	26	4	1
Cattle stealing	4	2	4	2	3	2	1
Exposure of children	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous hurt	9	4	16	7	15	12	4
Homicide	14	11	9	8	2	2	2.
Hurt by knife	23	14	28	15	19	16	3
Rape	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
Riot	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	2	5	1	—	—	2
Theft of articles over Rs. 20 in value	35	8	49	11	40	16	5
Total	121	46	140	46	110	53	18

38. During the year under review there was a very great decrease in the number of cases of cacao and rubber thefts, due to the policy of restricting the number of licenses issued to deal in these products, and the consequent increase in the efficiency of the police supervision. Only 9 cases of theft of cacao and 5 cases of theft of rubber were reported, out of which convictions were obtained in 7 and 4 cases respectively.

VII.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

39. *Local Boards.*—Matale is the only town in the district where a Local Board has been established. A separate chapter on the working of the Board is appended to this report.

40. *Sanitary Board.*—The Sanitary Board consists of five members: The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the Medical Officer of Matale; the District Engineer of Matale; Mr. U. L. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya of Matale North; and Mr. D. B. Uduwawela, Ratemahatmaya of Matale East.

41. Only five towns have been proclaimed under the provisions of the "Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance." These are Rattota in Matale East; Palapatwela, Kawudupelella, and Madawela in Matale South; and Dambulla in Matale North.

42. The revenues of these towns are very small, and, as a general rule, do not suffice for anything but scavenging and elementary conservancy. During the year public latrines were built at Palapatwela and Madawela. At the end of the year a suitable site was selected for a public market at Rattota, which it is proposed to erect in the early part of 1915. The Board has also approved of a commencement being made with side drains in the bazaars of Dambulla and Palapatwela.

43. The following statement gives particulars of the revenue and expenditure of each of the five towns during 1914 :—

Rattota.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Sanitary rates	318 39	General works	84 50
Refund of stamp duty	31 0	Salaries	162 50
Commutation tax	156 60	Commission and remuneration to collectors and assessors	30 44
Dog tax	2 75	Petty expenses	9 0
Miscellaneous receipts	1 0		286 44
	509 74		
Balance on December 31, 1913	556 73	Balance on December 31, 1914	780 3
Total	1,066 47	Total	1,066 47

Palapatwela.

Sanitary rates	115 87	General works	616 36
Refund of stamp duty	391 0	Salaries	130 0
Commutation tax	27 0	Commission and remuneration to collectors and assessors	10 11
Miscellaneous receipts	350 0	Petty expenses	7 74
	883 87		764 21
Balance on December 31, 1913	675 75	Balance on December 31, 1914	795 41
Total	1,559 62	Total	1,559 62

Kawudupelella.

Sanitary rates	199 43	Salaries	97 50
Refund of stamp duty	11 0	Commission and remuneration to collectors and assessors	10 31
Commutation tax	58 5		107 81
	268 48		
Balance on December 31, 1913	312 45	Balance on December 31, 1914	473 12
Total	580 93	Total	580 93

Madawala.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Sanitary rates	196 96	General works	767 1
Refund of stamp duty	12 0	Salaries	107 50
Commutation tax	40 50	Commission and remuneration to collectors and assessors	10 87
Miscellaneous receipts	350 0	Petty expenses	11 51
	599 46		896 89
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	421 43	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	124 0
Total ..	1,020 89	Total ..	1,020 89

Dambulla.

Sanitary rates	163 62	General works	75 0
Refund of stamp duty	9 0	Salaries	122 50
Commutation tax	62 10	Commission and remuneration to collectors and assessors	10 75
		Stationery and printed forms ..	12 90
		Petty expenses	6 0
	234 72		227 15
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	957 43	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	965 0
Total ..	1,192 15	Total ..	1,192 15

VIII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

44. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees and Tribunals for each of the three Chief Headmen's divisions :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balances on December 31, 1913 :—			Payments in 1914 :—		
Matale South ..	10,826 90		Matale South ..	5,671 36	
Matale North ..	1,710 72		Matale North ..	2,254 81	
Matale East ..	1,132 87		Matale East ..	1,426 2	
		13,670 49			9,352 19
Receipts in 1914 :—			Balance on December 31, 1914 :—		
Matale South ..	2,461 55		Matale South ..	7,617 9	
Matale North ..	4,114 48		Matale North ..	3,570 39	
Matale East ..	1,429 73		Matale East ..	1,136 58	
		8,005 76			12,324 6
		21,676 25			21,676 25

45. During the year a permanent Gansabhawa court-house was erected at Palapatwela in Matale South, and during 1915 it is proposed to erect similar buildings at Wariyapola and Elkaduwa in Matale South and at Galewela in Matale North.

46. There are three Village Tribunals in the district, and the Presidents hold court at the following centres :—

Matale South (including Rattota in Matale East).—Udupihilla, Wariyapola, Rattota, Palapatwela.
Matale North.—Paldeniya, Madipola, Galewela, Dambulla, Naulla.
Matale East.—Kongahawela, Kambarawa, Pallegama, Ilukkumbura.

47. A detailed statement showing the work done by the Village Tribunals is annexed :—

	Matale South.	Matale North.	Matale East.	Total.
CIVIL CASES.				
Pending on January 1, 1914 ..	20	—	6	26
Instituted during 1914 ..	533	248	317	1,098
	553	248	323	1,124
Decided during 1914.				
Cattle trespass ..	91	—	89	180
Money cases	452	238	231	921
Land cases	4	10	3	17
	547	248	323	1,118
Pending on December 31, 1914..	6	—	—	6
CRIMINAL CASES.				
Pending on January 1, 1914 ..	28	8	7	43
Instituted during 1914 ..	856	368	207	1,431
	884	376	214	1,474

	Matale South.	Matale North.	Matale East.	Total.
Decided during 1914.				
Breach of Village Committee Rules	438 ..	295 ..	103 ..	836
Assault	91 ..	41 ..	28 ..	160
Theft	83 ..	36 ..	21 ..	140
Malicious injury ..	30 ..	3 ..	3 ..	36
Other	216 ..	— ..	48 ..	264
	858	375	203	1,436
Pending on December 31,1914..	26 ..	1 ..	11 ..	38

48. A statement showing the number of cases in which appeals were entered against the decisions of the Presidents to the Assistant Government Agent and against the decisions of the latter to the Governor in Executive Council is appended :—

	Matale South.	Matale North.	Matale East.	Total.
To Assistant Government Agent :—				
Civil	10 ..	5 ..	3 ..	18
Criminal	31 ..	9 ..	2 ..	42
	41	14	5	60
Affirmed (1) Civil	8 ..	2 ..	1 ..	11
Affirmed (2) Criminal ..	29 ..	9 ..	2 ..	40
	37	11	3	51
Set aside (1) Civil	2 ..	3 ..	2 ..	7
Set aside (2) Criminal ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	2
	4	3	2	9
From Assistant Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—				
Civil	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Criminal	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Affirmed	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Set aside	— ..	— ..	— ..	—

49. The maintenance of the village roads is carried out by communal labour, and generally they are maintained in fair order, all the work that is necessary consisting, as a rule, in keeping back the jungle and cutting occasional outlet drains.

IX.—LAND SETTLEMENT, LAND SALES, &c.

50. *Waste Lands Ordinances.*—There is no special Land Settlement Officer in this district; but a start has been made with systematic settlement work, which, it is hoped, will be continued, by the block survey of Koswatta, Kirioruwa, Walmoruwa, Akuramboda, Moragaspitiya, and Alutgama in Udugoda Udasiya pattuwa, and Madawala and Narangomuwa in Gampahasiya pattu.

51. There was practically no demand for land during the year, the applications which were received being mostly for small isolated lots required by villagers for the extension of their gardens, paddy cultivation, or building sites.

52. Four land sales were held in 1914, at which an extent of 61 acres 1 rood 4 perches was sold for Rs. 1,459·20, an average of Rs. 23·81 per acre.

X.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE AND REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

53. There are 22 registrars of marriages under both the General Marriage Ordinance, No. 19 of 1907, and the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870. There are 19 registrars of births and deaths.

54. The following statement gives particulars of the population, births, marriages, and deaths for the year 1914 :—

Estimated population	105,522
General marriages registered	82
Kandyan marriages registered	385
Births registered	3,849
Deaths registered	5,114
Birth-rate per mille	36·4
Death-rate per mille	48·4

55. During the year under review 101 applications for divorce were made to the Assistant Provincial Registrar. Of these, 11 were refused, 27 were struck off through default of applicants, 53 were granted, and inquiries into 10 cases were pending at the end of the year. The grounds on which divorces were granted in the 53 cases are as follows :—

Mutual consent	51
Separation for a year	1
Complete and continued desertion for two years	1
Total ..	53

XI.—IRRIGATION.

56. There are only four " major " works in this district, and these are all small. They are Kurakolayaya, Bowetenna, Karawilahena, and Pelwehera. The full irrigation dues on account of land cultivated under these schemes, amounting to Rs. 210·21, were recovered during the year.

57. There are 154 village tanks in Matale North in charge of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Mr. Thalayasingham. Of these, 2 were completed in 1914, bringing the total number of village tanks, of which the restoration has been completed, up to 136. It is anticipated that a considerable number of the 18 tanks, of which the restoration is not yet complete, will be finished in 1915.

58. The shareholders under the various tanks in practically all cases attended to the work of restoration and repair.

59. During the year a sum of Rs. 437 was apportioned for minor irrigation works. This sum was spent as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Eraula tank: lengthening the southern sluice and building retaining wall	275	0
(2) Eraula tank: repairs to retaining wall and outlet of the northern sluice	45	0
(3) Lenawa Mahawewa: blasting rocks, filling up fissures, &c. ..	117	50

60. A sum of Rs. 294·66 was spent from the Irrigation Fine Fund in connection with the manufacture of reinforced concrete pipes for the village tank sluices. It is intended to procure some additional moulds of different sizes in 1915, as the existing moulds are inadequate both as regards size and quantity.

61. Considerable damage was caused by floods to all the tanks, four of which were breached, and in several instances fields could not be cultivated. On the whole, however, cultivation was normal, over 1,700 acres having been aseweddumized under the village tanks in Matale North.

62. During the year 234 cases were instituted for breaches of irrigation rules, in 107 of which convictions were obtained, and fines amounting to Rs. 235·76, recovered.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

63. The forests are in charge of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, under whom work two rangers, one at Matale and one at Dambulla, who attend to the ordinary sales of timber and forest produce. The Assistant Government Agent deals with offences under the Forest Ordinance, such as illicit felling of timber on Crown land, illicit chena cultivation, removal of timber without permit, &c., and generally controls chena cultivation.

XIII.—CHENA CULTIVATION.

64. During the year 631 chena permits were granted for approximately 2,400 acres, of which an extent of 1,050 acres was allowed on payment of rent, the remaining 1,350 being allowed on free permits. Considerable liberality was shown in the matter of free permits, that there might be no shortage in the food supply of the permanent population. The Chief Headmen exhibited much activity in reporting all cases in which chenas were cleared without permits, 199 such cases being reported, in which fines amounting to Rs. 1,892·50 were imposed by the Assistant Government Agent. 77 cases were instituted in the Police Court for illicit clearing of Crown land, of which 56 were withdrawn on payment of compensation. In the remainder the accused were convicted in 17 cases and acquitted in 3. One case was pending at the close of the year.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

65. The principal roads throughout the district were maintained in good order during the year. In addition to the annually recurrent works, the following special works were carried out :—

(1) Matale Hospital: addition to nurses' quarters.
(2) Do. new male ward of 20 beds.
(3) Dambulla hospital: new female ward of 12 beds.
(4) Do. new kitchen.
(5) Matale Police Court: two additional rooms.
(6) The Residency, Matale: repairs and improvements.
(7) Wattegama-Ukuwela road: cooly lines and overseers' quarters.
(8) Palapatwela-Galewela road: cooly lines.
(9) Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road: cooly lines.

66. Considerable progress was made during the year with the widening, where specially necessary, of the Palapatwela-Galewela, Matale-Rattota, Matale-Udupihilla, Balakaduwa-Dambulla, and Wattegama-Ukuwela roads. The Kuru-oya and Sudu-ganga bridges were renewed, and a new 10-foot span bridge put up on the second mile of the Matale-Udupihilla road. In addition, the very numerous works of repair necessitated by the flood damages sustained at the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914 were satisfactorily attended to.

67. The public works which are most urgently required are—

(1) The construction of a new bridge over the Diyabubula at Wariyapola, and the straightening out of the Matale-Kandy road. The necessary land for this project has been acquired.
(2) The extension of Matale Kachcheri, which is excessively congested.
(3) The conversion of the Kaikawella-Magallawa road into a cart road.
(4) Improvements to the Paldeniya-Koholanwela road.
(5) The widening of the bridge on the Esplanade road between the Residency and the District Engineer's quarters at Matale.

M. STEVENSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Matale, March 20, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATALE, FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. *Composition.*—The District Road Committee, Matale, consists of six members :—The Assistant Government Agent, who is Chairman ; the District Engineer ; and a representative of each of the classes of the community—the Europeans, the Burghers, and the natives. In addition, a representative of the Matale Planters' Association, appointed by the Governor under section 1 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1887, sits on the Committee.

2. *Changes in Membership.*—During the year 1914 five changes occurred in the membership of the Committee. Mr. M. Stevenson, Assistant Government Agent, succeeded Mr. Southorn as Chairman in August ; Mr. K. de Kretser, District Engineer, succeeded Mr. F. G. Stevens in February ; Mr. J. F. W. Brockman succeeded Mr. H. Storey in April ; Mr. F. J. van Rooyen was appointed in succession to the late Mr. F. A. Prins in July ; and Mr. A. Thorp was appointed to succeed Mr. J. Anderson in September.

3. At the end of the year the Committee consisted of the following members :—

Official Members.—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) and Mr. K. de Kretser, District Engineer.

Unofficial Members.—Mr. A. Thorp, Mr. F. van Rooyen, and Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya of Matale South, representing the European, Burgher, and native communities respectively, and Mr. J. F. W. Brockman representing the Matale Planters' Association.

4. *Staff.*—There were no changes in the staff during the year under review. The appointment of a Superintendent of Minor Works in the middle of 1913 was abundantly justified by the good results obtained in 1914.

II.—COMMUTATION TAX.

5. The amount collected as commutation money was Rs. 24,437·55. A statement showing the amount collected and the value of labour exacted for the last five years is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour exacted. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1910	24,679 73	18 0	24,697 73
1911	25,121 48	37 50	25,158 98
1912	25,163 78	67 50	25,231 28
1913	24,502 28	72 0	24,572 28
1914	24,437 55	25 50	24,463 5

6. A comparative return giving particulars of those who discharged their obligations in respect of the payment of the commutation tax, or failed to discharge them, is appended :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	21,724	—	—	21,724	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	17,785	—	—	17,837	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	16,222		91·21	16,238		91·04
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	51		·29	27		·15
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	48		·27	17		·10
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		16,321	91·77		16,282	91·29
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	575		3·23	600		3·36
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	705		3·96	769		4·31
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	46		·26	38		·21
(*h*) Fined	5		·2	6		·3
(*i*) Imprisoned	2		·1	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	131		·74	142		·80
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,451	8·23		1,555	8·71

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year 1914 are shown in the following statement :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914	6,798 17
Commutation realized in money	24,437 55
Commutation realized in labour	25 50
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..	8,302 0
Village Committee contribution in aid of wire bridges ..	500 0
Estate contributions	2,167 50
Miscellaneous	522 0
Total ..	42,752 72

EXPENDITURE.			Rs. c.
Contribution on account of principal roads			8,302 25
Contribution on account of resthouses			2,767 0
Minor works			23,575 97
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(a) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee	Rs. c. 500 0		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	4,017 80		
(c) Commission to division officers	2,418 55		
		6,936 35	
Miscellaneous charges			624 37
Balance on December 31, 1914			546 78
		Total ..	42,752 72

8. The following statement gives particulars of the expenditure on minor roads during 1914 :—

Name of Road.	Length of Road. M. c.	Nature of Road.	Nature of Surface.	In whose charge.	Amount Expended. Rs. c
Matale South.					
Uhadaranda-Hunasgiriya road	3 0	Bridle path	Natural	Superintendent, Kaduwela estate	51 0
Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road, first section	1 40	Cart road	Gravelled	District Road Committee	269 85
Do. second section	4 0	do.	Metalled	Superintendent, Ratwatta estate	200 0
Do. third section	1 40	do.	Natural	P. B. Elkaduwa of Elkaduwa	256 0
Wariyapola-Galoya road, first section	1 0	do.	Metalled	Superintendent, Wariyapola	60 0
Do. second section	0 50	do.	Natural	Korala, Matale Medasiya pattu	75 0
Do. third section	1 0	do.	do.	do.	
Bandarapola short cut	2 33	Bridle path	do.	Gongawela Arachchi	514 55
Weragama-Bandarapola road	2 25	Cart road	do.	E. W. D. A. Appuhamy of Weragama	694 80
Tenna-Owilikanda road, first section	1 0	do.	Metalled	Superintendent, Owilikanda estate	100 0
Do. second section	3 0	Bridle path	Natural	do.	100 0
Owilikanda to Bulatwatta bridge	3 0	do.	do.	Tenna Arachchi	50 0
Bulatwatta to Dodandeniya road	3 0	do.	do.	Superintendent, Asgiriya estate, Matale	275 0
Devilla road	4 25	Light cart road	do.	Alutgama Arachchi	278 16
Dullewa road	1 20	do.	do.	Korala, Asgiriya Udasiya pattu	100 0
Yatawatta-Mahawela road, first section	0 60	Cart road	do.	District Road Committee	1,976 0
Do. second section	2 0	do.	do.	L. B. Ratnayake, Registrar, Asgiriya Pallesiya pattu	350 42
Kotuwegedara road, first section	0 20	do.	Metalled	District Road Committee	2,149 0
Do. second section	0 60	do.	Natural	do.	—
Ovala road	2 0	do.	do.	Superintendent, Matale estate	200 0
Watageda road	2 0	Bridle path	do.	Superintendent, Watagoda estate	—
Kawataya-Amuna road	0 50	Cart road	Gravelled	Superintendent, Lochnagar estate	—
Yatawatta road	2 47	do.	Metalled	Superintendent, Yatawatta	400 0
					8,099 78
Matale East.					
Kaikawala-Kabragalla road	4 0	Bridle path	Natural	Superintendent, Wewelmada estate	10 0
Kaikawala-Pallema	1 60	Cart road	Metalled	Superintendent, Clodagh estate	600 0
Pallema to Magallawa	5 20	do.	Gravelled	District Road Committee	7,006 24
Magallawa to Gonamala-ela	6 0	Bridle path	Natural	do.	100 0
Gonamala-ella to Demalawadiya	2 0	Cart road	do.	do.	—
Gammaduwa to Kosgolla bridge road	3 0	Footpath	do.	Superintendent, Gammaduwa	75 0
Rattota-Pallegama, first section	10 0	Bridle path	do.	Superintendent, Dankande	880 95
Do. second section	9 0	do.	do.	Korala, Laggala Udasiya pattu	1,520 70
Hombarastota road	10 67	Pilgrims' road	do.	Korala, Laggala Pallesiya pattu	124 50
Cataratenna-Puwakpitiya	5 0	Old Pilgrims' footpath	do.	Korala, Gangala Udasiya pattu	100 0
Gammaduwa-Puwakpitiya, first section	5 0	Bridle path	do.	Superintendent, Gammaduwa	90 0
Do. second section	2 0	Footpath	do.	Korala, Gangala Udasiya pattu	—
Puwakpitiya to Kambarawa	5 0	Bridle path	do.	do.	—
Kambarawa to Elagomuwa, first section	2 40	do.	do.	do.	—
Do. second section	2 40	do.	do.	Korala, Gangala Pallesiya pattu	—
Nicholaoya road	4 0	Cart road	Metalled	Superintendent, Nicholaoya estate	500 0
Elahera to Weliwaranagolla	13 0	do.	Natural	Kalugamga Arachchi	211 0
Weliwaranagolla to Pallegama	5 0	do.	do.	Korala, Gangala Udasiya pattu	50 0
					11,268 39
Matale North.					
Maningomuwa road, first section	2 0	Cart road	Natural	Superintendent, Ambokka	57 30
Do. second section	6 0	do.	do.	District Road Committee	449 23
Paldeniya-Koholangwela road	3 0	do.	do.	do.	—
Talwatta road	1 0	do.	do.	Superintendent, Talwatta estate	—
Pannampitiya-Pahalawewa road	4 56	do.	do.	District Road Committee	506 53
Total	156 33				
				Total	19,874 70

9. In addition to expenditure on minor roads, a sum of Rs. 3,077·67 was expended on the construction of three wire footbridges in Matale East :—

(1) Over the Illukkumbura river on the Rattota-Pallegama road.
(2) Over the Amban-ganga on the Kambarawa-Ellagomuwa road.
(3) Over the Amban-ganga on the road from Elahara to Pallegama.

10. The Illukkumbura bridge has a total length of 156 feet in three spans of 50, 58, and 48 feet length, respectively. The height of the bridge is 42 feet above the river bed. The estimate for the construction of this bridge was Rs. 399·08, of which Rs. 284·08 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 115 to be paid after final inspection.

11. The bridge over the Amban-ganga on the Kambarawa-Ellagomuwa road has a total length of 323 feet in four spans of approximately 80 feet each. The height of this bridge is 48 feet above the bed of the river. The cost of construction was Rs. 774·75.

12. The bridge over the Amban-ganga on the road from Elahara to Pallegama is 363 feet long in six spans of 99, 63, 51, 75, 45, and 33 feet, respectively. Its height above the river bed is 42 feet, or 8 feet higher than the former bridge, which was washed away in the floods of January, 1913. The cost of construction was Rs. 1,018·85.

Matale, January 9, 1915.

M. STEVENSON,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, MATALE, FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. *Composition of the Board.*—The Local Board of Matale consists of six members, three officials and three unofficials. During the year 1914 the members who held office were as follows :—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; the District Engineer, Matale ; the Medical Officer, Matale ; Mr. C. Ariyanayagam ; Mr. S. M. P. Wijetileke ; and Mr. M. Y. Sallay. Mr. M. Stevenson succeeded Mr. W. T. Southorn as Chairman in August, Mr. K. de Kretser succeeded Mr. F. G. Stevens as District Engineer in March, and Dr. A. Lloyd Pereira succeeded Dr. F. R. Alles as Medical Officer in August.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The revenue for 1914 amounted to Rs. 25,505·44, being Rs. 1,118·51 in excess of that for 1913. A comparative statement in detail is appended :—

	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
REVENUE.				
Taxes :—				
Property rates	4,541 78		5,129 45	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,028 50		2,902 50	
Others	1,244 80		1,659 50	
		8,815 8		9,691 45
Licenses :—				
Liquor	1,100 50		2,438 50	
Opium	3,555 0		2,844 0	
Carts	1,199 0		606 0	
Others	912 0		567 50	
		6,766 50		6,456 0
Rents :—				
Market	2,111 50		2,466 0	
Others	2,633 95		3,453 88	
		4,745 45		5,919 88
Fines	657 0		1,677 22	
Miscellaneous	3,402 90		1,760 89	
		4,059 90		3,438 11
		24,386 93		25,505 44
Balance of previous year	—	3,785 50		532 98
Total	—	28,172 43		26,038 42
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	717 76	—	717 76
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment	3,387 0		3,630 0	
Office contingencies	324 96		268 6	
Cost of audit	117 0		100 2	
Revenue services	916 2		1,603 94	
		4,744 98		5,602 2
Education	—	50 0	—	80 0
Sanitation	—	6,176 84	—	5,153 73
Law expenses	—	50 0	—	50 0
Lighting	—	1,910 25	—	1,940 81
Police	—	58 63	—	32 69
Miscellaneous	—	3,073 20	—	558 39
Public works :—				
Maintenance	7,282 84		5,533 50	
New construction and charges extraordinary	3,574 95		—	
		10,857 79		5,533 50
		27,639 45		19,668 90
Balance at end of year	—	532 98		6,369 52
Total	—	28,172 43		26,038 42

3. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1913 and 1914 is appended :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,792	—	—	5,792	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list liable to labour ..	—	2,288	—	—	2,225	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Single commutation ..	1,989		86·93	1,899		85·34
(b) Double commutation ..	15		1·22	18		·80
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,004	87·63		1,917	86·15
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—			—			
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	38		1·66	43		1·93
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	146		6·39	160		7·19
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	23		1·00	21		·94
(h) Fined	7		·30	11		·49
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	69		3·01	73		3·28
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		283	12·36		308	13·84

4. The following statement gives particulars as to the position of the Board in respect of its loans account :—

Year in which loan was raised ..	October 28, 1907	Rate for interest	3½ per cent.
Original amount of loan ..	Rs. 13,050	Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 261
Present amount of loan ..	Rs. 13,050	Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 456·76
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.	Date when loan will be extinguished ..	May 31, 1937

5. During the year under review the raising of a further loan of Rs. 30,000 for the extension of the water service for Matale town was sanctioned by Government, but in view of the present situation the money has not been applied for.

6. No public works of any importance were carried out during the year, the scheme for the improvement of the drainage of the town, which was carried out in 1912 and 1913, having absorbed the surplus balances of the Board. There is still much work to be done in this direction, and I hope that the Board will soon have sufficient funds at its disposal to render further prosecution of the drainage scheme feasible.

7. The health of the town was, on the whole, very satisfactory.

8. The total rainfall recorded in Matale town during the year was 79·97 inches. February was the driest month, with a rainfall of only ·45 inch, and October and December the two wettest, with 16·92 and 16·95 inches, respectively.

9. *Meetings.*—There were twelve meetings of the Board during the year.

Matale, March 20, 1915.

M. STEVENSON,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1914.

I.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

ON February 7, 1914, His Excellency the Governor visited Nuwara Eliya for the first time, and the same afternoon received the Chief Headmen at Queen's Cottage.

2. On April 11 and 13 an Agri-horticultural and Horse Show was held at Nuwara Eliya, which, judging by the large number of entries in all classes, was even better supported than those of previous years.

3. On August 5 the news of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany was received in this district, and produced the far-reaching effects described more fully below.

4. In December the new Talawakele-Watagoda road was finally completed and opened for traffic.

II.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

5. There are very few changes to record in the various administrative posts of the district during 1914.

6. Mr. Hodson, as District Judge, succeeded Mr. G. F. Roberts on May 14.

7. In the Forest Department Mr. Owen Jones succeeded Mr. R. M. White as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, on June 5.

8. In the Irrigation Department Mr. B. G. Meaden succeeded Mr. R. F. Morris on March 4, 1914.

9. Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijeyanayake was appointed Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon for this district, a new appointment which cattle owners in the district will note with satisfaction.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

10. The revenue of this district for fifteen months from July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, was Rs. 151,278·86 ; this is Rs. 10,085·25 per mensem, or Rs. 121,023 for twelve months. The revenue for the previous twelve months, *i.e.*, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was Rs. 107,712·95. There was thus an increase for the year of Rs. 13,310·05.

11. The chief increases were under Head 3, Licenses: Toddy and Fines, and Head 4, Fees of Court: Cattle Branding, Hospital and Dispensary Receipts, and Medical Aid. There was also a considerable increase in the amounts realized by rent of lands and receipts of the Forest Department.

12. The expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's Department for 1913–14 was Rs. 38,652·45 for fifteen months, or Rs. 30,921·96 for twelve months. This was an increase of Rs. 576·50 over the figure of 1912–13, chiefly owing to the annual increments in the salary of members of the clerical staff.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

13. The floods of December, 1913, did less damage to the paddy fields and tea estates than was at first expected, and in the first seven months of the year up to the date of the outbreak of the war in Europe the district, as a whole, enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. Both the maha and yala harvests were good.

14. As far as the Sinhalese population was concerned, those villages which lie in the fertile valleys of Kotmale enjoyed a season of unusual prosperity. The maha paddy crop (there being no yala cultivation) was excellent, and was harvested in good weather. The irrigation system of this portion of the district is complete and very efficient, and does not require to be extended at present.

15. Cardamoms, which are grown extensively in the Pundalu-oya and Maswela valleys, fetched good prices up to August, when the market suddenly collapsed. It appears that a large proportion of these crops of small holdings was formerly bought up by the German firms in Colombo, and the cessation of trade with Germany caused the price to fall rapidly from Rs. 2·50 per lb. to 25 cents per lb. It afterwards rose again to 85 cents per lb.

16. The small cultivators of tea collected a good quantity of leaf, which they were able to dispose of to the larger estate factories at good prices. In this division, during the year, about 25 acres of land have been opened in tea and about 10 acres in cardamoms, but no new lands were "asweddumized" for paddy cultivation.

17. In Uda Hewaheta division, where the climate and soil offer less advantages for cultivation than in Kotmale, the crops under the chief elas (Ma-ela and Lamasuriyagama-ela) were abundant, though subsequently somewhat damaged by unseasonable rain. It is worth noting, however, that in some valleys, notably in the upper end of Maturata valley, round the villages of Idampitiya and Wellagiriya, custom has so completely triumphed over reason in the minds of cultivators that they endeavour to reap their yala crop in what is actually the wettest month of the year, namely, December.

18. There was little demand for chenas in this division, which is, again, some indication of the prevailing prosperity.

19. In Walapane, in the villages which normally live a very hand-to-mouth existence, there was not much change. The Ratemahatmaya states the district has had a comparatively prosperous year, but this division could never be described as really prosperous with its excessively dry climate, its rocky wind-swept mountains, and the complete absence of all means of communication in the greater part of it (except bridle paths and cattle tracks). Except in the small portion of the district forming part of the planting district of Uda Pussellawa, there are practically no roads over which wheeled traffic could be taken, and all village produce has to be transported on coolies' heads or on the backs of "tavalam" bulls.

20. The best index of prosperity in this district used to be the number of villagers applying for employment on the Uda Pussellawa and Maturata tea estates, but now that the villager has grown accustomed to work of this kind they seek employment there in both good and bad years. This does not mean that their fields are abandoned, as they do not work on estates at the seasons of sowing and harvest in the paddy fields and chenas.

21. There was about the normal number of chenas cultivated, and the condition of the villager, if not prosperous, was not marked by any of the usual seasons of distress.

22. The first five months of the year under review were notable for the efforts of the various local bodies, the Public Works Department, and many estates, to remove the traces of the disastrous floods of December 16, 1913. By Easter, Nuwara Eliya town had recovered its normal appearance, but the work of replacing the bridges destroyed in Nuwara Eliya and Dimbula continued throughout the year, and there is still much to do. The work of reparation of this damage was so far forward by February that the usual season in Nuwara Eliya was scarcely interfered with.

23. Visitors flocked to Nuwara Eliya in quite as large numbers as usual, and the usual races and tennis meets were held.

24. The outbreak of the war with Germany on August 5 produced far-reaching effects even in these remote hills.

(*a*) The petty traders of the district endeavoured to foster a panic and profit by raising the prices of food stuffs, but the publication of the Government Proclamation of August 7, simultaneously in every bazaar of this district, by Mr. Hodson, District Judge, the Gravets Mudaliyar, and myself, had the effect of checking this tendency in some measure. But prices continued to rise considerably during the depredations of the German cruiser "Emden" in the Indian Ocean.

(*b*) Another effect of the war was the exodus of a large number of the younger planters to the seat of war. From this district over 100 men joined the C. P. R. C. Contingent or Mr. Milward's Contingent, or left for the front independently. I append a list, which, however, is by no means complete, as many men left suddenly, of whom we have no account. The following gentlemen left this district to go to the front:—

(i.) With the Active Service Contingent of the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps:—

Nuwara Eliya: B. A. Wallis Wilson, D. Reyburn, M. Hamilton.
Pundalu-oya: C. Owen, K. L. Williams, O. P. Gwynne, W. Nicholson.
Uda Pussellawa: R. T. Thornton, A. J. B. Chester, H. E. Raymond Barker, C. W. F. Scott, A. P. Armstrong.
Dimbula: R. E. Martin, C. B. Rubie, F. P. Newbury, G. D. Brown, D. A. Wilkinson, H. M. Hathorn, H. G. N. Yates, R. C. P. Derry, R. C. Bolster, H. F. C. Horsfall, C. J. Leudrum, L. Lewis, J. F. Keith, C. Reith, E. Tarbet, A. Hadden, C. S. Agar, C. M. Horsfall, J. S. Welsh, F. O. Sprinks, R. G. R. Badcock, H. T. R. Ford, H. H. Sloane Stanley, A. C. Bingham Newland, R. R. Hearsey, E. R. Cave Brown, J. Smith, G. R. Hoare, A. C. P. Jones, W. R. Robinson, D. P. Coles, W. Davey, A. T. Gripper.
Maturata: E. G. B. Miller Stirling, H. D. Fordyce.

(ii.) In the Milward Contingent :—

Nuwara Eliya : H. R. Adair.
Uda Pussellawa : Wray, G. D. H. Alston, R. Clark.
Dimbula : N. F. Palmer, S. H. Skrine.
Maturata : B. L. Cusack, H. W. Strangman.

(iii.) Independently :—

Nuwara Eliya : K. L. Gordon.
Ramboda : G. C. Wooley, G. L. Cheney, F. Renton.
Pundalu-oya : G. H. Gibson, R. J. Finlayson, Major Riccard, Major Stannus, T. Firminger.
Uda Pussellawa : Major W. H. Biddulph, A. C. Wilson, N. P. Blake, C. A. Johnson, W. Cadge.
Dimbula : N. E. A. Hill, A. G. Baynham, T. H. Holland, D. A. Forbes, G. Dowling, R. L. F. Caunter, C. Shelley, R. D. Hodgson, E. H. Walter, G. Graham Clarke, H. Hewett, A. E. Walford, S. H. Wrinch, M. D. MacNeil, Capt. Winter, P. H. L. Jermaine, Capt. F. C. Smith, L. Cross Buchanan, G. Lauderdale Thomson, F. Clemson, R. Anderson, E. L. H. Walter, W. Spearman, J. H. F. Scott, H. S. Hawkes, R. Lushington, B. E. Mercer. P. M. B. McSwing, G. B. C. Nortley, J. H. C. Ogilvie, G. A. Radcliffe, T. V. Bousall, C. Boustead, D. M. Buchanan, S. K. Bowsfield, D. F. de S. Buckle, A. M. Clarke, H. W. Cave, N. H. Dendy, G. B. Dickinson, J. Dyer, P. G. Edwards, G. Geddes, R. W. Gosney, Dr. Smart, J. A. S. Agar, J. E. Tull.
Pussellawa : H. C. Prior, R. C. Roddam.
Kotmale : G. S. Armstrong.
Maturata : A. N. Paine, G. T. Dewhurst.
Uda Hewaheta : J. L. Chambers.

(*c*) The local company (P Company) of the Ceylon Light Infantry was mobilized on August 9 and transferred to Ragama and Colombo for war service. They were demobilized on November 1.

(*d*) On October 27 two German subjects residing in Nuwara Eliya District were transferred to the detention camp at Diyatalawa.

(*e*) A great increase in recruiting for the local Volunteer Corps was observable.

25. On the other hand, the declaration of war with Turkey produced no perceptible effect even amongst the Muhammadan residents of this district, who hastened to record expressions of their loyalty to the British Crown.

26. Tea cultivation is the most important industry in this district, and in 1914 the crop was exceedingly good. The estimated crop in Dimbula district alone was 26,588,650 lb. for a total of 53,069 acres in bearing. Prices realized, too, were excellent; but, again, to quote the Dimbula Planters' Association annual report, "the strong market benefited low-country teas more than those grown in districts such as Dimbula. The firmness of the home market in particular since the war began has been extraordinary."

27. The cacao, tobacco, and cardamom crops were also good, but the market of the latter also entirely disappeared on the outbreak of the war, as stated above.

28. The interests of the Tamil section of the community, which nearly comprises two-thirds of the population of this district, are, as remarked last year, entirely dependent on the efficient working and prosperity of the tea industry. The demand for labour being, as usual, rather in excess of the supply, there was no lack of employment. There was no change in the average of the daily earnings of the cooly, which is about from 37½ cents to 45 cents per diem, in addition to free housing and medical attendance. Rice has been generally issued to coolies by estates at figures considerably below cost price, and this, therefore, must be taken into consideration in estimating the coolies' daily earnings.

29. The number of coolies who have "bolted," *i.e.*, left the estates without liquidating their liabilities, has been probably rather more than usual, owing to the special facilities for a rather rapid return to India now provided by the Indo-Ceylon railway connection.

V.—HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

30. The health of this district was extremely good on the whole. There was, however, a small outbreak of Asiatic cholera at Brookside (on Silverkandy and Brookside estates), which subsequently spread to the Sinhalese village of Kumbalgamuwa. The disease was introduced into the district by a gang of Tamil coolies which recently arrived from India. The coolies appear to have undergone an insufficient period of quarantine at Mandapam. However, the co-operation of the Medical Officer, Police, and the estate superintendents at Brookside restricted the outbreak, and although it got a serious hold on the village of Kumbalgamuwa, the prompt measures taken by the Police, the Ratemahatmaya, and the District Medical Officer, Maturata, suppressed the disease there also within three weeks. There were in all 1 death on Silverkandy estate, 3 on Brookside, and 4 in Kumbalgamuwa.

31. There was an isolated case of smallpox on Wallaha estate, but the prompt segregation of the patient and contacts by Mr. Howard, superintendent of the estate, prevented an epidemic.

32. No other epidemics or serious diseases occurred. At the time of the outbreak of plague in Colombo, owing to the steps taken by the Sanitary Board and Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, to examine all persons arriving from Colombo by road or rail, no case occurred in Nuwara Eliya District, although one case was discovered as near as Gampola.

33. Rinderpest ravaged the district of Uda Hewaheta and portions of Walapane in the months of April, May, June, and July. The infection appears to have been brought from Kandy owing to some bad work by a Municipal Inspector, who passed as healthy a gala where two animals were suffering with the disease. The disease entered the district by the Kandy-Mulhalkele road, and spread rapidly from gala to gala as far as Kumbalgamuwa. The outbreak was not checked till the drastic steps of shooting all cattle straying on this road and the road to Rahatungoda was adopted. Good work in this connection was done by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kandy, who visited the infected places twice a week by car and assisted to galvanize my somewhat apathetic headmen into action.

34. There were also mild outbreaks of anthrax, rinderpest, and hoof-and-mouth disease in Nuwara Eliya, Maturata, and Dimbula (Holmwood).

35. The cost of these outbreaks to Government was Rs. 1,316·20 and to local bodies Rs. 377·06, *i.e.*, Sanitary Board, Rs. 306·95, and Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, Rs. 70·11.

VI.—MOTOR TRAFFIC.

36. There was a considerable extension of motor traffic in the planting districts. By December there were 11 motor lorries working in the district. Of these, 7, mostly started during 1914, were working in Dimbula district, 1 in Nuwara Eliya town, and 3 in Uda Hewaheta district. Each of these lorries displaces about 10 bullock carts, and in my opinion do not do as much damage to roads which have been properly constructed, as was expected. The Talawakele-Agrapatana road, on which no less than 7 lorries were plying, was maintained in good condition during the year.

37. There was also a remarkable increase during 1914 in the number of other motor vehicles licensed. The number of vehicles registered in this office rose from 39 in 1913 to 61 in 1914, and whereas 148 driving licenses were issued in 1913, 230 were issued in 1914.

VII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

38. This is probably one of the least criminal districts of the Island. However, the crime returns for the year 1914 show a slight increase according to the Police returns. But I am inclined to think this is a result of alterations in the system of classification of crime. My own observation is that crime has not increased to any great extent.

39. There were 6 cases of homicide reported in 1914. Of these, 2 of the charges were false or doubtful, 2 ended in conviction of the accused, and 2 were pending at the end of the year. This is about the usual number of cases.

40. The most prevalent crimes were burglary and theft. There were 79 cases of burglary during the year, of which 13 were false and 63 were true, and only 7 cases ended in conviction. The number of cases of theft amounted to 93, of which 11 were false and 79 were true, but only 17 ended in conviction.

41. The number of offences against the person was comparatively small. A satisfactory percentage of conviction was obtained. There was only 1 true case of rape and 8 true cases of hurt with a knife.

42. There was no great improvement in the number of cases of theft of prædial produce, especially tea plants and tea leaf.

43. The regular police and the headmen have co-operated well.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

44. The new schools at Padiyapelella and Pundalu-oya were completed in August and December respectively. In the case of the former there was considerable delay on the part of the contractor, who, however, found the cartage of materials seriously impeded by the various outbreaks of rinderpest in Uda Hewaheta and Kandy Districts. The Director of Education, owing to the orders regarding retrenchment, has not so far been able to supply teachers for these schools.

45. The District School Committee met twice during the year, and a new system of prosecutions of parents for non-attendance of their children at the Committee's schools was decided upon, and later put into force.

46. The carpentry school at Nildandahinna was found to be serving no good purpose owing to the apathy of the teacher. It has been decided to transfer this school to Padiyapelella for a period as an experiment.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

47. The greater part of the year 1914 was spent in repairing the damage to irrigation works caused by the floods of December, 1913, but these repairs have been by no means completed owing to the lack of funds.

48. Rock obstructions to the first mile of the Ma-ela were blasted away, and a depression at Walugamwewa bund was filled in up to the original level. Mileposts were erected along the channel.

49. New cement concrete distributing sluices were constructed and rock obstructions removed, and mileposts were erected on the Mulhal-ela. Three masonry retaining walls and mileposts were erected on the Lamasuriyagama-ela, and the irrigation bungalow was repaired.

50. A wooden trough was provided on the Uda-ma-ela.

51. Silt, which accumulated on a range of fields at Lamasuriyagama, was removed by villagers, who received Rs. 200 from the local Flood Relief Fund.

52. No new works of any importance were undertaken, and there is very little irrigable land now available for extension of paddy cultivation, as the full extent of land irrigable under the existing elas has been taken up. There is one exception, however, the Lamasuriyagama-ela. A proposal to extend this ela to Hapawara is being considered, and in this case it is probable that the present supply of water in the ela will be sufficient to irrigate new lands at present in jungle.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. *Village Committees.*—These bodies received no appreciable increases in the annual amounts of their collections, and were not able to do more than repair flood damages to their roads, paths, and bridges. The only new works constructed during the year were a building for a Sunday market at Rahatungoda and a set of new dwellings in the market at Harasbedda, for which a good rent is recovered.

54. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The number of marriages amongst Kandyan villagers registered during the year 1914 was 123, and the number of divorces granted 18. This is a slight improvement on the figures for the previous eighteen months, which were 130 and 21 respectively; but there is not yet observable any general tendency on the part of Kandyans to regularize their marital relationships. The Kandyan Sinhalese will not without compulsion register his conjugal alliances, and it is a distressing fact that the majority of their offspring are legally illegitimate.

55. *Game Ordinance, No. 1 of 1909.*—Four packs of hounds were registered in 1914 under this Ordinance, and there were no prosecutions for poaching. Less hunting was done round Nuwara Eliya than usual, which seems to have resulted in an increase in the number of sambhur, which do considerable damage in flower and vegetable gardens in the towns.

56. *Opium Ordinance.*—The Opium Ordinance continues to work satisfactorily. The number of licensed opium eaters is steadily diminishing.

57. There were no cases of rabies in this district, but steps are now being taken to enforce the Dog Registration Ordinance in estates as well as in the villages.

58. Some progress has been made with cattle branding and registration, but this can only be done in this district in the dry months, which are less than half the year. Cases of cattle theft are now very rare.

59. The toddy rents fetched slightly lower prices than in 1913. No new arrack or toddy taverns were established.

60. *Pisciculture.*—The Ceylon Fishing Club, of which the Assistant Government Agent has always been Honorary Secretary, did some good work during the year. A consignment of 50,000 brown trout ova was imported in February, from which it is estimated 35,000 fry were hatched out and distributed among the various up-country streams. A consignment of rainbow ova brought out in May hatched prematurely on the voyage and was a total loss. A large number of young rainbow fry were hatched from local ova and distributed in several streams. Sport was good, and at least a score of fish weighing over 3 lb. were caught during the season.

61. Besides members, 7 non-members obtained licenses to fish for trout, from the Secretary of the Club, and fished in the Club's waters.

62. "The flood of December 16, 1913, did considerable damage in many of our streams, obliterating some well-known pools and tearing away cover along the banks. The permanent loss of fish, however, does not appear to have been serious, and probably affected the big fish more than those of smaller size." (Ceylon Fishing Club report.)

63. The Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, which received a subsidy of Rs. 300 from the Fishing Club, decided to import an improved breed of king carp for the Nuwara Eliya lakes. Mr. Armitage of Abbotsford estate kindly undertook to take charge of them on the voyage out. It is interesting to note that a small mahseer was caught by Mr. A. N. Robertson in the Barrack Plains lake.

64. The Ceylon Fishing Club engaged the services of a European expert for seven months. He left on September 30, 1914.

XI.—THE NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT.

65. (i.) *Roads.*—At present the roads of the Nuwara Eliya District do not form a proper road system. Many parts of the district are connected with Kandy and not with Nuwara Eliya, which increases the difficulties of administration.

(*a*) To connect the districts of Uda Hewaheta and half of Walapane to Nuwara Eliya, a new road is required to join the Kandy-Mulhalkele road to the Ragalla-Nuwara Eliya road. This road was traced once, but an unnecessarily long route was taken in order to connect the village of Nildandahinna to Ragalla. This is not immediately necessary, and a shorter trace is available.

(*b*) Two new roads are urgently required in Dimbula (1) to join the Dikoya district to Dimbula by linking the Annfield road to the Preston branch road at their extremities, (2) to join the Gorge valley to the Nanu-oya valley by a short road between the Cymru estate and Abbotsford estate.

66. As regards (*a*), it is impossible to reach the vicinity of Hanguranketa, Rahatungoda, and Maturata by road without going first to Kandy. In Walapane no wheeled vehicle can be used at all except at the Uda Pussellawa end of the district. The roads described at (*b*) are also logical developments of the present inadequate system. It has been objected that these would be purely "social roads," but a glance at the map will be sufficient to disprove this. The result would be a relief of the traffic on the overloaded main roads in Dimbula and Dikoya. The first of the above-mentioned roads would be rather costly, though short. The second, I think, would not be expensive. In my opinion, when the finances of the Colony permit it, all these roads should be constructed. The revenue from motor taxes in this district is increasing rapidly.

67. (ii.) *Superintendent of Minor Roads.*—Another need of this district is the appointment of a Superintendent of Minor Roads. As two-thirds of the population of Nuwara Eliya District is exempted from payment of road tax, the local Road Committee does not find itself in possession of sufficient funds to pay the whole of the salary of such an officer, but no very great improvement of the village and minor roads can be expected till one is appointed. This appointment is necessary for the supervision of the maintenance of (1) District Road Committee roads and works, (2) Village Committee roads and works, (3) School Committee buildings; and each body should be required to contribute when its funds permit.

XII.—SANITARY BOARD.

68. This Board at present controls twelve small towns, which are all bazaars or straggling lines of boutiques and shops extended along various main roads, viz., Nanu-oya, Talawakele, Dimbula, Lindula, Agrapatana, Tillicoultry, Kotagala, Pundalu-oya, Kandapola, Ragalla, Padiyapelella, and Hanguranketa. But the Board is also considering the question of taking over St. Margaret's and St. Leonard's bazaars (Uda Pussellawa) and Maria bazaar (Gorge Valley) and Sangilipalama (Kotmale Valley).

69. The following statement shows the financial position of each of these towns:—

Town.	Balance on December 31, 1913.	Amount spent, 1914.	Balance on December 31, 1914.	Amount of Unpaid Loans.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Nanu-oya	716 32	3,330 98	484 49	7,221 98
Talawakele	9,683 3	3,913 10	12,016 19	10,250 0
Dimbula	303 58	307 23	235 81	—
Lindula	1,140 49	1,102 51	713 12	774 40
Agrapatana	1,580 16	1,917 7	364 12	2,419 0
Tillicoultry	2,175 84	749 96	2,345 7	—
Kotagala	1,093 55	333 51	1,066 94	—
Pundalu-oya	2,601 29	432 28	3,352 59	1,640 0
Kandapola	475 67	351 26	1,069 6	400 0
Ragalla	4,237 31	644 5	4,843 75	—
Padiyapelella	1,270 85	529 32	1,555 42	—
Hanguranketa	416 42	419 22	995 58	400 0

70. Talawakele has earmarked several large sums for buildings under consideration or in course of construction, and has therefore a smaller actual balance than appears from these figures.

71. The Board in 1914 consisted of three official members, viz., the Assistant Government Agent, the District Engineer, and the District Medical Officer of Nuwara Eliya, and four nominated members,

Messrs. W. P. Spurway, D. H. Young, K. B. Welegedera, and A. A. Bowie (acting during the absence of Mr. A. M. Cooper from the Island).

72. A site for a meat market at Talawakele has been chosen, and an estimate for the construction of the same is under consideration.

73. A campaign against rats was carried out in all the twelve bazaars, as a precaution against plague (in consequence of the Colombo outbreak), and a considerable number of these animals have been destroyed.

74. Talawakele, which in former years was seldom free from cattle disease for more than a few months at a time, had an extraordinary immunity in 1914. There was only one outbreak of rinderpest, with 2 cases, resulting in 1 death only, at the end of December.

75. The Board met three times during the year.

76. The existing cement drains at Nanu-oya, Lindula, and Agrapatana were extended and improved at a cost of Rs. 857·75, Rs. 397·19, and Rs. 326·46, respectively.

77. Two new latrines were constructed at Agrapatana at a cost of Rs. 933·60 to replace those washed away by the floods of 1913, and those at Lindula and Tillicoultry have been improved. Two new latrines are in course of construction at Kandapola. The Board completed minor improvements and repairs to the waterworks at Nanu-oya and Talawakele.

78. A new sheep slaughter-house was constructed, and plan and estimates have been passed for a new cattle slaughter-house at Talawakele. These are to replace structures washed away by the flood of December 16, 1913.

April 1, 1915.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1914.

THERE were no changes in the Committee, the members consisting of Messrs. A. Hamilton Harding, J. B. Sedgwick, N. C. Rolt, G. F. Bartholomeusz, and T. de Silva, in addition to the official members, the Assistant Government Agent and the District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya.

2. The Committee obtained from Government in April, 1914, a grant of Rs. 15,000 for repairing damage to bridges and means of communication caused by the flood of December, 1913.

3. This money was distributed as follows :—

	No. of Bridges.	Amount. Rs.
Walapane Division	1 ..	1,500
Kotmale Division (Maswella valley)	2 ..	5,000
Do. (Dimbula)	4 ..	7,000
Do. (Pundalu-oya)	1 ..	1,500
Total ..	8	15,000

4. In Dimbula the following bridges were rebuilt :—Waltrim, Agra Ouvah, and Fankerton, and the bridge at Inverness is in course of construction. The bridges on the Dunsinane road, Pundalu-oya, and at Rupaha, Walapane, are also in course of construction, and the two bridges in Kotmale have yet to be replaced.

5. The ordinary revenue of the Committee, which was only Rs. 21,465 during 1914, was spent as follows :—

	Rs. c.
On principal roads	9,629 25
On minor roads (this includes a portion of the money granted by Government in April, 1914)	12,748 55
On expenses of collection (including maintenance of establishment) ..	4,760 75
Miscellaneous expenses	1,114 68

6. It is to be remembered that two-thirds of the population is exempted from payment of commutation tax, being "Indian immigrant labourers." About 50 per cent. of the planters are exempted as being efficient Volunteers.

7. The Committee has not yet been able to find funds for the payment of a Superintendent of Minor Roads, although, as stated above, one is very much needed.

April 1, 1915.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1914.

THE Board of Improvement is composed of the following members :—

Official Members.—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); Mr. A. N. Robertson, District Engineer; and Dr. G. W. van Twest, Medical Officer.

Unofficial Members.—Messrs. V. Muttumani, S. L. Thornton, and G. H. Masefield.

2. Twelve meetings were held during the year.

3. *Revenue.*—The revenue of the Board, including the balance brought forward, amounted to Rs. 127,935·85, and the expenditure to Rs. 82,612·49, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,323·36 to be carried forward. From the total revenue and expenditure the sum of Rs. 4,437·50 has, however, to be struck off, as this sum represents an advance made by Government for the construction of a footpath along the Badulla road. Owing to the outbreak of the war and the consequent retrenchment, Government was unable to undertake the payment of its half share of the cost, and the advance made to the Board was therefore paid back to Government without the work being undertaken. Although the balance, viz.,

Rs. 45,323·36, appears high, it is not so in reality, as nearly Rs. 30,000 is reserved for interest and sinking fund on the electric light loan, regarding which the Board has not yet been favoured with a decision from Government.

4. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was, on the whole, good. No less a sum than Rs. 17,202·03 was spent on this account during the year under review.

Conservancy.—The hotels and other large establishments were requested to co-operate with the Board in endeavouring to mitigate the fly nuisance which prevails during the dry weather by building refuse destructors to deal with their refuse and sweepings. The one built by the Board at the sewage farm to deal with the town sweepings, based on the military pattern, has been very successful. The sewage farm has been extended by the acquisition of additional land, and the sum of Rs. 1,409·90 was spent on this account.

5. *Model Dwellings.*—The Board has four sets of model dwellings capable of accommodating 66 families, and there is no doubt that by their erection, and the consequent prevention of overcrowding in other parts of the town, epidemics have been prevented to a great extent. There is still need for more of these dwellings if the town is to avoid epidemics.

6. *Water Supply.*—The Board has on hand a scheme to enlarge the water main from the reservoir to the Kachcheri corner so as to meet increasing demands. Further steps will be taken shortly to improve the storage area of the water and to lay mains along Lady McCallum's drive, where building sites are shortly to be leased by Government. This will involve a large outlay, which will have to be met by a loan.

7. *Drainage.*—The drains for the block of houses situated in Hill street were completed, and when the Long street drains are taken up, the old bazaar part of the town will be fairly well provided with surface drains. It is also intended to construct a cement concrete drain from the Post Office to Lawson street, and the Board has voted Rs. 2,000 for the purpose.

8. *Bathing Place.*—The bathing place is well used by the public, and has supplied a long-felt need among the poorer residents of the town. It will have to be enlarged shortly, or another bathing place will have to be constructed in another part of the town.

9. *Ornamental Trees.*—The Board has been endeavouring to plant up the roadsides with ornamental trees, and seeds have been obtained from Australia and elsewhere. It is hoped that in course of time many patches of ground at present bare and unsightly will be covered by trees. Many trees were sacrificed when the electric light was introduced into the town to allow the erection of standards and wires.

10. *Flood Damages.*—Government generously granted the Board a sum of Rs. 6,000, half of which was to be treated as a grant, and the balance as a loan to be repaid without interest in five years, for the purpose of repairing damage done in the town by the floods of December 16, 1913.

11. *Electric Light.*—The scheme has not yet been handed to the Board. Small consumers are now coming in rapidly. The revenue anticipated has not, however, been realized. The scheme is at present only just paying its way.

12. *Mosquitoes.*—During wet weather mosquitoes appear in certain parts of the town, but it is hoped that by a regular system of drainage of the swamps that the number will steadily decrease.

13. *Plague Precautions.*—Segregation sheds were erected at Nanu-oya as a precautionary measure against the introduction of plague into Nuwara Eliya from Colombo. No further steps appear to be necessary at present.

14. *Park.*—The park has recovered from the ravages caused by the last flood. A new ornamental iron bridge has been built over the river at a cost exceeding Rs. 3,000. The grounds are well patronized, and are very useful as a playground for the children of visitors and residents.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

April 1, 1915.

ANNEXURES.

Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885, during the Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
*1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,026	—	—	5,026	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	2,106	—	—	2,095	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	1,720		81·67	1,739		83·01
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	31		1·47	34		1·62
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,751	83·14		1,773	84·63
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	69		3·28	20		·95
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	44		2·09	86		4·10
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	62		2·94	·58		2·77
(*h*) Fined	2		0·09	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	49		2·33	33		1·58
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		226	10·73		197	9·40
7. Unaccounted for	—	129	6·13	—	125	5·97

Statement of Loans granted to the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, furnished for the Year 1914.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate for Sinking Fund.	Rate for Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894	14,000 0		These loans are consolidated, and 4½ per cent. paid on the original amount. 3½ per cent. on Rs. 154,617·54 will be credited to interest, and the remainder invested as sinking fund.				
1896	6,000 0						
1897	78,061 13						
1898	9,000 0						
1901	10,000 0	130,553 96			2,280 84	5,411 62	November 30, 1939
1902	13,882 56						
1904	36,000 0						
1905	4,000 0						
1910	25,000 0	23,000 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	500 0	1,125 0	November 30, 1939

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, for the Years 1913 and 1914.

REVENUE.	1913.	1914.
Taxes.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Assessment	12,907 40	14,003 28
Water	8,687 25	9,635 15
Commutation	3,564 0	3,618 0
Vehicles, animals, &c.	893 50	1,619 50
Dogs	328 50	341 0
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	4,212 50	4,212 48
	30,593 15	33,429 41
Licenses.		
Liquor	6,901 0	3,572 35
Vehicles	728 0	752 0
Government contribution on account loss of opium revenue	571 87	457 50
Miscellaneous licenses	117 0	294 0
Slaughter-house	1,494 0	1,384 0
Grazing	166 75	130 95
Sand	250 98	196 92
Shooting	50 0	100 0
Fishing	120 0	350 0
	10,399 60	7,237 72
Rents.		
Markets	3,294 75	3,604 50
Lands, &c.	847 86	962 41
Model dwellings, No. 1	1,503 0	1,415 0
Model dwellings, No. 2	1,365 0	1,410 0
Model dwellings, No. 3	252 0	217 0
Model dwellings, No. 4	65 0	410 0
Town Hall and United Club	2,102 0	2,267 55
Water	481 32	546 17
Excess water	2,913 96	1,947 58
	12,824 89	12,780 21
Fines.		
Police Magistrate	1,102 25	1,294 85
Commutation tax defaulters	20 0	—
	1,122 25	1,294 85
Miscellaneous.		
Scavenging fees	279 0	249 0
Cemetery fees	132 0	132 0
Water connections	2,223 4	1,749 85
Conservancy fees	7,218 50	7,111 50
Sale of bins and buckets	49 0	28 50
Sale of straps and muzzles	7 50	5 50
Government contribution on account of loss of prison labour	1,300 0	1,200 0
Electric light	17,184 82	20,288 92
Flood relief	6,000 0	—
Sale of dairy badges	19 0	10 0
Railway station garden	250 0	250 0
Sundry items	1,445 20	6,557 91
	36,108 6	37,583 18
Balance brought forward from preceding year*	11,929 84	35,610 48
Total	102,977 79	127,935 85

* The balance brought forward from preceding year on account of 1914 includes loan balance of Rs. 2·19 (Rs. 35,608·29 plus Rs. 2·19 = Rs. 35,610·48).

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Cost of Administration.		
Establishment	7,029 66	7,779 66
Revenue services	2,138 71	2,411 78
Office contingencies	927 21	776 39
Cost of audit	451 59	500 29
Law expenses	21 50	50 45
	10,568 67	11.518 57
Public Works.		
Carriage roads	1,820 85	1,291 16
Bridle roads	1,348 0	1.142 88
Upkeep of buildings	492 82	336 72
Bridges, drains, and culverts	6 32	287 47
Cemeteries	214 31	259 38
Sewage farm	200 70	153 62
Clearing undergrowth	190 52	199 69
Waterworks, upkeep	1,540 79	980 40
Park	1,961 62	5,967 54
Stores	1,282 51	2,147 69
Planting trees, &c.	375 21	517 53
Street names	114 26	62 64
Market	653 47	873 97
Model dwellings	556 51	316 84
Town Hall and United Club	351 57	658 8
Forest ride (Moon Plains)	41 40	71 20
Slaughter-house, &c.	338 83	517 96
Waterworks connections	1,357 17	2,298 76
Minor improvements	121 76	157 2
Upkeep of latrines	4 0	19 74
Allowance to District Engineer	600 0	600 0
Railway station garden	437 65	473 6
Fire equipment	0 72	—
Bathing place	—	35 90
Clearing streams	—	8 40
	14,010 99	19,377 65
Loans.		
Interest and sinking fund	9,317 46	9,317 46
Miscellaneous.		
Sanitation	16,201 54	17,202 3
Electric light	4,542 39	7,376 71
Infectious diseases (hospital charges)	1,494 57	—
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0	600 0
Cattle disease	39 55	70 11
Flood damages	27 50	1,879 26
Inspectors' uniforms	144 0	97 40
Sundry items	1,054 16	5,228 0
Fire equipment	—	533 53
Water meters	—	72 37
Plague precautions	—	984 51
	24,103 71	34,043 92
New Works.		
Fencing general cemetery	110 30	—
Extension of water mains (St. Andrew's drive)	3,035 97	—
Refuse destructor	79 9	—
Alteration to bathing place	300 10	—
New drainage scheme	285 0	—
Re-roofing verandah of United Club, and electric light	2,511 7	125 50
Acquisition of land for sewage farm extension	45 66	1,409 90
New model dwellings, No. 4	1,478 86	—
New dust bins	934 17	—
Electric light for Board buildings	110 0	1,500 0
Extension of water main along Hill street	478 45	279 85
Latrines and water service to model dwellings, No. 4	—	382 71
Rebuilding first clerk's quarters	—	250 0
Additions to Secretary's house	—	607 41
Drains for the block of houses in Hill street	—	1,011 75
Improvements to waterworks	—	909 83
Re-roofing model dwellings, No. 1	—	1,877 94
	9,368 67	8,354 89
Balance on December 31	35,608 29	45,323 36
Total	102,977 79	127,935 85

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

Area of Province, 2,146½ square miles.
Area of the Galle District, 652¼ square miles.
Population of the Province, 641,709.
Population of the Galle District, 301,112.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

A SERIOUS outbreak of cholera occurred at Gintota in January. A resident returned from Colombo suffering from the disease, which was wrongly diagnosed and treated by the local vedaralas. A large number of friends visited the sick man, and it was only when deaths, after a few hours' illness, took place among these visitors that the authorities were notified. The disease was of a virulent type; there were 19 cases and 14 deaths; 99 contacts had to be segregated. Much trouble was experienced in finding persons to handle patients and corpses. Finally this duty was in a great measure carried out by the Police, and I am indebted to them, and especially to the able Superintendent, Mr. Daniel, for the cheerful manner in which they, in an emergency, undertook work which was outside the scope of their duties.

2. His Excellency the Governor visited the town on April 30 and entertained the Chief Headmen and leading residents at the Residency. Addresses were presented by the Chief Headmen and the Municipal Council, and a levée was held at the pavilion on the esplanade.

3. On May 18 Messrs. E. R. Ayrton, Archæological Commissioner, and G. M. Clark, Irrigation Engineer, were drowned in Tissa tank, Hambantota District, the Government losing, by this unfortunate accident, the services of two valuable officers. These gentlemen went out shooting on the tank in the evening. They did not return, and a search party discovered their bodies next day a short distance from the shore and near their partially submerged boat. The cause of the mishap could not be ascertained.

4. The news of the outbreak of war with Germany and Austria was received on August 4.

5. The reckless declaration of war by Turkey against England early in November served, so far as this Province was concerned, as an opportunity for the Muhammadan population to emphasize its well-known unswerving loyalty to the British Government. The leaders of the community visited the Revenue Officers for the purpose of giving their assurances to this effect, and meetings were held by the people to pass resolutions recording their attachment to the Crown and their disapproval of Turkey's political attitude.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

6. *January 1.*—Mr. E. A. de Alwis was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Galle Circle, stationed at Matara.

January 11.—Mr. W. Brown, District Irrigation Engineer, Western Division, was transferred to the Southern Division, until Mr. O. W. Henman returned from leave on October 6, 1914.

January 12.—Mr. S. E. Hancox was attached as Cadet to the Galle Kachcheri.

February 1.—Mr. P. N. Banks, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, was transferred to Kalutara, and Mr. A. I. Sherringham succeeded him.

February 16.—Mr. C. R. Cumberland, District Judge, Galle, was appointed Government Agent of the Northern Province, and Mr. L. W. C. Schrader succeeded him.

February 21.—Mr. T. R. E. Loftus was relieved of duty as Police Magistrate, Galle.

March 30.—The Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings was appointed a member of the Executive Council.

May 11.—Mr. J. D. Aitken, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle, was transferred to Colombo.

May 14.—Mr. R. H. Whitehorn was appointed to act as Police Magistrate, &c., Galle.

May 18.—Mr. C. G. Piggford was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle.

May 18.—Mr. G. M. Clark, Irrigation Engineer, Tissa, was accidentally drowned in Tissa tank, and Mr. W. H. Biddle succeeded him.

May 20.—Mr. B. de Saram, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Galle Circle, was transferred to Kandy Circle, and Mr. P. Parsons succeeded him.

June 19.—Mr. P. E. Pieris was appointed District Judge, Galle, *vice* Mr. L. W. C. Schrader, appointed District Judge, Kalutara.

July 13.—Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaffna Division, was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Galle Division, in succession to Mr. W. W. Fyers, who went on leave.

August 31.—Mr. R. H. Whitehorn, Police Magistrate, Galle, was attached to the Secretariat, and Mr. J. Devane succeeded him.

September 1.—Mr. S. E. Hancox, Cadet, Galle Kachcheri, was transferred to the Colombo Customs, and Mr. C. E. de Pinto of the Local Division of the Ceylon Service succeeded him.

September 20.—Mr. C. G. Piggford, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle, was transferred to Tangalla and Mr. J. E. Bennett succeeded him.

September 24.—Mr. A. I. Sherringham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, was transferred to Ratnapura.

October 16.—Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, was transferred to Kandy, and Mr. W. R. W. Morgan succeeded him.

December 17.—Mr. F. J. S. Turner, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Galle Division, *vice* Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, who was transferred to the Head Office.

December 23.—Mr. R. B. Naish, Cadet, was attached to the Galle Kachcheri.

REVENUE.

7. (1) The following comparative statement shows that the revenue collected in the Galle District from July, 1913, to June, 1914, exceeded the collections of the previous twelve months by Rs. 93,131·22. The ensuing three months of the two financial years illustrate the effect of the war on the trade of the district, the decrease amounting to Rs. 22,419·49, making a nett increase of Rs. 70,711·73 for the fifteen months over the like preceding period. Customs, Licenses, Fees of Court, and Land Revenue are the headings chiefly responsible for the increase. My Assistants will comment upon the revenue of the Matara and Hambantota Districts :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue of the Southern Province.

	Galle. Rs. c.	Matara. Rs. c.	Hambantota. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Revenue 1912–13 (July to June)	1,314,411 51	365,020 2	392,134 46	2,071,565 99
Revenue 1913–14 (July to June)	1,407,542 73	275,447 83	441,799 54	2,124,790 10
Increase	93,131 22	—	49,665 8	142,796 30
Decrease	—	89,572 19	—	89,572 19
Revenue three months (July to September, 1913)	352,777 49	70,090 90	119,171 48	542,039 87
Revenue three months (July to September, 1914)	330,358 0	54,853 50	87,706 72	472,918 22
Increase	—	—	—	—
Decrease	22,419 49	15,237 40	31,464 76	69,121 65

(2) The gross Railway Receipts during the year at the Galle and Matara stations were Rs. 988,579·72, a decrease of Rs. 30,311·25 on the previous year.

8. The following report furnished by the Assistant Collector of Customs (Mr. M. M. Anthonisz) shows the work of the port during the calendar year under review :—

Imports.—The total revenue collected under Customs in 1914 amounted to Rs. 601,696·54 (this includes a sum of Rs. 17,291·25, being duty on kerosine oil recovered in the District Court, Galle, case No. 8,413 of 1910, and brought to account in 1914), showing a decrease of Rs. 9,423·59 on that of the preceding year. This decrease, of course, is due to the war.

There has been an increase under Sugar. The collection under this head in 1914 amounted to Rs. 66,676·73, being Rs. 13,214 more than 1913.

Grain shows a decrease. The revenue under this head in 1914 was only Rs. 414,188·61, being Rs. 14,229 less than the preceding year.

Port Dues in 1914 amounted to Rs. 18,236 46, being a decrease of Rs. 9,423 on the figures of the previous year.

Exports.—In 1914 tea, rubber, coir yarn, and copra show an increase on the previous year; while coconuts, citronella oil, coconut oil, and plumbago a decrease. The following table will make this clear :—

		1913.	1914.	Increase.
Tea	lb.	66,156	105,845	39,689
Rubber	lb.	37,971	57,920	19,949
Coir yarn	cwt.	90,815	96,539	5,724
Copra	cwt.	15,081	16,120	1,039

		1913.	1914.	Decrease.
Coconuts	No.	479,359	190,533	288,826
Citronella oil	lb.	834,768	705,013	129,755
Coconut oil	cwt.	67,359	42,015	25,344
Plumbago	cwt.	39,958	17,274	22,684

Shipping.—There is a falling off in the number of vessels putting in here. In 1914 the number, exclusive of coasting vessels, was 82, as against 104 the preceding year. The war has to a great extent been responsible for this decrease. The decrease in the number of vessels is compensated for, however, by the comparatively larger cargoes which are now being brought.

Improvements to Customs Premises: New Warehouse.—This building, I am glad to say, is almost completed. It will be handed over to this Department shortly. The additional accommodation is badly needed, as a good deal of grain, &c., which was held up at the beginning of the war for want of vessels is now coming in.

Export Jetty and Quay Wall.—Although the jetty shows no signs of early completion, considerable progress has been made with the quay wall and export shed.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, HEALTH, &C.

9. With the exception of the appearance of cholera at Gintota already mentioned, the health and general condition of the people were excellent down to the beginning of August. Employment was abundant, prices of, and demand for, local products—plumbago, cinnamon, coconuts, &c., and articles of local manufacture, such as coir yarn, coconut oil, arrack, toddy, lace—were highly satisfactory, and there was every prospect of a prosperous year.

10. The outbreak of war on August 4 was a serious setback. The plumbago industry was practically suspended; the price of cinnamon and coconuts fell; the export of the goods manufactured from the coconut palm almost ceased; estates and the Public Works Department reduced their Sinhalese labour force; the trade of the Port of Galle died down, and numerous coolies who had earned high wages were thrown out of work. At the same time the price of most articles of diet rose, for the Sinhalese, of the Galle District at least, depend in a great measure on imported food: rice, to supplement that locally-grown, which is insufficient for the people, Maldive fish, onions, chillies, &c. These conditions gave grave cause for anxiety and demanded the watchful care of the Revenue Officers.

11. The villagers were warned that high prices of food might rule for some time, and were urged to cultivate every acre of available paddy land. This they did, and the out-of-work coolies returning home from the estates and roads turned their attention to cultivation. The Government gave the local authorities discretion in the matter of granting permits to chena Crown lands as a special measure. No such chenaing has been allowed for many years past in the Galle and Matara Districts; I was very reluctant for several reasons to revive the practice, and I am glad to say that the necessity for it did not arise. However, I offered the villagers special facilities for the raising of vegetables by leasing to them on easy terms for a year unsurveyed Crown deniyas, owitas, and mananas (open grass land), on the condition that no permanent plantation should be put in and no buildings erected. The people availed themselves largely of this opportunity, and 118 such leases, of extents varying from 1 to 5 acres, aggregating 158 acres, were granted. There will be no shortage of food, so far as I can foresee, though many people may have to substitute locally-grown vegetables in their curries for the more tasty imported articles.

12. After the first months of depression matters gradually began to right themselves. The price of coconuts rose. The clearing of the enemy's warships from the seas was followed by the revival of the trade of the port; the estates began to call back village labour; the large army of coir-yarn and lace makers again found a market for their goods, though at somewhat reduced prices.

13. There was a serious outbreak of dysentery at the end of the year at Tellembura, Talpe pattu, causing a considerable number of deaths. Segregation and disinfection were actively carried on under the supervision of the Provincial Surgeon. The cause of the disease could not be traced.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

14. In the Galle District the society of the Wellaboda pattu has authorized a capital of Rs. 4,000. There are now 45 members, and 20 applications for membership to be considered at the next meeting.

The Gangaboda Pattu Society sold 500 one-rupee shares of its authorized capital of Rs. 1,000, and loans aggregating Rs. 500 have been issued.

The Four Gravets Society has 79 members, who held 278 one-rupee shares, out of the authorized capital of Rs. 2,000. Loans amounting to Rs. 177·50 have been issued.

The Talpe Pattu Society has authorized a capital of Rs. 10,000 in two-rupee shares. There are 94 members, who subscribed Rs. 1,084. Rs. 1,115 has been paid out in loans, and Rs. 275 refunded.

The Hinidum Pattu Society has fixed its capital at Rs. 500 in 1,000 50-cent shares. There are 70 members. The Society has obtained bone manure and issued it to applicants in lieu of monetary loans.

CATTLE.

15. The Province has been free from rinderpest during the year, but hoof-and-mouth disease has been prevalent. In the Galle District there were 1,100 cases, with 11 deaths. The Stock Inspector reports that segregation was satisfactorily carried out on the whole, and that disinfectants were freely distributed in the infected areas. At the close of the year the district was free from disease.

EDUCATION.

16. The members of the Galle District School Committee were: the Hon. the Government Agent, Southern Province, Chairman; the Director of Education; Very Rev. J. Cooreman; Rev. H. Binks; Rev. A. G. Purser; Mr. J. P. Gunatilleke, Mudaliyar, Wellaboda pattu; and Mr. H. Amarasuriya. One meeting was held during the year; questions were usually decided by circulating papers.

Repairs to Schools.—There are 66 Government schools in the district. Practically all were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,640·75, Induruwa boys' school alone costing Rs. 712·66.

School Gardens.—The fences of the gardens of Nagoda, Rantotuvila, Kataluwa, Aturuwella, and Happitiya schools were repaired.

New Buildings and Extensions.—Welitara girls' school, Ihalagoda boys' school, and Galboda girls' school were provided with new buildings. An entirely new school was erected and opened at Nindana. Kataluwa and Galwehera girls' schools were extended. A latrine was built for Dedduwa girls' school, and a well sunk for Aturuwella boys' school.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914:—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	—	6,518 27
Government grant for 1914–15	7,208 0	
Village Committee contributions for 1914 ..	2,279 0	
Fines in school cases ..	2,192 25	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	223 40	
		11,902 65
		18,420 92

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries	918 0	
Repairs to buildings ..	2,640 75	
Making and repairing fences ..	112 54	
Erection of new buildings and extension of existing schools	6,891 57	
Miscellaneous payments ..	208 85	
Refunded to Treasurer part of Government grant ..	4,000 0	
Fines refunded ..	13 60	
		14,785 31
Balance in hand ..	—	3,635 61
		18,420 92

CRIME AND POLICE.

17. I have not a satisfactory report to make on this subject. Of 1,793 alleged cases of grave crime committed throughout the Province, 964 cases were found to be true (122 cases pending at the end of the year), compared with 775 in 1913 and 718 in 1912. The chief crimes which show an increase are thefts and burglaries, accountable perhaps by the straitened circumstances of many people during the early months of the war; but this cause does not explain an increase in cases of hurt with the knife.

The Superintendent of Police reports as follows :—

Of grave crimes, the most prevalent were: 1st, burglary; 2nd, hurt with knife; 3rd, cattle stealing; 4th, theft over Rs. 20; 5th, robbery; 6th, grievous hurt.

Burglary heads the list as usual. Not only is this description of crime difficult to prevent, but it is equally difficult to detect, as the majority of burglary cases occur in outlying villages, where there are no regular police, and the property stolen is seldom identifiable.

Seven out of every ten cases of burglary are effected by making a hole through the wall of the house. In other cases entrance is gained through the roof or by forcing open a door or window. In two cases, in which there were women only in the house, the housebreaker in each case got rather more than he bargained for. The women awoke on hearing the wall being breached and stood with katty in hand near where the breach was being made, waiting for the man to come through. In the first case the woman cut the man's left thumb clean off, and in the second case the culprit got two fingers cut off. Both men were ultimately traced through the injuries they had received.

Hurt with Knife and Grievous Hurt cases are as prevalent as ever, and more so. More offences have now been committed with the knife during the year than during the previous six years.

Cattle Stealing.—Of the 291 cases reported, 168 cases only were true cases. Of these, 50 occurred in the Galle District, 71 in the Matara District, and 47 in the Tangalla-Hambantota Districts.

Thefts over Rs. 20 call for no special comment.

Robbery.—Of the 163 cases reported, 117 cases were found to be false, 33 only were true cases; 13 cases are pending. Real cases of robbery are not prevalent in the Province.

Murder.—Thirty-four cases were reported during the year. Of these, 5 cases were attempts to murder only, in which no life was lost, and 2 cases were found to be false, thus leaving 27 cases of homicide. Of these, convictions were obtained in 12 cases, and in 7 cases the accused were acquitted, and in 1 case the accused has absconded.

Murders.—In 1908, 43; 1909, 27; 1910, 37; 1911, 39; 1912, 34; 1913, 26; 1914, 27.

In previous years more crime has usually been committed during the first six months of the year than during the second, due chiefly to the fact that the Sinhalese New Year falls within the first six months, this being invariably an occasion for an outbreak of crime against property, in order to obtain money with which to enjoy the New Year. This year there was a marked increase in burglary and cattle stealing cases throughout the Province during the last six months. The figures are as follows:—First six months: burglary, 232; cattle stealing, 127. Second six months: burglary, 303; cattle stealing, 164.

I attribute this increase of crime against property to a certain amount of distress and poverty which undoubtedly occurred for a time shortly after the outbreak of war. Many men and women usually employed in plumbago and coir works were thrown out of employment, and to make matters worse the prices of food stuffs and other necessaries were raised.

Police and Headmen.—Police and headmen have worked well together in the investigation of crime in the majority of cases. A little trouble has occurred at times when the accused in the cases under investigation happened to be a relation of the headman. In such cases it is best not to expect overmuch assistance from the headman.

18. The Galle District has not maintained the progress noticed in former years. There were 415 true cases of grave crime compared with 324 in 1913. The chief increase is in burglary, cattle stealing, robbery, theft, and hurt with the knife. There was a falling off in grievous hurt, also in homicide, from 13 in 1913 to 7 in 1914.

GALLE MUNICIPALITY.

19. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue for the year 1914 was Rs. 155,187·55, which was below the revenue for 1913 by Rs. 3,014·70. The expenditure was Rs. 167,677·78, the excess under this head being met from the surplus of previous years.

Loans.—The Council's funded debt on December 31, 1914, was Rs. 280,013·76. Its borrowing powers now stand at Rs. 449,797·04.

Health.—The general health was satisfactory. The Council's Medical Officer inoculated a few of the residents with anti-plague serum. A campaign for the destruction of rats was inaugurated and continued during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—There were 19 cases of cholera between January 27 and February 1; 14 of these proved fatal; 18 occurred just beyond the boundary of the Municipality, and 1 within Municipal limits. The infection was traced to 1 case imported from Peliyagoda in the Western Province. One case of smallpox was brought from on board ship. There were 41 cases of chickenpox, 25 of measles, 5 of acute diarrhœa, 32 of enteric, 124 of simple continued fever, 62 of phthisis, and 1 of mumps reported during the year. The infectious diseases hospital and segregation camp are being supplied with five additional iron-framed sheds.

Sanitation was satisfactory. The surface drainage of the town received special attention, besides the usual repair and upkeep. His Excellency the Governor authorized the Deputy Director of Public Works and the Senior Sanitary Officer to advise the Council in preparing a complete scheme for the improvement of the surface drainage, and the report of these officers is being put into effect.

Roads.—The roads were maintained in a fairly satisfactory state. Government is considering the widening of the bridge near the railway station.

Lighting remains most unsatisfactory. The loan for the electric lighting of the town has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that it will be possible to put this work in hand at an early date.

Waterworks.—There has been further improvement in the quality of the water. It has been analyzed, both chemically and bacteriologically, and reported on as wholesome and fit for human consumption. The Councillors visited Hiyare, examined the steps that were being taken, and discussed the various improvements suggested. A large area at the top end of the reservoir was cleared of mud, and the margins of the reservoir regularly kept clear of weeds.

A Special Committee of the Council inquired into the possibility of further improving the quality of the water, especially as regards colour, and secured the advice of the Senior Sanitary Officer and the Director of Irrigation, both of whom visited the reservoir and made their reports.

The principal recommendation is, of course, filtration, but this is beyond the means of the Council both as regards installation, upkeep, and supervision. The recommendation made by the Director of Irrigation, *i.e.*, a combined system of aeration and of passing the aerated water over beds of broken stone or metal, will probably be adopted when funds permit.

Cattle Disease.—There was no rinderpest, but there were 123 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease among black cattle; all of them recovered under treatment. The Council now pays Rs. 20 per mensem for the services of the Government Stock Inspector in connection with cattle disease within Municipal limits.

Stray Dogs.—No cases of rabies were reported during the year. 249 stray dogs were seized and destroyed by the police, and 76 shot on the streets by a special officer appointed by the Council.

Visit.—His Excellency the Governor visited Galle in May and was presented with an address by the Council. A levée held at the pavilion on the esplanade was largely attended, and also the "At Home" held by His Excellency and Lady Chalmers at the Residency.

SANITARY BOARD, GALLE.

20. The members were: the Hon. the Government Agent, Southern Province, Chairman; the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province; the Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province; Mr. Charles Northway, Planter, Elpitiya; Mr. G. Ranasooriya, Proctor, Galle; and the Mudaliyar of Wellaboda pattu.

Ambalangoda.—A cattle pound was erected, which cost Rs. 335·82. Land was acquired for a new road at a cost of Rs. 597·35. Ten additional new lamps were obtained during the year.

Dodanduwa.—Land was acquired for a cemetery. The Godabedda and the Customs House road were improved. A section of the main road was furnished with cement side drains at a cost of Rs. 5,000, the Board contributing half the cost.

Hikkaduwa.—Two new latrines were erected during the year.

21. The following is a statement of the Board's revenue and expenditure:—

Sanitary Board, Ambalangoda.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended December 31, 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	4,058 7	Personal emoluments	1,941 60
Assessment tax	1,923 18	Lighting street lamps	1,056 98
Police conservancy	72 0	Scavenging	495 78
Compensation on account of opium ..	3,750 1	Commission to assessors, collectors, &c. ..	462 0
Market rents	2,347 90	Repayment of loan from Government ..	187 50
Slaughter-house fees	65 0	Loan granted to Sanitary Board, Dodanduwa	2,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts	398 82	Repair of roads, markets, &c. ..	246 72
Fees on private latrines	134 0	Rent of dispensary building ..	63 0
Stamp duty on licenses	167 50	Proctors' fee in Sanitary Board cases, 1913 and 1914	200 0
Road tax	1,359 0	Cost of upkeep of two incinerators for disposal of night soil	1,138 2
Cemetery fees	2 50	Cost of upkeep of water cart ..	250 75
Part of loan granted to Sanitary Board, Dodanduwa, repaid	1,500 0	Construction of a cattle pound ..	335 82
Loan to Sanitary Board, Hikkaduwa, repaid	100 0	Acquisition of land for roads ..	597 35
Amount deposited	16 75	Miscellaneous payments ..	1,026 13
		Cost of ten new lamps	389 31
		Cost of a scavenging cart ..	150 0
		Deposit paid	41 75
			10,582 68
		Balance in hand	5,312 5
Total ..	15,894 73	Total ..	15,894 73

Sanitary Board, Dodanduwa.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended December 31, 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	2,426 10	Personal emoluments	372 50
Assessment tax	*1,563 90*	*Scavenging*	*710 0*
Husk kraal fees	*95 85*	*Acquisition of land for cemetery* ..	*786 0*
Road tax	1,582 50	*Commission to assessors, collectors, &c.* ..	*489 53*
Refund of stamp duty	33 50	*Reconstruction of roads* ..	*1,125 0*
Miscellaneous receipts	*245 28*	*Miscellaneous payments*	521 11
Fines	168 50	Repayment of loan from Government ..	260 0
Loan from Sanitary Board, Ambalangoda	2,000 0	Repayment of loan from the Sanitary Board, Ambalangoda	1,500 0
Fees recovered on account of sea sand ..	26 25	Repairs to roads, markets, and latrines ..	397 74
Boat registration fees	7 0	Moiety of cost of drainage ..	2,500 0
Market rents	655 99		8,661 88
		Balance in hand	142 99
Total ..	8,804 87	Total ..	8,804 87

Sanitary Board, Hikkaduwa.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended December 31, 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward ..	57 90	Personal emoluments	335 41
Assessment tax	1,331 78	Scavenging	450 0
Refund of stamp duty	450 0	Commission to collectors and assessors ..	375 30
Road tax	1,110 0	Construction of two latrines ..	600 0
Fines	37 0	Repayment of loan from Sanitary Board, Ambalangoda	100 0
Miscellaneous receipts	147 85	Miscellaneous payments	324 82
			2,185 53
		Balance in hand	949 0
Total ..	3,134 53	Total ..	3,134 53

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

22. There are six Mudaliyars' divisions in the Galle District, and each Mudaliyar is Chairman of the Village Committees within his division.

23. The work of maintenance of roads, edandas, and buildings was carried on satisfactorily, but more money is required to improve the many village roads and to add to their number. The trouble is that the revenue remains practically the same, while the demands of a prosperous and progressive district are continually increasing.

24. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Committees :—

REVENUE.

	Fines.	Rents.	Fish Kraals.	Husk Kraals.	Communal Collections.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wellaboda pattu ..	4,474 1 ..	2 50 ..	202 50 ..	850 0 ..	7,168 50 ..	20 25 ..	12,717 76
Bentota - Walallawiti korale ..	6,387 32 ..	— ..	237 40 ..	472 10 ..	5,643 50 ..	11 15 ..	12,751 47
Talpe pattu ..	7,179 48 ..	1,244 20 ..	68 53 ..	954 18 ..	5,599 50 ..	324 60 ..	15,370 49
Gangaboda pattu ..	1,640 32 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3,840 50 ..	— ..	5,480 82
Four Gravets ..	3,113 49 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2,352 0 ..	— ..	5,465 49
Hinidum pattu ..	988 90 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	727 0 ..	— ..	1,715 90
Total ..	23,783 52	1,246 70	508 43	2,276 28	25,331 0	356 0	53,501 93

	Rs. c.
Total revenue for eighteen months ended December 31, 1914 ..	53,501 93
Balance from 1913	32,373 25
Total ..	85,875 18

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.
Wellaboda pattu	17,423 59
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	17,586 22
Talpe pattu	21,445 66
Gangaboda pattu	7,701 64
Four Gravets	9,749 59
Hinidum pattu	1,536 51
Total ..	75,443 21
Revenue from July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914	53,501 93
Balance on June 30, 1913	32,373 25
Total ..	85,875 18
Expenditure during eighteen months ended December 31, 1914 ..	75,443 21
Balance on December 31, 1914	10,431 97

There is a Village Tribunal in each Chief Headman's division, except Wellaboda pattu, and excellent work was done by the Presidents.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

25. Simple sanitary measures are enforced in the villages by the headmen under the Village Committee rules.

An experiment was made in certain divisions of the Wellaboda pattu and Talpe pattu of appointing special headmen to itinerate, inspect houses and gardens, and prosecute owners who fail to keep their premises clear of jungle and in a reasonably sanitary condition. This measure promises to bear good result.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

26. A full report of the working of the Road Committees will be found in the Appendix. Out of 58,858 men shown on the division lists as liable to labour in the Galle District, 50,678 paid

commutation. Both these figures establish records in the annals of the Committee. The collections for the past ten years are as follows :—

Year.	Rs. c.	Year.	Rs. c.
1905 ..	69,057 0	1910 ..	71,872 50
1906 ..	69,570 0	1911 ..	71,533 50
1907 ..	70,591 50	1912 ..	72,691 50
1908 ..	70,825 75	1913 ..	75,441 0
1909 ..	71,725 25	1914 ..	76,513 50

The Road Committee laboured under the standing difficulty of insufficient funds. A Government grant of Rs. 5,000 was obtained to repair flood damages caused by the cyclone in December, 1913. A special urgent appeal for help to repair dangerous bridges secured a further grant of Rs. 15,000, and some excellent work was done. Another grant or loan of Rs. 20,000 is necessary to put all the remaining weak old bridges in order.

27. There is reason to hope that the 10 miles of road from Ambalangoda to Elpitiya will be taken over by the Public Works Department at an early date.

28. In spite of a bad season for road work (continued rain) and the small sum (Rs. 163 per mile) available for the maintenance of 217 miles of cart road, many of them subject to heavy estate and plumbago traffic, my frequent inspections have shown me that they are kept in excellent order. I know of no other district in which such good results are shown from such small expenditure. The credit is due to the zeal and ability of Mr. A. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads.

STRAY CATTLE.

29. The campaign against this nuisance, described in last year's report, was continued. The headmen were held responsible, and were required to prosecute the owner of every stray animal found by them on the road, even though there may be no time or means to capture it. The Presidents of Village Tribunals inflicted a fine of Rs. 10 on every conviction, half of which was paid to the prosecuting headman. On the other hand, the responsible headman was fined Rs. 5 for every case of stray cattle observed by me or brought to my notice by a reliable official or other person. In the Galle District alone 595 cases were instituted, and the fines in the Village Tribunals aggregated Rs. 4,634·85. The nuisance is slowly but steadily abating.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

30. The Land Settlement Department operated chiefly in the Hinidum pattu of the Galle District. Final Orders were published settling 8,340 acres 3 roods and 2 perches, of which 7,835 acres 3 roods and 11 perches were Crown land.

LAND SALES.

31. The revenue from land sales was Rs. 168,948·38, a considerable drop from that of the previous year—Rs. 264,525·15. This latter was, however, a record amount.

389 lots were sold, aggregating 809 acres and 3 perches in extent, and realizing Rs. 125,714·75, an average of Rs. 155·43 per acre.

62 lots were settled at half-improved value. The extent was 37 acres 1 rood and 1 perch, and the amount recovered Rs. 2,525·35.

28 certificates of quiet possession were issued, covering 20 acres 3 roods and 39 perches. The fees amounted to Rs. 231·20.

The land sold was purchased chiefly for cultivation of tea and coconuts.

PLUMBAGO.

32. 252 plumbago mining declarations were registered. Eleven plumbago leases were sold, covering 20 acres 1 rood and 8 perches, for Rs. 3,633·50 for five years.

EXCISE.

33. *Arrack.*—The Galle District rent for the financial year 1913-14 realized Rs. 230,750 (fifteen months), compared with Rs. 154,600 for the preceding financial year of twelve months. The figures of the Matara-Hambantota rent were Rs. 122,500 and Rs. 93,200 (1913–14).

In the Galle District 67 arrack taverns were sanctioned, of which one was closed during the year.

34. *Toddy.*—The toddy rents of the Galle District aggregated Rs. 48,520 for the financial year ended September 30, 1914 (fifteen months), and Rs. 42,870 for 1912–13 (twelve months). There were 41 taverns, of which 3 were closed during the year.

35. The Excise Department showed commendable activity in the detection and prosecution of offences, and in the Galle District at least the officers worked well with the headmen. 143 cases were instituted, of which 89 were for illicit manufacture of fermented toddy. 117 resulted in convictions, and 3 were withdrawn. The fines aggregated Rs. 4,275·50 (Galle District only).

36. *Foreign Liquor Licenses.*—The following is a statement of the foreign liquor and hotel licenses issued for the financial year ended September 30, 1914, and the fees recovered therefor :—

Description of License.	Total Number issued.	Amounts realized. Rs. c.
Retail off license	15 ..	1,788 70
Foreign liquor tavern	15 ..	2,891 70
Hotel	2 ..	749 0
Bar	3 ..	570 0
Refreshment room or restaurant	6 ..	1,500 0
Resthouse	11 ..	121 50*
Pure rectified spirits	3 ..	32 50
Occasional	4 ..	60 0
Total ..	59	7,713 40

* Rs. 7·75 was refunded.

HOSPITALS, &c.

37. The Province now has 13 hospitals, including those of the jails and houses of observation. An urgently needed hospital was completed during the year at Tissa (Hambantota District) to serve a most malarious country. It is provided with fly-proof wards, kitchens, and latrines, and all other modern improvements. The number of patients treated in the hospitals was 6,944.

38. There are 49 dispensaries, at which 217,677 persons sought relief.

IRRIGATION.

39. The two small tanks in the Galle District were maintained in good order. The rest of the fairly extensive paddy land depends mainly on rain. Cultivation is supervised by the headmen, who are remunerated from the Huwandiram Fund, except in Talpe pattu, where the Irrigation Ordinance has not been introduced.

40. My Assistants deal with the irrigable works of their districts.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. A new warehouse at the Galle Customs, a quay wall and export shed and jetty, quarters for the Sub-Inspector of Police, quarters for the District Engineer's clerk, Galle, additions to the accommodation at the plague camp, Galle, an operating room at the Balapitiya hospital, a new hospital at Tissa (referred to elsewhere), were the principal new works undertaken during the year, besides various improvements and additions to existing buildings. The roads and bridges were maintained in good order.

FORESTS.

42. Mr. F. J. S. Turner reports as follows on the operations of the Forest Department in the Galle District :—

Changes among Superior Staff.—Mr. W. W. Fyers, Assistant Conservator of Forests, was in charge up to July 12, 1914; Mr. A. J. Kilmartin from July 13 to December 17, 1914; and Mr. F. J. S. Turner for the rest of the period.

Demarcation of Forest Areas.—Nil.

Supply of Timber to Public Departments by Departmental Agency.—3,280 narrow gauge sleepers were supplied to the Railway Department; 211 telegraph posts were delivered to the Telegraph Department.

Financial Statement.

	Rs.	c.
By sale of rejected timber	68	50
Royalty on timber	12,349	56
Royalty on firewood	1,726	78
Royalty on clay, &c.	378	27
Sale of confiscated forest produce	445	44
Fines and forfeitures	1,617	14
Other sources	295	15
Total	16,878	84

Paper Credit.—Royalty on timber supplied to Public Departments by departmental agency	16,056	1
Timber, &c., issued to Public Departments on permits	151	42
Value of free grants	1,189	95
Value of timber on lands sold	18,884	80

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, &c.

43. In the Galle District 2,226 general marriages, 94 Muhammadan, and 24 Kandyan were registered. The number of births was 12,681, of deaths 8,450.

PILGRIMAGES.

44. There are no pilgrimages of importance in the Galle District. My Assistants describe those of Matara and Hambantota.

CIRCUIT WORK.

45. I visited every part of the Province in the course of the year, meeting all the headmen, examining their work, and observing the needs and condition of the people, especially with reference to the effects of the war.

46. The Galle District, of course, received my closest personal attention. Circuits within it were undertaken frequently, and the most distant places visited promptly when necessity arose, thanks to the excellent roads and a light motor car.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Government Agent.

Galle, May 19, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

Committee.—The Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings, Government Agent, Chairman; Provincial Engineers: Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, January to February; Mr. P. M. Bingham, February to September; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, October to November; Mr. E. H. Vanderstraaten, November to December; Messrs. H. R. Dobree; S. H. Titley; Magdon Ismail; E. R. Gooneratne, Gate Mudaliyar, January to July; D. G. Goonewardena, August to December; and F. H. de Vos.

I regret to record the death of Mudaliyar E. R. Gooneratne, who served continuously on the Committee since 1898.

Five meetings were held during the year, on January 3 and 17, May 30, October 17, and December 19, respectively. Papers were circulated for sanction at other times.

Encroachments.—Of 4 cases of encroachment pending at the close of 1913, 3 have been removed and 1 withdrawn. During 1914 10 cases were taken in hand. Of these, 5 have been removed, 1 was withdrawn, and 4 are still pending. There were 2 further cases reported in which no action was taken, as they could not be regarded as encroachments.

582 licenses to seize stray cattle were issued during the year.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Balance on January 1, 1914	—	549 25
Amount received from District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	28,832 25	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	25,588 25	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee	8,617 25	
		63,037 75
Grant by Government for minor roads in lieu of toll grants	—	15,863 0
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	—	47,119 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	2,801 1	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	2,379 65	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee	2,103 6	
		7,283 72
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Galle District Road Committee ..	851 46	
(*b*) From Matara District Road Committee ..	386 16	
(*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee	212 38	
		1,450 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	1,438 85
Total ..		136,741 57
EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of —		
(*a*) Principal roads	—	47,278 50
(*b*) Resthouses	—	10,128 71
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	6,315 83
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	1,408 30
Toll grants remitted to—		
(*a*) Galle District Road Committee ..	9,620 70	
(*b*) Matara District Road Committee ..	6,019 20	
(*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee ..	223 10	
		15,863 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Galle District Road Committee ..	20,000 0	
(*b*) Matara District Road Committee ..	8,798 0	
(*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee ..	4,615 0	
		33,413 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	3,948 33
Loaned to District Road Committee, Galle ..	—	4,072 9
Balance on December 31, 1914	—	14,313 81
Total ..		136,741 57

The resthouses in the Province were, as usual, maintained in good condition, and the following improvements effected :—

	Rs.	c.
Bentota resthouse roof repaired	316	70
Fowl-house for Ambalangoda resthouse	50	0
Lamproom for Ambalangoda resthouse	1,317	40
Filling up spaces between roof and wall, Walasmulla resthouse ..	58	65
Converting one side of dining room at Tissa resthouse into a mosquito-proof room	441	28

Branch Roads.—Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year in this connection. The private contributions amounting to Rs. 4,567·50 for the upkeep of the Deniyaya-Hayes branch road, for 1913–14 were duly paid up by the respective estates.

Staff.—Mr. A. J. G. de Zilva, the Head Clerk of the Committee, retired in October owing to failing health, and Mr. R. A. Solomons, Head Clerk, District Road Committee, Matara, was promoted to the vacancy.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

Galle, May 19, 1915.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, GALLE, FOR 1914.

Constitution of Committee.—The following members composed the Committee during the year :—The Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings, Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. D. J. Wimalasurendera, District Engineer; Mr. E. D. Bowman, European Member; Dr. E. Ludovici, Burgher Member; Mr. E. V. Gooneratne, Atapattu Mudaliyar, Native Member.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. A. Erskine, Superintendent of Minor Roads, returned from leave in February, and relieved Mr. J. E. Austin, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Matara, who was acting for him. Mr. Blok, Second Clerk, District Road Committee, Galle, was promoted Head Clerk, District Road Committee, Matara. Mr. Anderson, Third Clerk, Galle, succeeded him, Mr. H. P. Perera being appointed to the vacant third clerkship.

3. Two meetings were held during the year, on January 17 and May 30, respectively, and sanction obtained in the interval by circular.

4. The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	220,951	—	—	220,951	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	55,316	—	—	58,858	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	49,148		88·84	50,373		85·58
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	561		1·01	305		·51
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	4		·007	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		49,713	89·87		50,678	86·1
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,007		3·62	2,230		3·78
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	2,488		4·49	3,008		5·11
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	164		·29	257		·43
(*h*) Fined	63		·11	50		·08
(*i*) Imprisoned	7		·01	9		·01
(*j*) Left local area	66		·11	64		·1
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,795	8·66		5,618	9·54
7. Unaccounted for	—	808	1·46	—	2,562	4·35

The total shown under column 2 of residents is the largest number hitherto enrolled, while those who actually paid the tax (*vide* columns 3 (*a*) and 3 (*b*)) constitute a record.

5. The Committee was fortunate in receiving a special grant of Rs. 5,000 from Government towards repairing the severe damage caused to minor roads by the floods of December, 1913, and a separate grant of Rs. 15,000 for the repair and reconstruction of bridges.

6. A statement of revenue and expenditure is appended, with a report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads :—

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914			6,402 62
Commutation realized in money..			76,513 50
Grant for minor roads in lieu of toll grants			9,620 70
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..			20,000 0
Miscellaneous receipts			9,347 54
	Total ..		121,884 36

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			28,832 25
Amount expended on minor works.			67,034 76
Establishment and commission to division officers :—	Rs. c.		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	851 46		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,803 92		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	7,467 16		
			15,122 54
Miscellaneous charges			4,344 21
Balance on December 31, 1914			6,550 60
	Total ..		121,884 36

REPORT OF Mr. A. ERSKINE, SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS, GALLE, FOR 1914.

I RETURNED from leave and assumed duties in February, taking over from Mr. J. E. Austin, who had acted for me during my absence.

2. My work during the year has been very difficult, as I had to get the district right after the devastation caused by the cyclone at the end of 1913. But I am glad to be able to state that, notwithstanding 1914 being one of the worst years for road work, owing to the continuous rains soaking the roads and never giving them a chance to dry, and in addition making the weeds grow doubly fast (a road weeded in six weeks appeared as if it had never been touched), taking a general view of the roads and the work done, I think the Committee can congratulate themselves on the improved state of the roads. The very low rate per mile for maintenance is one so well known that I need hardly dilate on it again, but the figures are as follows :—

	Rs.
Maintenance of roads per mile	163
On account of new culverts	1,000
Upkeep of bridges	4,000
Bridle paths	650
Tow paths	750
Ferries	285

The above are annual recurrent expenditure.

There are 217 miles of cart road, 40 miles of tow path, 22 miles of bridle path, and 8 ferries.

3. No new roads were taken over in this district during the year. But the road from Hulandawa to Opata in the Hinidum pattu was constructed up to the Kariyadola. This road I look upon as a most important one for the opening of the Hinidum pattu, and to show how much use will be made of it, as section by section is opened the carts come up. For 1915 a grant of Rs. 2,000 has been received from Government, which will enable me to build the bridge over the Gurubebiledola and allow carts to go to the Kariyadola. I trust that when funds permit this road will be carried through to Opata.

4. Bridges, always a source of anxiety and trouble owing to the unsafe condition of most of them, were wherever possible taken in hand and reconstructed. These were : Gonadeniya (two), Polpogoda, Kandana, Rukmalagoda, Holuwagoda, Boralukada, Puhulduwa. All these are good bridges and will stand for years, but there are very many more to be done. The big bridge at Kimbiya is in course of construction, and would have been completed by now but for questions raised by the Committee as to the design. The iron piles and girders recommended by me, and ultimately approved by the Committee, are similar to those of the Polatumodara in salt water and at Bandattara, which have stood splendidly, as at many other places. So I do not think the Committee took any risk in constructing bridges on the lines suggested by me. I look forward to soon being able to continue replacing all the unsound bridges with the promised loan from Government at an early date, or some roads will have to be closed to traffic.

5. *New Works required.*—There are many and important I could suggest. I may mention a good ferry at Atumale, which would connect the roads from Nagoda to Gonadeniya, Madampe to the Coast road, Mapalagama through Potuwila to Pitigala, all useful and opening up the district and lands.

6. *Resthouses.*—Nothing special was carried out other than general upkeep. There are many improvements which I am putting forward for next year (1915).

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

Galle, May 19, 1915.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1914.

Area of the District, 481 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 227,359.

I.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

EXCEPT in the Forest Office, where Mr. A. J. Kilmartin succeeded Mr. W. W. Fyers in July and Mr. F. J. S. Turner succeeded Mr. Kilmartin in December, there were no administrative changes during the year. Among the Chief Headmen, Mr. M. Dodanwela, President of Gangaboda pattu, was succeeded by Mr. E. A. Wirasinha.

2. In March a motor mail service was started to Deniyaya, taking the place of the horse coach. It has proved unsatisfactory.

3. In June there was a successful Agri-horticultural Show at Matara. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, and lasted for three days. The exhibits were somewhat disappointing both in number and variety, but as a spectacle the show left nothing to be desired, and was not without its lessons for local agriculturists. Some of the school gardens made an excellent display.

4. The outbreak of war in August necessarily overshadowed matters of purely local interest. For about two months there was a certain amount of distress, but by November the position was normal. The collection for the Prince of Wales's Fund was well supported throughout the district. When Turkey joined in the war, the Muhammadan community lost no time in expressing their loyalty. There was no panic and very little excitement, except in some of the interior villages, where a rumour spread that all the men would have to go to the war. There is a story of a medical officer visiting a village on duty and finding all the men absent. They were discovered later under a stack of straw, having evidently taken the medical officer for a recruiting officer.

II.—REVENUE.

5. The revenue for the calendar year 1914 amounted to Rs. 211,954·12, as against Rs. 269,337·50 in 1913. There was a decrease of Rs. 26,940·34 under the head of Excise—Toddy, due to the failure of renters to pay their instalments, and for which some of them had to be sued. Under Land Revenue and Land Sales there was a decrease of Rs. 40,314·70. In 1913 some large blocks had been sold, and the falling off under these heads cannot fairly be attributed to the war. There was an increase of Rs. 8,994·20 under Revenue Stamps.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

6. *Public Health.*—This was not too satisfactory. While there was less malaria, there was an epidemic of dysentery. The death-rate rose from 23·65 in 1913 to 32·92. The birth-rate, however, also showed an increase, viz., 44·80, as against 42·20 in 1913. There were no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. There were 3 cases of smallpox, which did not spread beyond the village where it originated. The district is well supplied with dispensaries. The total number of persons treated at these institutions was 87,555; at hospitals 1,957.

7. *Food Supply.*—When it is recollected that about half the local food supply is imported, it is remarkable how little the district was affected by the war. Much distress might have been anticipated, but, except for the first two months, when rice went up in price and various industries were thrown out of gear, there was singularly little. There was a good harvest of sweet potatoes and jak, which in themselves provide the poorer classes with an adequate subsistence. Fish was plentiful.

8. *Industries.*—Agriculture occupies the majority of the inhabitants. The paddy crops were poor owing to unseasonable rain and did not exceed 400,000 bushels. There was, owing to the war, much depression in the coir industry, which hit the poorer classes along the coast very hard, and for about two months there was considerable distress, which was relieved by local subscriptions. The plumbago industry is still at a standstill. Capitalists were affected by the fall in the price of citronella, cinnamon, and coconuts, and were not able to employ as much labour as usual. But by the end of the year prices had improved again. One good effect of the war was to turn the attention of the people towards the growing of vegetables, with a view to averting a possible shortage of food supplies. In some of the divisions nearly every available piece of ground was so cultivated. Large quantities of seeds were distributed by the Agricultural Department. It was not found necessary or desirable to issue any chena permits.

9. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The Weligam Korale Society did good work, particularly in assisting the people who suffered from the failure of the coir industry. This, the Mudaliyar thinks, carried home better than anything else could have done the benefits of the institution, and he anticipates a wide extension of its usefulness. The Kandaboda Pattu Society held nine meetings during the year and did valuable work.

10. *Health of Cattle.*—This was excellent; there was not a single case of rinderpest.

11. *Pilgrimages.*—The Dondra Fair in August was on a smaller scale than usual. Owing to the prevalence of plague and smallpox in other parts of Ceylon the public were warned against attending the fair, and this considerably reduced the number of visitors. The police force was also smaller than usual. There was, however, no disturbance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

12. There are 91 vernacular schools in the district; 43 of these are Government schools, and the rest grant-in-aid. The average daily attendance at all schools was 8,067. Beside the vernacular schools, there are 3 English boys' schools and 3 girls' schools in the town of Matara. The district is well supplied with boys' schools, but more facilities for female education are required.

13. The new building for the Naotunna girls' school was completed, and that for the Beralapanatara boys' school was in course of construction. Other proposed new buildings had to be postponed owing to the curtailment of the Government grant.

14. Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District School Committee for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	5,613 11
Village Committee and Village Tribunal fines ..	1,548 0	
Government contribution for 1914–15	6,397 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	87 0	
Village Committee contributions :— Rs. c.		
Four Gravets .. 100 0		
Weligam korale .. 500 0		
Gangaboda pattu 250 0		
Kandaboda pattu 500 0		
Morawak korale .. 350 0		
Wellaboda pattu .. 900 0		
	2,600 0	
		10,632 0
		16,245 11

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries	783 0	
Repairs to existing buildings ..	2,865 22	
Making and repairing fences, school gardens, wells, and playgrounds ..	676 86	
Erection of new buildings and extension of existing buildings	6,762 97	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	242 94	
Refund of part of Government grant for 1914–15 ..	3,000 0	
		14,330 99
Balance on December 31, 1914	—	1,914 12
		16,245 11

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

15. The police and headmen have, with occasional exceptions, co-operated satisfactorily in the suppression and investigation of crime. The conduct of the police has been good. A sum of Rs. 6,400 was distributed among the minor headmen as rewards for good service, and this prompt recognition of merit has had an excellent effect. Fines on headmen amounted to Rs. 1,675, a large proportion of which was in connection with the stray cattle nuisance, which has now considerably abated. Ten of the police headmen's divisions were found to be too large and were subdivided.

16. *Crime.*—The number of cases appearing in the grave crime register for 1914 is 616, as against 555 during 1913, an increase of 61 cases. The increase is mainly in crime against property, and was most marked in the three months September to November, being no doubt partly attributable to the distress, lack of employment, and disturbance of normal conditions caused by the war.

17. *Offences against Person.*—In 1914 there were 242 of these cases reported as against 238 in 1913, but convictions numbered 77 in 1914 as against 51 in the previous year. There were 11 homicides, as against 13 in 1913, but only 6 were actual cases of murder.

18. *Offences against Property.*—These show an increase of 57 cases. The fact that there were only 34 convictions in 374 cases shows how difficult it is to deal with this class of crime. In this connection the Assistant Superintendent of Police remarks :—"It is unfortunate that the number of C 2 cases is as large as it is. It is due to the proneness of the villager to exaggerate his case and to bring in innocent third persons against whom he happens to have some grudge, with the result that a doubt arises in the mind of the Magistrate, the benefit of which is rightly given to the accused."

19. Sessions of the Supreme Court were held in Matara in September after a lapse of eighteen months. There were 11 cases from Matara and Tangalla, and they were disposed of in four days—not a severe tax on the time of the jurors.

VI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

20. The report of the Matara Local Board appears as an appendix.

21. *Sanitary Board.*—The Weligama drainage scheme, which is being carried out by the Public Works Department, made good progress, and the improvement in the sanitation and appearance of the town is already most marked. A new vegetable market to cost Rs. 5,000 was put in hand. Four acres of land were acquired for a recreation ground. To carry out these works a loan of Rs. 20,000 was obtained from Government. The ordinary public works have been well maintained, and an additional latrine was completed. The health of the town has been excellent.

22. The town of Dondra was brought under the Ordinance with effect from September 1. The necessary preliminaries have been taken to make the Proclamation effective.

23. The Board consisted of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent; the District Engineer, Matara; the Medical Officers, Matara and Weligama; the Mudaliyars of Weligam korale and Wellaboda pattu; Messrs. B. Samaraweera and D. Samaraweera.

24. A statement of revenue and expenditure for 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	1,443 58
Assessment tax collections ..	2,091 82	
Commutation tax collections	2,458 50	
Fish rent	3,251 80	
Fines in Police Court and Village Tribunal ..	1,183 14	
Cattle pound collections ..	201 40	
Cemetery collections ..	176 0	
Market rent	952 54	
Licenses	643 0	
Conservancy charges ..	40 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ..	4 0	
		11,002 20
Loan from Government ..	—	20,000 0
		32,445 78

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Salaries of establishment ..	1,285 50	
Public works (new) ..	432 86	
Public works maintenance ..	1,585 75	
Street scavenging ..	1,190 0	
Conservancy of public latrines and upkeep ..	729 50	
Street lighting ..	379 61	
Cemetery expenses ..	254 0	
Cattle pound expenses ..	152 85	
Upkeep of public market ..	160 0	
House rent	107 0	
Commission to commutation tax collectors ..	289 67	
Commission to assessment tax collectors	188 75	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	413 95	
Interest on loan ..	284 43	
Compensation on account recreation ground ..	1,576 48	
		9,030 35
Balance on December 31, 1914	—	23,415 43
		32,445 78

VII.—GANSABHAWAS.

25. *Village Committees.*—The revenue and expenditure of the six Village Committees of this district was as follows :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	15,233 82
Receipts during the year ended December 31, 1914	42,660 59
Total ..	57,894 41

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Payments during the year ended December 31, 1914	49,658 10
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	8,236 31
Total ..	57,894 41

26. The following new works were undertaken and completed during the year :—

Construction of—	Rs. c.
Bridge on Weliwe-Opatha road ..	406 85
Kapuduwa-Kadawedduwa road (1st mile)	437 40
Asiragoda-Urapola road ..	535 0
Abutments of bridge over Pansagama-dola on Alapaladeniya road ..	60 0
Walls of Morawaka Gansabhawa ..	378 0
First section of approach road to Goda-pitiya Gansabhawa ..	195 0
Cart stand at Tihagoda ..	294 50
Embankment on Wekadamulla road ..	30 0
Naimana-Hungangoda rood ..	730 0
Bridge over Pootakada-ela ..	176 30
Bathing kraal at Weraduwa ..	46 10
Porambe-Higgoda road ..	240 40
Latrine for Akuressa Gansabhawa ..	69 0
Witness shed and carriage room for Malinboda Gansabhawa ..	340 87
Cart stand at Akuressa ..	381 20

Construction of—	Rs. c.
Talgahagoda edanda (footbridge) ..	332 82
Polwatta edanda (footbridge) ..	250 0
Bridge at Andawala	367 0
Ratmale-Urugamuwa road ..	1,380 0
Improvements to—	
Wehelgoda-Malagoda road ..	546 40
Rassandeniya-Kumbalgama road ..	203 50
Ellawela road	266 50
Porambe bridge	100 80
Stables and witness shed, Akuressa Gansabhawa	336 98
Akurubewila-Nelunwewa road ..	430 0
Ratmale-Dikwella road ..	60 0
Dondra Gansabhawa	105 0
Kekanadura-Diyagaha Village Committee path	667 0
Gravelling Hakmana market square ..	121 0
Completion of Deiyandara Gansabhawa building	1,487 40

27. The following were maintained :—

Three cattle pounds.
Two Village Committee bungalows.
Thirteen market bungalows.
Twelve Village Tribunal court-houses.
Thirteen ambalams.
Two cart yards.
382 miles of roads and paths.

28. A sum of Rs. 2,600 was placed at the disposal of the District School Committee.

29. Out of the grant of Rs. 1,000 received from Government for village works for 1913–14, a sum of Rs. 100 was spent on the construction of a bridge on Weliwe-Opatha Village Committee road and Rs. 500 on culverts on Iriyatota-Radawela road.

30. *Village Tribunals.*—The Village Tribunals disposed of as many as 14,094 cases during the year. Appeals were lodged in 367. Of these, 60 were set aside. 34 cases were in appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and all, save 3, were affirmed.

VIII.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

31. *Village Settlement.*—35 lots were dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent. Of these, 32 lots of 94 acres 6 perches were declared Crown, 2 were declared private, and 1 was sold. Of the villages referred to the Assistant Agent for settlement, 7 only now remain for disposal.

32. *Land Sales.*—There were 23 public sales; 388 acres 1 rood 38 perches were disposed of, realizing Rs. 29,584·79. 395 lots were leased, realizing Rs. 1,180·83.

IX.—IRRIGATION.

33. *Major Works.*—Kekanadura, Ellawela, Dandeniya, Denegama, and Uyanwewa tanks, the five anicuts at Urapola, Hamaragoda, Pettara, Alawatugoda, and Sapugoda, and the 24 miles of channel in connection with these works were well maintained and are in good order.

34. Some weakness having been suspected in the bund of Kekanadura tank, it was overhauled and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 4,450. The saturation which affected the bund has been effectively stopped.

35. Good progress was made with the restoration of the Haliela tank bund (breached in August, 1912), and, apart from the construction of the new tower, little remained to be done at the end of the year. During the year 6,000 cubes of earthwork were put into the dam; the plant supplied for this purpose, consisting of half a mile of track and 22 trucks, enabled the work to be done quickly.

36. *Minor Works.*—These have been efficiently supervised by Mr. Meurling, the officer in charge of village works.

37. *Water-rate.*—The total amount due, viz., Rs. 6,959·70, was recovered without any arrears.

38. *Huwandiram.*—The total amount realized by the sale of huwandiram rents during the year was Rs. 21,981·35, out of which the following works were constructed or maintained:—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Constructing an anicut at Kirinda	66	75
2.	Constructing an anicut at Kebiliyapola	170	75
3.	Improvement to anicut at Muttetuwala	20	75
4.	Repairs to sluice at Mapalana	41	50
5.	Improvements to distribution gate at Tattuwakada ..	32	0
6.	Constructing a culvert at Kohuliyadda	97	50
7.	Repairs to Ganegama flood gate	30	50
8.	Alapaladeniya irrigation gate	330	0
9.	Building an anicut at Kirinda	70	75
10.	Maintenance of Nupe canal	113	75
11.	Maintenance of Dutch canal at Weligama	318	0
12.	Maintenance of tanks in Wellaboda pattu and Four Gravets ..	155	0
13.	Maintenance of Pallawela anicut and Tittamuguna tanks ..	120	0
14.	Maintenance of Kongala-ara anicut	42	50

39. *Fine Fund.*—Total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 547·12, out of which a sum of Rs. 487 was spent on construction and urgent repairs.

X.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

40. *Excise.*—Meetings of the Advisory Committees were held, and it was decided to close one arrack and one toddy tavern for the rent period 1914–15.

41. There has been a decrease in consumption during 1914. 18,000 gallons of arrack were consumed as against 19,000 in 1913, and 102,500 gallons of toddy as against 148,000. The toddy rents realized Rs. 50,424 for the current rent period.

42. Seven arrack distillery licenses were issued, and the total output from these distilleries was 36,976 gallons.

43. Nineteen foreign liquor licenses to the value of Rs. 3,077 were issued.

44. The headmen co-operated with the Excise Department in the suppression of illicit practices.

45. *Cattle Branding.*—5,220 head of cattle were branded and registered during 1914. The chemical system of branding was adopted as far as possible.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The main roads and bridges were maintained in good order. The coast road, however, suffered from heavy motor traffic, and showed signs of considerable deterioration. This is bound to continue until proper foundations have been laid. A start was made with the work, but has been temporarily suspended.

47. Among works completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(*a*) Office room for the Assistant Government Agent.
(*b*) Quarters for the Police Magistrate.
(*c*) Drainage, Weligama.
(*d*) Extension of telegraph line from Galle to Deniyaya.
(*e*) Telephone installation in the town of Matara.

48. The following works are required:—

(*a*) A new Residency.
(*b*) Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
(*c*) Telephone connection with Galle.
(*d*) Railway extension to Dikwella and Tangalla.

XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

49. *Demarcation of Forest Areas.*—Dediyagala, Heenipella, and Ramalakanda were partly demarcated.

50. *Supply of Timber to Public Departments.*—2,010 broad gauge sleepers were delivered to the Railway, and 39 telegraph posts to the Telegraph Department.

51. The cash receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 5,476, including Rs. 1,911 on account of fines and forfeitures.

52. 102 forest offences were reported by the headmen, and Rs. 1,546·47 recovered in fines by the Assistant Government Agent.

53. *Communal Reserves.*—Seven forests in Kandaboda pattu were proclaimed under the Forest Ordinance as communal reserves for the benefit of the villages in their neighbourhood.

Matara, March 2, 1915.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, MATARA, FOR 1914.

THE following is a classified comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1913–14 :—

REVENUE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	3,740 63	3,820 82
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	4,671 0	4,816 0
Other ..	1,375 0	1,934 50
Licenses :—		
Liquor ..	735 25	2,243 75
Opium ..	3,930 0	3,144 0
Carts ..	1,129 0	1,425 0
Other ..	626 25	713 75
Rents :—		
Market ..	2,509 40	2,944 8
Other ..	1,808 83	1,550 32
Fines ..	653 50	411 55
Miscellaneous ..	3,185 47	3,174 26
	24,364 33	26,178 3
Balance brought forward on January 1 ..	11,294 19	11,865 80
Total ..	35,658 52	38,043 83
Balance carried forward on December 31 ..	11,865 80	9,240 20

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	2,460 0	2,460 0
Office contingencies ..	319 20	336 62
Cost of audit ..	122 58	121 29
Revenue services ..	826 96	802 18
Sanitation ..	6,108 69	5,953 68
Lighting ..	3,694 25	3,498 84
Police ..	215 25	258 40
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	6,302 77	9,174 55
New construction ..	2,461 76	5,431 60
Miscellaneous ..	1,281 26	766 47
Total ..	23,792 72	28,803 63
Balance ..	11,865 80	9,240 20

Composition of the Board.—Chairman, Mr. G. F. R. Browning; Mr. J. G. Drieberg, District Engineer; Dr. S. L. Anthonisz, Medical Officer; Messrs. G. P. Keuneman, D. Samaraweera, and J. W. R. Ilangakoon.

Revenue.—The total receipts for the year 1914, exclusive of the balance of Rs. 11,865·80 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 26,178·03, and shows an increase of Rs. 1,813·70 over that of 1913.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for 1914 exceeded that of 1913 by Rs. 5,010·91, the increase being due to the new works undertaken towards the latter part of 1913 but completed during 1914. The following are among the more important ones :—

	Rs. c.
Renovating the roof of the Kotuwegoda vegetable market ..	1,189 0
Constructing a cement concrete drain round the Kotuwegoda market square	1,321 40
Fly-proofing the butchers' stalls at Kotuwegoda	855 0
Filling up the swamp on the western side of the railway station and converting it into a carriage stand	356 0
Building masonry pillars for the Nupe fish market	545 0
Putting up a permanent roof for same	885 0
Protecting the seabeach road at Kotuwegoda with rubble blocks ..	450 0
Repairing and painting, &c., the Uyanwatta esplanade pavilion ..	241 39
Surveying and preparing plans and estimates for the Matara town drainage scheme	1,290 0
Erecting sand screens of bedi-del planks along the beach opposite Poulier's island to prevent sand from damaging the road ..	179 20

Health.—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory. There were two suspected cases of plague in February, 1914. These were removed to the infectious diseases hospital belonging to the Board at Wewahamanduwa ; it is doubtful if they were actual cases of plague ; both recovered.

Sanitation.—The street sweepings and rubbish from gardens were carted away by the Local Board scavenging contractor and buried behind the ramparts, filling up the hollows. In time the reclaimed land will serve as a recreation ground for the different schools in the town. The latrine conservancy was attended to regularly, the night soil being removed to a distance of three miles from the town and buried.

Public Works.—The roads, the Local Board markets, public bathing kraals, &c., were maintained during the year. Several culverts were opened out and cleared, and a few new ones were built.

Lighting.—The lighting of the town was satisfactory. A few street lamps were purchased and put up at places where they were much in demand.

Stray Dogs.—323 stray dogs and 13 rabid dogs were destroyed during the year, and the stray dog nuisance has abated to a great extent.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, visited the town in June in connection with the opening ceremony of the Matara Agri-horticultural Show.

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of *local area* by latest Census ..	—	13,806	-	—	13,806	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	3,607		—	3,991	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	3,040		84·28	3,094		77·52
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	37		1·02	57		1·43
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	11		·304	12		·3006
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		3,088	85·61		3,163	79·25
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	93		2·57	226		5·66
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	197		5·46	320		8·02
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	77		2·13	86		2·15
(*h*) Fined	1		·027	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	151		4·18	196		4·91
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		519	14·38		828	20·75
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Matara, March 2, 1915.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATARA, 1914.

Composition of the Committee.—Chairman, Mr. G. F. R. Browning, Assistant Government Agent ; Official Member, Mr. J. G. Drieberg, District Engineer ; Native Member, Mr. O. C. Tillakaratne, Kachcheri Mudaliyar ; European Member, W. A. Elwell ; Burgher Member, Mr. G. P. Keuneman.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. R. A. Solomons, Head Clerk of this Committee, having been appointed Head Clerk of the Provincial Road Committee, Galle, Mr. C. G. Blok, Third Clerk of the Provincial Road Committee, Galle, succeeded him. The rest remained unchanged.

3. The annexed comparative statement for the years 1913 and 1914 shows a noteworthy increase in the number on the division officers' lists in 1914 :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	207,550	—	—	207,550	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	44,551	—	—	46,138	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	39,140		87·85	40,697		88·20
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	331		·74	381		·82
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	244		·54	213		·46
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		39,715	89·14		41,291	89·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,890		4·24	2,180		4·72
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,907		4·28	1,540		3·33
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	142		·31	151		·32
(*h*) Fined	9		·02	10		·2
(*i*) Imprisoned	5		·01	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	883		1·98	966		2·09
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		4,836	10·85		4,847	10·50
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

This is due to the fact that in 1913 the division officers' rolls were carefully checked by the Vidane Arachchies. A large number of omissions were detected and the officers punished, with the result that in 1914 they exercised greater care in the preparation of their lists. There is a marked decrease in the number of those who laboured as compared with previous years.

4. A statement of the revenue and expenditure is appended :—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914	16,653 51
Commutation realized in money	62,188 50
Commutation realized in labour	319 50
Toll grant on minor roads	6,019 20
Government contribution in aid of minor works	8,798 0
Miscellaneous receipts	515 68
Total ..	94,494 39

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..			25,588 25
Amount expended on minor works			47,338 14
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	Rs. c. 386 16		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	5,863 31		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	5,695 81		
		11,945 28	
Miscellaneous charges			2,917 92
Balance on December 31, 1914			6,704 80
Total ..			94,494 39

5. The roads and bridges were maintained in good order. The rains which prevailed during the latter portion of the year caused some damage to roads and bridges, which were immediately repaired.

6. The report of Mr. J. E. Austin, Superintendent of Minor Roads, is appended :—

THE expenditure on minor roads and bridges in the district during the year totalled Rs. 47,338·14. Of this sum Rs. 28,297·70 were spent on ordinary maintenance, and the balance Rs. 19,040·44 on new works and improvement.

With a few exceptions, the roads and bridges were maintained in very fair order throughout the year, although heavy and continuous rains seriously affected those sections which are wholly gravelled.

The necessity for at least track metalling *all* roads is becoming daily more imperative on account of increasing traffic, but this will mean an increase in the cost of maintenance.

The Denagama-Mulatiyana road was breached in two places in November, besides being badly scoured at Deiyandara. This road is being gradually metalled owing to the difficulty of getting any gravel at the Denagama end.

Other roads which were seriously damaged were the Makandura-Mulatiyana and Kotapola-Urubokka roads ; the former was well-nigh impassable at times. Estimates were submitted for their improvement, but the work could not be carried through for want of funds. More culverts are urgently needed on these hilly roads to carry off the water which now runs over the surface.

New Works and Improvements.—The Government grant of Rs. 5,000 for the Mulatiyana-Urubokka road enabled me to complete the 27th mile and to open a further 30 lines of the 28th mile. The embankments on this section were damaged by floods on three occasions. This road was also track-metalled from Mulatiyana as far as the Mawaraia estate, the proprietors of which bore a moiety of the cost.

The reconstruction of Ovitigamuwa bridge, which was commenced the previous year, was completed, whilst the Denepitiya and Kola edanda bridges, which were destroyed by the memorable floods of December, 1913, were rebuilt. The opportunity was availed of to construct a permanent stone abutment at the northern end of the Kola edanda bridge, and to substitute iron girders for wooded beams on both structures. This was also done in the case of the Nupe-ela bridge, which now has to stand the strain of motor lorries.

A 10-foot bridge was constructed over the Bisodola at Telijjawila, as the culvert previously in existence was completely demolished by floods owing to insufficient waterway.

Towards the close of the year the road from Weligama to Telijjawila was re-track-metalled. This road suffered considerably by the extra heavy traffic thrown on it on account of the closing of the main road from Imaduwa to Akuressa.

Other improvements of a minor nature, such as the deviation of the Kadduwa road at a dangerous bend, the widening of a portion of the Deniyaya-Beralapanatara bridle path, the construction of concrete drains at Tihagoda, and the building of some culverts and an edanda were carried out.

Resthouses.—No additions or improvements were sanctioned, but the ordinary maintenance and equipment of all resthouses were duly attended to.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.

Matara, February 8, 1915.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1914.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 108,237.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

A VERY sad accident occurred on May 18, Mr. E. R. Ayrton, Archæological Commissioner, and Mr. G. M. Clark, Irrigation Engineer, Tissa, being drowned in the Tissa tank. They were out in a punt teal shooting, and the accident apparently occurred when they were returning towards dusk. There were no eye witnesses, and the exact cause of the accident will never be known.

War broke out between Great Britain and Germany on August 4, but the event caused no excitement among the people.

The following administrative changes occurred :—

Mr. O. W. Henman, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, went on leave in January, and was succeeded by Mr. W. Brown.

Mr. P. N. Banks, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, was succeeded by Mr. A. I. Sheringham in February, 1914, and Mr. A. I. Sheringham was in turn succeeded by Mr. C. G. Piggford in September, 1914.

Mr. W. Brown, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. O. W. Henman in October, 1914.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statement shows the revenue of the district under its main heads for the financial years 1912–13 and 1913–14 :—

Main Heads.	July, 1912, to June, 1913.	July, 1913, to September, 1914 (15 Months).	July, 1913, to September, 1914 (in terms of 12 Months).
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Customs	29 26	452 1	361 60
Port, Harbour, and other Dues ..	1,161 18	1,841 64	1,473 31
Licenses, Excise, &c. ..	345,594 42	453,990 31	363,192 24
Fees of Court	26,284 22	43,781 39	35,025 11
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	11,647 86	14,756 47	11,805 17
Land Revenue	6,251 48	5,991 4	4,792 83
Total, exclusive of Land Sales ..	390,968 42	520,812 86	416,650 26
Land Sales	1,166 4	8,693 40	6,954 72
Total ..	392,134 46	529,506 26	423,604 98

In terms of twelve months the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 31,470·54 over the previous financial year. There has been an increase under every main head except Land Revenue, but the principal increases are under Land Sales and items Sales of Salt and Cattle Branding Fees.

These figures do not, however, represent the total contribution by the district to the revenue of the Island. The arrack rent is credited at the Galle Kachcheri, and the receipts from land sales conducted by the Settlement Officer are brought to account by him.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 154,879·04, or Rs. 123,903·23 in terms of twelve months, as against Rs. 101,802·66 for the previous financial year. The increase was chiefly under the votes for Salt, Cattle Branding, and Sanitation and Epidemics.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year under review has been a period of general prosperity in the district. The pursuits of the people being mainly agricultural, the rainfall is a most important factor. This has been well distributed throughout the year, and in the West Giruwa pattu has been well above the average. The food supply has been ample. There was a certain amount of malaria, but the district shows a great improvement in this respect. The decrease in malaria must be attributed largely to an increased appreciation of the value of quinine prophylactic treatment, and also to a well-distributed rainfall during the past two years; for it is noticeable in this district that a prolonged drought is generally followed by an unusually severe outbreak of malaria. Smallpox broke out at Hambantota in August, and the infection was carried to Tangalla and Kahawatta. The outbreak was, however, quickly suppressed. Beyond this there was no outbreak of epidemic disease.

The district has been but little affected by the war. Industries are being continued as usual, and there is no lack of employment. The labour supply is in fact always inadequate in this district, and this is one of the main troubles of employers. The boutique keepers took advantage of the situation created by the war to raise prices to an unreasonable level, but this was met by the fixing of a tariff of prices for all the principal bazaars of the district. This step had the desired effect and prices came down immediately.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries of the people are fishing and the cultivation of paddy, citronella, coconuts, fine grain, and vegetables. The Salt Department at Hambantota also provides employment for a considerable number of people. Minor industries are mat-weaving by women, pottery, lacquer, and brass work.

The fishing industry in the bays of West Giruwa pattu is one of considerable importance. The catches have been abundant, and, in addition to supplying the local markets, large quantities are despatched to Matara, whence they are conveyed in ice by train to Colombo and other places. Fishing is also carried on to a considerable extent at Hambantota both in the sea and lagoons, but the supply is not much more than sufficient for local consumption. Any excess is salted and carted to the Uva District.

Paddy cultivation is the premier industry of the district. Crops under the major irrigation works have been uniformly good, and in the West Giruwa pattu full advantage of the abundant rainfall was taken to cultivate a very large area under village tanks. In the dry Magam and East Giruwa pattus cultivation under the village tanks is always precarious owing to the low average rainfall, and the year under review was not exceptional in this respect.

Citronella is very extensively cultivated in the West Giruwa pattu, where climatic conditions seem peculiarly favourable to its growth. It gives a quick and very profitable return on a small outlay. The cultivation of this product is much in favour with local capitalists, and new and extensive areas are continually being planted up.

There is a considerable acreage under coconuts in West Giruwa pattu, and these also grow well in the Tissa and Ranakeliya Welakadas of the Magam pattu. The rest of the district is considered too dry for them. Fine grain crops were satisfactory. Vegetable growing is not carried on to any extent in the Magam and East Giruwa pattus, but in the West Giruwa pattu it is practised on a large scale and with much success.

Of the minor industries, the brass and lacquer work of Angulmaduwa and the pottery of Puwakdandawa enjoy a considerable reputation.

Cotton is still in the experimental stage. At the Agricultural Society's garden at Ambalantota in Magam pattu it is now being successfully grown for the third year in succession. Every effort is being made to encourage its cultivation locally. Thirty acres were planted in the latter half of 1913 for the maha harvest of 1914: 13 acres were sown too late, and failed for want of rain during the blossoming period; the crop on 7 acres was destroyed by elephants; but the remaining 10 acres yielded 8,100 lb. of cotton at a nett profit of between Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per acre. For the maha of 1915 65 acres were cleared and cultivated, but the seed supplied by the local agents of the British Cotton Growing Association was apparently bad and did not germinate. That the seed alone was to blame is, I think, fairly conclusively proved by the fact that the cotton now growing at the Ambalantota garden, from seed supplied by the Ceylon Agricultural Society, is doing very well indeed. A further attempt will be made this year with, I trust, more favourable results.

Chena cultivation on Crown lands is restricted to a limited number of the poorest villages in the district.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Magam Pattu Society was registered in July, 1913, with an authorized capital of Rs. 5,000 in one-rupee shares. On December 31, 1914, 877 shares had been taken up and paid for. Loans to the extent of Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 have been made by the society at the beginning of each cultivation season, the loans being repayable after the harvest. The President has confidence in the prospects of the association.

A society has been formed in West Giruwa pattu and was registered last month. The authorized capital is Rs. 5,000 in one-rupee shares.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The district generally suffered from an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease, but most of the affected animals recovered. The disease has now been stamped out. There has been no rinderpest, and there is now no serious shortage of cattle and buffaloes.

PILGRIMAGES.

The annual pilgrimage to the Tissa festival is the only one of any importance in the district. The festival was celebrated on June 6 and 7, and was attended by about 20,000 people. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. Order was maintained by the local headmen.

EDUCATION.

The District School Committee was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; the Rev. Father P. Cooreman, Hambantota; and Mudaliyar H. Jayawardana, Tangalla.

There are 38 Government and 12 grant-in-aid schools in the district.

The building of a new school at Getamana, extensions to the Middeniya, Talawa, Palapota, and Bedigama schools, and the tiling of the roofs of Julampitiya and Hakuruwela schools were completed during the year. The extension of the Palatuduwa school and the tiling of the Bowala school roof are in progress.

Each school is provided with a garden, every endeavour being made to interest the children in horticulture.

Education is compulsory, and the provisions of the Town and Rural Schools Ordinances are strictly enforced against parents who neglect to send their children to school.

In October, 1914, the Sanitary Board Tamil grant-in-aid school at Hambantota was handed over to the District School Committee, it being considered advisable in the interests of the school that it should be placed under the direct control of the Director of Education.

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1914, is annexed:—

Accounts of the District School Committee, Hambantota, for 1914.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1913 ..	7,371 39	Repairs to buildings	2,188 33
Government contribution ..	2,154 0	Salaries	404 58
Fines	1,042 40	Making and repairing fences, school gardens, walls, and playgrounds ..	37 84
Miscellaneous	22 50	Erection of new buildings and extension of existing schools	2,409 73
		Miscellaneous	216 21
		Balance	5,333 60
Total ..	10,590 29	Total ..	10,590 29

CRIME AND POLICE.

Of the three Chief Headmen's divisions in the district, the West and East Giruwa pattus are policed and in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police stationed at Tangalla. Magam pattu is not policed, but a native sergeant is stationed at Hambantota.

There are police stations at Tangalla, Hambantota, Beliatta, Walasmulla, and Ranna.

During the period under review 182 true cases of grave crime were disposed of, as compared with 284 for the period 1912–13 (eighteen months), equivalent to 189 cases for twelve months. The district thus shows no improvement as regards serious crime. There has, I regret to report, been a serious recrudescence of homicide. For the period 1912–13 (eighteen months) only 6 true cases were reported, whereas in 1914 there have been 14 cases. Nine of these cases were due to sudden quarrels, 3 to land disputes, while in the other 2 the motives were respectively plunder and jealousy over women. The weapons used were the knife or katty in 12 cases, and blunt instruments in the other 2. This increase in homicide is purely fortuitous, and reflects no discredit whatever on the work of the police. The Sinhalese villager is utterly reckless when roused. He seizes the weapon nearest to hand and uses it blindly against the object of his wrath. Whether he inflicts a mortal wound or not is of no concern to him at the moment, and it is generally pure luck, as far as he is concerned, whether he has to stand his trial for murder or merely hurt with dangerous weapons. Homicidal motive among the Sinhalese cannot be measured by means of criminal statistics.

In view of the unenviable notoriety of this district a few years ago for shooting cases, it is interesting to note that no murders have been committed with firearms during the year. During the last few years a very large number of guns have either been confiscated or licenses withdrawn from undesirable persons, and there is little doubt that to this cause must be ascribed the restricted use of the gun as a weapon of offence.

The very high percentage of undetected burglary cases is serious. Out of 61 true cases, only 1 ended in conviction. The police are handicapped by the absence of telegraphic communication between the different police stations, which facilitates the escape of the offender with his booty. The establishment of a telegraph office at Beliatta, which is the most criminal circuit in the district, is very essential, and I have already recommended it for the consideration of the Postmaster-General.

Co-operation between the police and headmen has been satisfactory.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Board was composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Engineer, Hambantota; the Medical Officer, Tangalla; the Medical Officer, Hambantota; Mr. H. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu; Mr. A. D. S. Wickramasingha, Tangalla; Mr. B. T. A. Cassim, Hambantota.

The following towns are worked under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance :—Hambantota, Tangalla, and Beliatta.

New works completed during the year are :—

Hambantota.

(1) Construction of 1,810 ft. of cement concrete drains along either side of Bazaar street and May street.

(2) Construction of 893 ft. of cement concrete side drains on the Tangalla main road. Half the cost of this work was contributed by Government.

(3) Construction of two new culverts: (*a*) at the junction of Tangalla road and road to the wells; (*b*) in Bazaar street.

(4) Rebuilding culverts at (*a*) junction of Bazaar street and Walker street, and (*b*) Bazaar street and Wilmot street.

(5) Widening Murray road.

Tangalla.

(1) Construction of 585 ft. of cement concrete side drains in Market road.

(2) Construction of a cement concrete outlet drain, 75 ft. in length, from Bazaar street towards the seabeach.

(3) Construction of a new culvert and rebuilding of an old culvert in Bazaar street.

(4) Construction of two new culverts on Indipokuna road.

(5) Improvements to Indipokuna and Kadurupokuna roads.

Beliatta.

(1) Construction of 750 ft. of cement concrete drains on either side of Beliatta-Walasmulla road.

(2) Construction of an iron latrine.

(3) Erection of three new street lamps.

Roads, markets, and buildings were satisfactorily maintained.

In October, 1914, the town limits of Tangalla were enlarged by the inclusion of the Medaketiya quarter.

Borings in the Kirama-oya valley in connection with the proposed water supply for Tangalla have been continued by the Public Works Department.

During the year the Hambantota inspector, who was also clerk to the Board, was relieved of his duties at the Kachcheri, as it was found that he had not sufficient time to attend properly to outdoor work. A separate clerk was appointed and the post of scavenging overseer abolished, as the rearrangement of duties rendered it unnecessary to give the inspector any outdoor assistance.

A statement of revenue and expenditure of the three towns is annexed :—

Hambantota.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	11,181 78	Expenditure for the year ..	11,845 45
Revenue for the year	7,931 14	Balance on December 1, 1914 ..	7,267 47
Total ..	19,112 92	Total ..	19,112 92

Tangalla.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	10,473 55	Expenditure for the year ..	65,88 12
Revenue for the year ..	6,114 51	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	9,999 94
Total ..	16,588 6	Total ..	16,588 6

Beliatta.

Balance on December 31, 1913 ..	3,973 97	Expenditure for the year ..	4,682 82
Revenue for the year ..	3,103 0	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	2,394 15
Total ..	7,076 97	Total ..	7,076 97

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

There are three Mudaliyars' divisions in the district, and each Mudaliyar is Chairman of the Village Committee. There is also a Village Tribunal in West Giruwa pattu.

Roads, bridges, and buildings were satisfactorily maintained. A circuit bungalow was built at Wiraketiya. The construction of one of the new bridges in connection with the scheme of carrying a Gansabhawa road from Katuwana to Wiraketiya along the bund of the Udukiriwila tank was put in hand. Bridges are required over the anicut, spill, and one of the sluices. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 4,600. The road will pass through a flourishing agricultural district, and will be of immense advantage in facilitating communication with Wiraketiya and Tangalla.

The following sums were placed at the disposal of the District School Committee :—West Giruwa pattu, Rs. 1,550 ; East Giruwa pattu, Rs. 300 ; Magam pattu, Rs. 325.

The work of the Village Tribunal of West Giruwa pattu is shown in the following statement :—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Irrigation.
Cases pending on January 1, 1914 ..	6	15	—
Instituted during January 1 and December 31, 1914	436	1,039	70
Decided during January 1, 1914, and December 31, 1914	434	1,026	65
Pending on December 31, 1914 ..	8	28	5

A statement of revenue and expenditure of the three Committees in 1914 is annexed :—

Name of Pattu.	Balance on January 1, 1914. Rs. c.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Balance on December 31, 1914. Rs. c.
West Giruwa pattu ..	1,742 20	18,030 87	12,101 41	5,929 46
East Giruwa pattu ..	8 13	1,615 0	1,541 97	73 3
Magam pattu ..	73 27	3,575 76	1,583 5	1,992 71
Total ..	1,823 60	23,221 63	15,226 43	7,995 20

THE WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The following statement shows the operations under the Waste Lands Ordinance in this district. The work of the Land Settlement Department has been confined almost entirely to the Giruwa pattus :—

Statement of Work done during the period January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Notices	18
Acreage	306 acres 1 rood 11 perches
Number of final orders published ..	156
Acreage declared Crown ..	9,479 acres 3 roods 37 perches
Acreage disposed of, sold ..	57 acres 5 perches
Amount	Rs. 521·25
Declared private	837 acres 8 perches

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

A full report on the working of this Ordinance will be found in the Appendix.

The District Road Committee has done its best, with the very limited funds at its disposal, to maintain the minor roads in a fair state of efficiency, but their condition leaves much to be desired. The Committee is severely handicapped by inadequate funds, and by the miserably poor quality of the gravel generally found in this district. To add to its difficulties, exceptionally heavy rains in West Giruwa pattu between October and Christmas did a serious amount of damage to roads, bridges, and culverts.

Two hundred cases were instituted against cattle owners for allowing cattle to stray on the roads, the fines imposed amounting to Rs. 1,604. These figures are a great improvement on those of the previous eighteen months, in which 117 prosecutions were entered and fines amounted to Rs. 934·50, and point to the fact that the system referred to in my last report, whereby the headmen are fined Rs. 5 in every properly authenticated case of cattle seen straying on the main roads in their division, and receive a corresponding reward of Rs. 5 for every successful prosecution, is having an excellent effect both in making the headmen realize their responsibilities and in suppressing the nuisance. There is no doubt that cattle are seen on the roads in far fewer numbers than used to be the case, when the people were accustomed to regard the side drains as a village pasture ground.

EXCISE.

The Hambantota District forms a portion of the Southern Excise Circle, which is in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise with headquarters at Colombo. The district is divided into two ranges, with an inspector at Tangalla and Hambantota, under the direct control of an Assistant Superintendent of Excise stationed at Matara

The Matara-Hambantota arrack rent for 1913–14 realized Rs. 122,500 for the period of fifteen months, or Rs. 98,000 for twelve months, as compared with Rs. 93,200 for 1912–13. Consumption in the Hambantota District for 1913–14 was 12,142 gallons, or 9,713 gallons for twelve months, as compared with 8,307 gallons for 1912–13. Although the consumption for 1913–14 shows an advance on that for 1912–13, the number of taverns had been reduced from 18 to 16. These figures are interesting in view of the fact that some people contend that an increase of taverns means increased consumption, and *vice versâ*. There is, however, good reason to think that the apparent increase in consumption does not represent an actual increase, but only an increase in registered as opposed to unregistered or illicit consumption.

The actual revenue realized from the sale of toddy rents for 1913–14 was Rs. 11,959·72, or Rs. 9,567·77 for a period of twelve months, as compared with Rs. 18,250 for 1912–13. The decrease is, I think, explained by the fact that for 1912–13 the toddy rents were sold separately for the first time and the renters were bidding in the dark, while for 1913–14 they were able to gauge more accurately the possibilities of the rents with the previous year's experience to guide them and limited their bids accordingly. It is, however, noteworthy that the consumption fell from 42,559 gallons in 1912–13 to 25,061 gallons for twelve months in 1914–15, but whether the renters had been able to anticipate the fall in consumption it is impossible to say. It must also be borne in mind that too much reliance cannot be placed on the toddy consumption figures. They are based on accounts kept by the tavern keepers, who are mostly illiterate men, and it would also obviously be of advantage to the renters that the sales, and thus their own profits, should appear to be on the low side.

The number of toddy taverns sold for 1913–14 was 29, as against 42 for 1912–13. Twenty-six taverns were opened, but some have subsequently been closed by the renters. The number sanctioned for 1914–15 was reduced to 23.

The revenue derived from foreign liquor licenses during the period 1913–14 amounted to Rs. 1,367·50. The only licenses issued were 4 "tavern," 5 "retail off," and 7 resthouse licenses. This was the first year of issue of foreign liquor licenses under the new Excise System.

The relations between this Department and the Excise Department have been entirely satisfactory. 39 prosecutions were entered for illicit practices, convictions in 30 cases being obtained. There has been no increase in drunkenness. The war has had no apparent effect on the consumption of liquor.

The Advisory Committee for the district under the new system was constituted on October 24, 1913, with the following as members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. H. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar of West Giruwa pattu; Mr. H. Dahanayaka; and Mr. B. T. A. Cassim. The Committee for 1914–15 remains the same, with the exception of Mr. B. T. A. Cassim, who has been succeeded by Mr. A. D. S. Wickramasingha.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There are hospitals at Hambantota, Tangalla, and Tissa, and 17 dispensaries in the district. 1,217 patients were treated in hospitals and 51,930 at the dispensaries.

The new hospital at Tissa, which was opened in the course of the year, is a great boon to this malarial part of the district.

IRRIGATION.

There are four major irrigation works in this district, Walawe right bank, Urubokka-oya, Kirinda-oya left bank, and Kirama-oya. The irrigable area under these works is approximately 26,160 acres. Water-rate due for 1914 amounted to Rs. 15,414·44. The whole of this amount has been recovered, with the exception of Rs. 1,075·17 due on lots for which applications for exemption have been made on the ground that they are unirrigable. Nearly all these lots are under the Walawe right bank scheme, and the large number of applications is due to the issue of a new specification at the beginning of the year.

The major works have been satisfactorily maintained by the Irrigation Department during the period. There was an adequate supply of water under all the schemes.

The crop returns furnished by the headmen for cultivation under the works show a return which varies between 6½- and 9½-fold. There is good reason to believe that these returns are always intentionally minimized by the headmen in the supposed interests of themselves and the cultivators. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer discussed this matter lately with one of the leading landowners in the district, and, under the condition that his name should not be disclosed, he stated that the average yield under Kirinda-oya and Walawe during 1914 was certainly not less than 15- and 18-fold respectively. He further admitted that certain lots under Walawe in which he was interested regularly gave a 30-fold return. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer suggests the following reasons for the falsification of crop returns by the headmen:—

(*a*) That the landowners fear that Government may raise the water-rate under existing schemes, if they know that good returns are obtained.

(*b*) That the headmen, whose remuneration consists of a share of the crop, naturally wish it to be thought that their remuneration is on the low side.

(*c*) That the cultivators think that any admission of prosperity would prejudice the consideration of their applications for extension of water issue after the fixed dates, if their crops have been sown late.

If it is a fact that the returns are designedly minimized, the reasons assigned by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer are no doubt correct; but it would be most difficult to bring it home to the headmen, as no evidence would be forthcoming at a formal inquiry.

A very desirable innovation was the insertion of 19 patent gauge outlets in the Walawe channels in place of the old pipe sluices. By means of these outlets the actual volume of water issued to a tract can be measured, and the cultivator will have to learn that he cannot be allowed to waste water with impunity. He has at present a rooted dislike to keeping his ridges in order, and the result is that a large quantity of water runs to waste. It is to be hoped that these gauges will gradually be introduced under all the schemes.

It is anticipated that the completion of the new Kirinda-oya right bank scheme will take about a couple of years. The work is being delayed owing to difficulty in procuring labour.

The settlement of lands under the proposed Walawe left bank scheme has been almost completed by the Land Settlement Department.

Village Tanks.—The village tanks are in charge of Irrigation Sub-Inspectors stationed at Tangalla and Hambantota. There were 161 tanks on the list on January 1, 1914. Of these, 98 were in process of restoration and 29 were completed during the year. One tank was sluiced. Eighty-four prosecutions were entered for default of labour. The amount of earthwork done was 4,155 cubic yards.

A sum of Rs. 2,058·05 was expended out of the Irrigation Fine Fund on salaries of staff, earthwork, repairs, &c. Out of the Director of Irrigation vote for village works, Rs. 336·27 was spent on cement concrete pipes and Rs. 29 on a wire fence for the pipe factory.

SALT.

The following statement shows the quantity of salt harvested at each lewaya, with the total collections during the years 1912, 1913, 1914 :—

Name of Lewaya.	Total for 1912. Cwt.	lb.	Total for 1913. Cwt.	lb.	Total for 1914. Cwt.	lb.
Maha ..	27,023	24	—		5,624	22
Bundala ..	18,921	50	4,376	79	25,618	42
Palatupana ..	39,676	64	—		85,545	69
Kirinda ..	—		2,447	23	150	72
Malakalapuwa ..	907	108	—		—	
Koholankala ..	3,498	10	—		11,220	74
Godekalapuwa ..	3,552	49	64	18	16,269	76
Total ..	93,579	81	6,888	8	144,429	19

The year's working may be regarded as very fairly successful. The quantities collected at Palatupana and Godekalapuwa constitute a record for these lewayas. The formation at Palatupana was magnificent, and would probably have yielded between 200,000 and 300,000 cwt. had we been able to secure sufficient labour to collect it. The output at Koholankala was fair, but the results at Bundala and the Maha Lewaya were very disappointing, formation being constantly interfered with by rain.

Experimental manufacture on a small scale was continued at Kirinda. The yield was infinitesimal owing to interference by rain and the porous nature of the surface soil. A good formation was, however, obtained in a small pan excavated to a depth of about six inches, and there seems little reason to doubt that the lewaya could be rendered suitable, though at some cost, for the manufacture of salt. But inasmuch as the labour supply is inadequate to cope with the natural formation in other lewayas in a normally good year, it is doubtful whether such expenditure would be justified. The chief point in its favour is its proximity to the Kirinda stores, which means a considerable saving in transport as compared with the other lewayas, but this would probably be offset by the initial expenditure and the increased cost of manufactured over natural salt. The Kirinda lewaya is a small one, and as the cost of salt manufacture varies inversely as the size of the saltern, cost of manufacture at Kirinda would be proportionately high.

The labour force for collection was drawn principally from the West Giruwa pattu and the Matara District. In spite of every effort to increase it, it never rose above 300, whereas in a normally good year 1,000 would not be too many. The labour question is always a difficult one in this district in connection with every branch of industry, and I see little prospect of any improvement.

The total quantity sold during 1914 was 107,420 cwt., as compared with 111,221 cwt. 64 lb. in 1913 and 95,623 cwt. in 1912.

The total quantity removed from lewayas to the Hambantota and Kirinda stores during 1914 was 81,277 cwt. Transport to the Hambantota stores has been discontinued for the current financial year owing to the retrenchment in expenditure rendered necessary by the war, salt being sold direct to purchasers at the Maha, Koholankala, and Bundala lewayas.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The following particulars in regard to the operations of the Forest Department in this district have been supplied to me by the Assistant Conservator, Mr. F. J. S. Turner :—

Demarcation of Forest Areas.—Two blocks of chenas in extent 70 acres were demarcated in Udamattala and Malesnagaluwa villages situated in Magam pattu. No expenditure was incurred by this Department, as the work was done by the villagers on the orders of the Pattu Mudaliyar.

Supply of Timber to Public by Departmental Agency.—Public Works Department, for salt store 9,158·5·1 cubic feet.

Telegraph posts, 52 to the Telegraph Department.

Financial Statement.	Rs.	c.
By sale of rejected timber	96	0
Royalty on timber	575	28
Royalty on firewood	186	0
Royalty on clay, &c.	114	80
Sale of confiscated produce	20	50
Fines and forfeitures	84	77
Other sources	23	65
Total ..	1,101	0
Paper Credit.		
Royalty on timber supplied to Public Departments by Departmental Agency	3,717	91
Timber, &c., issued to Public Departments on permits ..	5,999	87
Value of free grants	557	95

LAND SALES.

2,074 lots were sold by the Settlement Officer and 55 by the Assistant Government Agent. The total acreage sold was 4,127 acres 3 roods 14·93 perches, and the total realized Rs. 98,916·93.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal works completed during the period are :—

New salt stores at Hambantota.
New hospital at Tissamaharama.
Improvements, Hambantota hospital.
Fly-proofing jail, Tangalla.
Improvements to recordroom, District Court, Tangalla.
Improvements to recordroom, Hambantota Kachcheri
Improvements, Circular road, Tangalla.

The principal works in hand are improvements to Hambantota-Tanamalwila, Wirawila-Kirinda, and Liyangahatota roads.

Works required are :—Water supply to Hambantota and Tangalla ; quarters for Government clerks, Hambantota ; permanent anicuts on the Kirama and Urubokka-oyas ; roads for Tissamaharama ; railway to Beliatta and Walasmulla.

THE GAME SANCTUARY AND GAME PROTECTION ORDINANCE, No. 1 OF 1909.

The protection of game was carried out by the sanctuary ranger and watchers, who are under the control of the Assistant Government Agent. There are twelve watchers in all, ten paid by Government and two by the Game Protection Society. Eight Government watchers are stationed in the sanctuary, and the remaining four in the resident sportsmen's reserve.

There has been no rinderpest in the district since January, 1913, and game of all kinds is increasing rapidly. With the object of thinning out the elephants, which are becoming a nuisance, Government has sanctioned a proposal for the issue of ten licenses to shoot elephants in the resident sportsmen's reserve during the current financial year, at a reduced fee of Rs. 20. Only two licenses have been issued up to date. That the privilege has not been more largely availed of is due to the fact that so many planters having left for the war, those left behind are generally too busy to indulge in shooting expeditions.

The question of restoring an abandoned Crown tank in the sanctuary to provide an additional supply of drinking water for the game during the dry season, which I referred to in my last report, has been abandoned, as it was found after a survey that the capacity of the tank, if restored, would be insufficient to serve any practical purpose.

Licenses to shoot 15 rogue elephants were issued during the period.

The prohibition of the sale of the right to collect and export shed horns and of the issue of licenses to capture wild buffalo is still in force.

A statement of prosecutions for the whole district under the Game Protection Ordinance (No. 1 of 1909) is annexed :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Number of prosecutions	29 ..	37
Number of convictions	25 ..	25

Hambantota, February 26, 1915.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, HAMBANTOTA, FOR 1914.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; the District Engineer (*ex officio*) ; Mr. O. W. Henman, European Member, until March, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Brown ; Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Burgher Member ; Mr. H. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, Native Member.

There has been no change in the staff during the period.

The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	110,547	—	—	110,547	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	23,694	—	—	23,229	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	21,035		88·77	21,404		92·14
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	246		1·04	280		1·20
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		21,281	89·81		21,684	93·34
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	872		3·68	559		2·41
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	514		2·17	639		2·75
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	69		·27	28		·12
(*h*) Fined	7		·03	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	10		·04	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	941		3·97	319		1·37
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		2,413	10·18		1,545	6·65
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for 1914 :—

		Amount. Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Balance on January 1, 1914		1,092 20
Commutation realized in money		32,950 50
Toll grant on minor roads		223 10
Government contribution in aid of minor works		4,615 0
Miscellaneous receipts		376 85
Total		39,257 74
EXPENDITURE.		
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses		8,617 25
Amount expended on minor works		21,000 6
Establishment and commission to division officers :—		
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 212 38	
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	4,214 42	
(*c*) Commission to division officers	2,876 20	
		7,303 0
Miscellaneous charges		1,445 28
Balance on December 31, 1914		892 15
Total		39,257 74

A statement showing the expenditure on roads and bridges during 1914 is annexed :—

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.
West Giruwa Pattu.		
Beliatta-Katuwana	19	3,791 21
Beliatta-Getamana	5½	518 30
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	8½	2,901 25
Ranna-Wiraketiya	10	523 75
Walasmulla-Wiraketiya	4½	2,622 20
Dammulla-Wiraketiya	6½	2,377 27
Talahaganwaduwa-Miella	2	344 60
		13,078 58
East Giruwa Pattu.		
Hatagala-Katuwana	23	1,401 82
Ambalantota-Nonagama	3	274 22
		1,676 4
Magam Pattu.		
Ambalantota-Wanduruppa	1½	188 37
Ambalantota-Koggalla	8	327 50
Sitrakala-Koggalla	5	181 50
Maha Lewaya-Gonnoruwa	8	266 0
Gonnoruwa-Migahajandura	11	271 0
Migahajandura-Koggalla	15	195 25
Tissa bund road	1	114 0
		1,543 62
Upkeep of bridges and culverts		3,600 96

The following Government grants were allowed :—

Road.	1913-14. Rs.	1914-15. Rs.
Tangalla-Wiraketiya	2,500	—
Tissa roads	500	—
West Giruwa pattu roads	—	3,000

The following special works were completed during the year :—

(1) Rebuilding a 6-ft. span bridge on the 1st mile on the Beliatta-Katuwana road.
(2) Rebuilding with proper foundation 32-ft. span bridge on the 7th mile on the above r
(3) Rebuilding a wooden pile bridge on the 17th mile on the above road.
(4) The whole of the Walasmulla-Wiraketiya road, 4½ miles in length, was reconstructed drains, reducing sides, and barreling and forming the road.

The resthouses in the district were maintained in good order.

E. T. MILLINGTO
Chai

Hambantota, February 26, 1915.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

Area of the Northern Province, 3,369¾ square miles.
Area of the Jaffna District, 998¾ square miles.
Population of the Northern Province, 369,651 (Census of 1911).
Population of the Jaffna District, 326,510 (Census of 1911).

I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. C. S. Vaughan was Government Agent of the Province till February 19, 1914, when he was relieved by Mr. C. R. Cumberland, who continued in office till September 22, 1914, when Mr. R. A. G. Festing was appointed to act as Government Agent till the end of the year.

Mr. W. K. H. Campbell was Police Magistrate, Jaffna and Kayts, till May 5, 1914, when Mr. C. W. Bickmore was appointed Police Magistrate. He in turn was succeeded by Mr. N. E. Ernst on November 16, 1914.

Mr. C. H. Jones was Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, till June, 1914, when Mr. G. F. Forrest was appointed. He in turn was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Brown on December 12, 1914.

Mr. M. S. Pinto was District Judge, Jaffna, till May, 1914. He was succeeded by Mr. C. V. Brayne, who was again succeeded by the late Mr. J. O'K. Murty. On his death, Mr. H. O. Fox, the present holder, was appointed District Judge on October 24, 1914.

Mr. M. Prasad was Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, till August, 1914, when he was relieved by Mr. N. Izat, the present holder.

Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett was appointed Extra Office Assistant, Jaffna Kachcheri, on August 18, 1914, and as Office Assistant on November 16, 1914, relieving Mr. N. E. Ernst, who was appointed Police Magistrate, Jaffna.

Mr. N. E. Ernst was appointed Additional Assistant Collector of Customs with effect from November 30, 1914.

Mr. W. O. Stevens was attached to the Jaffna Kachcheri on December 29, 1914.

2. The following changes occurred among the Chief Headmen :—

Mr. V. Valupillai, Maniagar of Karachchi, died in May, and was succeeded by Mr. V. Chelliah.

Mr. T. Sadasivam, Maniagar of Punakari-Tunukkai, died in November, and was succeeded by Mr. P. Rajagopal, son of a former Maniagar of Punakari.

Mr. I. Tillainatar, Maniagar of Valikamam West, retired at the end of December, and was succeeded by Mr. J. N. Sandrasagara, Maniagar and President of Village Tribunals, Delft.

Mr. C. K. Arumugam, Maniagar of Jaffna, died in December.

Mr. C. Muttukumarasuriar, Maniagar of Vadamaradchi West, retired at the end of December, and died soon after.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

3. The total revenue credited at the Jaffna Kachcheri for fifteen months July, 1913, to September, 1914, was Rs. 1,450,431·44, as compared with Rs. 1,282,722·09 for the fifteen months from July, 1912, to September, 1913. The corresponding figures for the whole Province were Rs. 1,680,010·06 and Rs. 1,476,682·49. The only items calling for remark are :—

Increases.—(1) Kerosine Oil, Rs. 3,653·10, due to increased quantity of oil imported.
(2) Arrack and Toddy, Rs. 233,429·04, due to higher prices fetched by the rents.
(3) Stamp Revenue, Rs. 15,154·30, due to crediting locally stamp duty in testamentary cases.
(4) Fines (Departmental), Rs. 2,252·16, due to compositions in excise cases.
(5) Police Rates, Rs. 2,587·73, due to increased assessment.
(6) Forest Department Revenue, Rs. 8,568·62, due to increased sale of forest produce.

Decreases.—(1) Grain, Rs. 8,181·66, due to reduced imports.
(2) Cotton Manufacture, Rs. 4,287·56, due to reduced imports.
(3) Warehouse Rent, Rs. 1,565·63, due to reduced imports.
(4) Salt, Rs. 69,658·25, due to less sale at Tondaimannar.
(5) Licenses (Sundries), Rs. 1,969·95, due to fees for foreign liquor licenses being recovered in stamps instead of cash.
(6) Fines and Forfeitures, Rs. 7,138·23, due to decrease in Court fines.
(7) Land Sales, Rs. 6,419·15, due to less extent of land sold.

4. The expenditure brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri was Rs. 690,836·41 for fifteen months from July, 1913, to September, 1914, as compared with Rs. 645,359·26 for fifteen months from July, 1912, to September, 1913. As much of the strictly district revenue and expenditure is brought to account elsewhere than in Jaffna, no profitable comparisons can be made between the revenue and expenditure of the district, or any statement given of the total contributions of the inhabitants to the revenue of the Colony.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY, HEALTH, AND CONNECTED SUBJECTS.

5. The chief agricultural industries of the district are the cultivation of paddy, the palmyra palm, coconuts, dry grain, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, and manioca.

6. *Paddy.*—This is the chief food product. Only one crop is raised in the year, from October to March. About 576,000 bushels were reaped from an area of about 44,000 acres. This quantity was supplemented by 607,128 cwt. of paddy and 212,450 cwt. of rice imported from South India, Burma, and Batticaloa.

7. All the available land in the peninsula suitable for paddy is under cultivation. An extension of this cultivation on the mainland in the Karachchi division is expected on the completion of the work on the Iranamadu tank and its connected channels.

8. Prices remained fairly normal even after the outbreak of the war.

9. *Palmyra.*—This palm is grown thickly in almost every part of the district. Its products are numerous, a use being found for every part of the tree. There is considerable export of palmyra timber to South India. It is used chiefly for roofing purposes.

10. *Coconuts.*—The estimated area under coconuts is about 19,000 acres, and the cultivation is extending. A large export trade in copra is carried on. This trade was adversely affected to a serious extent by the outbreak of war, but has now practically recovered.

11. *Dry Grain.*—About ten varieties of fine grain are grown on paddy and tobacco lands after those crops have been reaped. These supply the wants of the poorer cultivators. Three varieties of gram are also grown, but large quantities are also imported from South India.

12. *Fruit and Vegetables.*—These are widely grown, but large quantities of curry stuffs are imported from South India. The war caused an increase in prices.

13. *Tobacco.*—This is the most remunerative crop of the cultivator, and covers over 6,000 acres. Two varieties are grown, one for smoking and the other for chewing. The smoking tobacco crop was good and prices normal. The chewing tobacco is grown entirely for the Travancore market, and its cultivation has received a check owing to the restriction of its import into Travancore to 5,745 candies (a candy equals 600 lb.) per annum. The smoking tobacco is unsuitable for the European market, and is all consumed in Ceylon. With a view to produce a leaf which can be placed upon the markets outside the Colony a Government experimental garden was started during the year under the direction of Mr. B. Scherffius, an experienced American tobacco grower, who has planted a large number of varieties in order to determine which are best suited to the Jaffna soil and climate, and also to demonstrate to the local growers better methods of cultivation and curing. So far as the experiment has proceeded the results are encouraging.

14. *Manioca (Cassava).*—This is a food product grown only for local consumption. No attempt has, so far, been made to manufacture tapioca.

15. *Health of People.*—There was no epidemic of serious disease, but the annual "fever season" towards the close and at the beginning of the year claimed many victims. There are no indications, notwithstanding free quinine and increased medical attention, that the severity of the annual outbreak has in any way decreased.

16. The district is well supplied with Government hospitals and dispensaries, whose work is supplemented by private practitioners and by four medical mission institutions, which do much good among the people.

The following return shows the work done by these latter :—

	1913.			1914.		
	No. of Persons.	No. of Visits.	No. of In-patients.	No. of Persons.	No. of Visits.	No. of In-patients.
McLeod Hospital, Inuvil	4,086	7,660	2,034	4,993	9,019	2,590
Green Hospital, Manippai	2,334	3,200	781	2,293	3,484	611
Karaitivu Dispensary	467	556	23	583	642	—
Puttur Outdoor Dispensary—Jevon's Dispensary for Women and Children ..	755	1,061	—	1,389	3,836	—

17. *Health of Cattle.*—This was normal. There were no epidemics of serious disease.

18. *Fisheries.*—This industry gives employment to a large number of people. Considerable quantities are sent to other parts of the Island, and prices show no tendency to drop. The fishing of chanks and bêche-de-mer is also a fairly important industry. The catch is all exported. The following are the figures :—

	1913.			1914.		
			Value. Rs. c.			Value. Rs. c.
Bêche-de-mer ..	Cwt.	609	30,960 0	Cwt.	341	10,630 0
			Duty paid. Rs. c.			Duty paid. Rs. c.
Live chanks ..	No.	1,545,075	3,090 15	No.	1,097,825	2,195 65
Dead chanks ..	No.	283,000	566 0	No.	770,980	1,541 96

19. *Land.*—The demand for land is not large, but shows signs of increasing. Such demand as exists is principally for coconut planting. The people profess to be eager to buy the land that will be rendered irrigable by the approaching completion of the Iranamadu tank in the Karachchi division, and it is intended to bring forward a large block of this land for sale in 1915.

20. The total extent of Crown land sold in the Jaffna District during the year was 534 acres 16 perches, of which 428 acres 2 roods 28 perches were sold by public auction and realized an average price of Rs. 61·02 per acre, the maximum price being Rs. 3,576 per acre in respect of a lot of 12 perches on the Point Pedro seashore, suitable for a building site. The remainder was disposed of by grant of certificates of quiet possession and settlements under G. O. 812 (i.).

21. On the whole the year 1914 was a good one for the people, and their general condition continues to be prosperous.

IV.—EDUCATION.

22. The Rural Schools Ordinance is in force in the Mannar District, and the Mullaitivu District was brought under its operation during the year. It has not been introduced in the Jaffna District, as the majority of the school managers were not in favour of its introduction. Schools are established and managed by the various religious organizations—Roman Catholic, American Mission, Church Missionary

Society, Wesleyan Mission, and Hindu. In many cases there is overlapping of endeavour, resulting in unsatisfactory school buildings, poor equipment, insufficiently trained teaching staff, and poor attendance. On the whole, however, the district is fairly well supplied with schools, and the leading schools of the several organizations approach a good standard of efficiency.

V.—CRIME AND POLICE.

23. (1) Crime for the year 1914 shows a slight decrease as compared with the year 1913.

(2) As regards homicides, however, 15 cases were reported, as compared with 4 in 1913, but the majority of these were not murders, and were dealt with as cases of hurt.

(3) The most notable murder of the year occurred in February, when a police constable was stabbed to death within a mile of the Jaffna police station. The murderer was sentenced to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) Other cases of crime call for no special comment, and the figures show very little variation in offences against the person and offences against property compared with those of previous years.

(5) Caste questions are the cause of many cases of crime, and the following caste quarrels led to offences being committed during the year:—(i.) Vellalas and Carpenters at Pandatarippu; (ii.) Vellalas and Goldsmiths at Tanakarakurichchi; (iii.) Vellalas and Pallas at Kerudavil; (iv.) Thimilas and Mukkuvas at Navanturai; (v.) Vellalas and Pallas and Nalavas at Varany.

These quarrels usually arise as a result of the lower castes attempting to do some act which the Vellalas consider their peculiar privilege.

24. The general conduct of the headmen with regard to crime has been good, though there is still an inclination to delay the despatch of crime reports. There has also been a general neglect to enforce Ordinance No. 5 of 1913 dealing with lights on vehicles. Fortunately there is not much night traffic in outstations. Headmen were offered half fines in all convictions secured under this Ordinance, but the result has not been satisfactory.

25. The co-operation of the police with the headmen has been on the whole good, and in this connection I would refer to the work done by the Maniagar of Tenmaradchi, whose reports on cases and general interest in crime have been excellent.

VI.—QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

26. Detailed reports are appended on the working of the Local Board of Jaffna, the Sanitary Board, and the Provincial and District Road Committees. The only Village Tribunal in the Jaffna District is that of Delft island, of which the Maniagar is President. A statement of the work done in 1914 is annexed:—

	Civil.	Criminal.
Number of cases pending on January 1	—	1
Number of cases instituted	277	269
Number of cases decided	254	230
Number of cases amicably settled	17	39
Number of cases pending on December 31, 1914	6	1
Number of appeals to Government Agent	3	5
Number of appeals affirmed	3	5
Number of appeals set aside	—	

VII.—EXCISE.

27. *Arrack.*—For 1914–15 the number of taverns was 24, as compared with 23 in 1913–14 and 35 in 1912–13, while the figures of consumption were 38,512 gallons in 1912, 38,371 gallons in 1913, and 35,971 gallons in 1914. It will be seen that the large reduction in the number of the taverns in 1913 had practically no effect on consumption, and the increase of one in 1914 was accompanied by a decrease of 2,400 gallons. This decrease is probably due to the higher retail selling price and partly to the war.

The arrack rent for the twelve months 1914–15 fetched Rs. 161,565, as compared with Rs. 226,960 for the fifteen months 1913–14.

28. *Toddy.*—The number of taverns in 1914 remained unaltered, viz., 113. The consumption as shown by the tavern books was 891,186 gallons, as compared with 991,302 gallons in 1913. The toddy rent for the twelve months 1914–15 fetched Rs. 232,800, as compared with Rs. 264,364 for fifteen months 1913–14.

29. *Foreign Liquor.*—The number of licenses issued remained practically unaltered, there being an increase of one resthouse license and a decrease of one license for the sale of rectified spirits.

30. *Control.*—The Excise staff have done good work. They have done their best to check illicit sales and distillation, and their efforts have been successful to a large extent as regards arrack. They have not been quite so successful as regards toddy; still, illicit drawing and sale of toddy have been greatly reduced by the vigilance shown by them, and by the deterrent punishment meted out to the offenders in the Courts. There is a general consensus of opinion among the Chief Headmen that the introduction of the new system has had a distinct influence for good throughout the district.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

31. The only major work in the Jaffna District is the Karachchi irrigation scheme, the construction of which was begun in 1902 and still continues. It is expected to be finally completed in 1916.

The principal items of work carried out in 1914 were:—

(*a*) The excavation of the western spill, and transportation of the excavated material to the main bund;

(*b*) The excavation of clay and its transport and deposit in the puddle trench and wall of the bund;

(*c*) The excavation of the foundation of the western sluice.

(*d*) The placing of concrete in the foundation of the western sluice.

(*e*) The quarrying of rubble and breaking of metal for the concrete work.

32. The setting out of the distribution channels is in progress, and about one-third of the channels have been traced and set out.

33. The land reserved for the bunds, roads, sidings, &c., has been blocked and demarcated.

34. The temporary jail at Mankulam, where the prisoners were employed in breaking metal for the works, was closed in June. The labour force was sufficient.

35. It is hoped to begin the sale of the irrigable land under the tank in 1915. A block of 1,000 acres has been surveyed in 20-acre lots, and is now ready. The conditions governing payment of purchase money and of irrigation rates have been practically decided.

There are only eight village tanks in the Jaffna District, all situated in the Tunukkai division. They are in charge of the Irrigation Inspector of the Mannar District. One has been completed, and the others are in process of restoration. The number of days' labour called out in 1914 was 3,014. Of this, 2,121 days' labour was done, leaving 893 in default.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

36. The special repairs to the Dutch Church in the Jaffna Fort, sanctioned in September, 1913, were nearing completion at the end of the year. They should ensure a new lease of life to this historic monument.

37. The following new works were in progress during the year :—

Bungalow for Sub-Inspector of Police, and Police Office, Jaffna.
Post Office, Jaffna Kachcheri.
Dispensary and Quarters, Chempianpattu.
Circuit Bungalow, Murungan.
Lighthouse at Kovilam point.

The hospital wards at Adampan, Mannar, Vavuniya, and Mullaittivu were mosquito-proofed. Work was continued on the new roads Paranthan-Karachchi, Pandisuddan-Kandavalai, Talladi-Pappamoddai, and Puliyadi Irakkam-Madhu, as also on the causeway at Punarin. The reconstruction of the Kallar bridge was in progress. Repairs to flood damages to road bridge at Elephant Pass, Mannar town water supply, and water supply to Mannar Fort were completed. The ferry at Pannai was completed and equipped with a pontoon boat. Work was continued with prison labour on the Karaiur reclamation. Eleven acres have now been completed, but the work will continue to give employment to the convicts for many years to come. The rate of progress is about three acres a year.

X.—SALT.

38 The Chiviyateru salt pans yielded 27,739 cwt. of manufactured salt in 1914, as compared with 14,888 cwt. in 1913, when manufacture was restricted on account of want of storage accommodation.

39. The Karanavai and Vellaparavai lewayas produced 63,332 cwt. of naturally formed salt, as compared with 24,254 cwt. in 1913, when the weather was at first unfavourable. A collection of natural salt amounting to 3,403 cwt. was made at Mattalan in the Mullaittivu District, and sold on the spot.

40. Improvements were effected to the roads at the Jaffna and Tondaimannar salt stores.

XI.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

41. The work of the Forest Department consists mainly in the supply of sleepers and firewood to the Railway Department, satin and palu logs to the Public Works Department, palu logs and posts, common round timber, and firewood to the Jaffna Depôt. No satinwood was sent to the Central Timber Depôt in Colombo during the year. The principal figures are :—

2,265 broad gauge, 14,074 narrow gauge sleepers, and 14,138 cubic yards of firewood supplied to the Railway.
9,345 cubic feet of palu and satinwood to the Public Works Department.
53 tons firewood and 200 barge poles and broom handles to the Prison Department.

The supplies to the Jaffna Depôt consisted of :—

218 palu logs = 4,808 cubic feet.
173 palu posts.
7,420 common round timber.
4,698 tons firewood.

42. Important administrative work has been done by the demarcation of forests which it is proposed to reserve. In all 20 proposed reserves were demarcated by opening 12,685 chains of lines 10 feet wide at an expenditure of Rs. 7,807, including cost of 1,638 concrete boundary stones. Mr. A. J. Kilmartin was in charge of the division till July 10, when he was relieved by Mr. J. D. Sargent.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The opening of the Indo-Ceylon railway connection *vid* Talaimannar-Dhanuskodi on February 24, 1914, was an event of special interest to the Northern Province, which has always maintained somewhat close relations with South India. One result of the connection was the running of a through night mail from Colombo to Jaffna in addition to the ordinary day train. This enables a day's business in Colombo, which previously required two nights and three days, to be done with much greater comfort during an absence from Jaffna of two nights and one day.

44. The outbreak of the war in August, while causing at first a certain amount of alarm and anxiety, was soon accepted philosophically, and entailed practically no disturbance of the normal life of the people.

45. A company called the Ceylon Sugar Refineries Company, Limited, organized for the purpose of extracting sugar from palmyra toddy, started factory building operations near Point Pedro. These operations have been delayed owing to the loss of the machinery, which was on board one of the vessels sunk by the "Emden."

46. The rainfall at Jaffna totalled 57·79 inches in 78 days, as compared with 67·34 inches in 66 days in 1913.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
March 28, 1915.

B. HORSBURGH,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD FOR 1914.

THE revenue for 1914 was Rs. 40,200, compared with Rs. 34,100 in 1913. The expenditure for 1914 was Rs. 35,200, as against Rs. 31,400 in 1913. Details of revenue and expenditure for 1913 and 1914 are given in the following statement :—

REVENUE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	10,015 26		12,291 71	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	13,518 0		13,069 50	
Other	852 28		904 99	
		24,385 54		26,266 20
Licenses :—				
Liquor	1,678 18		4,597 27	
Opium	188 45		150 76	
Carts	2,498 0		2,688 50	
Other	1,806 75		2,197 75	
		6,171 38		9,634 28
Rents :—				
Markets	2,071 50		1,948 50	
Other	583 0		579 45	
		2,654 50		2,527 95
Fines	—	0 37	—	245 62
Miscellaneous :—				
Conservancy	605 0		908 0	
Vehicles plates	111 0		158 0	
Other	149 58		473 85	
		865 58		1,539 85
		34,077 37		40,213 90
Refunds	—	68 50	—	550 0
		34,145 87		40,763 90
Balance on December 31	—	3,026 12	—	5,710 59
Total	—	37,171 99		46,474 49

EXPENDITURE.				
Administration :—				
Establishment	4,404 93		4,860 9	
Office contingencies	436 58		490 85	
Cost of audit	175 17		178 10	
Revenue services	1,192 74		2,093 84	
		6,209 42		7,622 88
Sanitation :—				
Conservancy	2,902 30		4,629 38	
Receptacles	618 14		651 30	
Scavenging	2,934 8		3,972 43	
Public wells	131 40		192 19	
Infectious diseases	507 56		438 21	
Contingencies	131 77		161 34	
		7,225 25		10,044 85
Lighting	—	1,633 14	—	2,346 13
Police	—	479 40	—	622 53
Public works :—				
Maintenance—				
Upkeep	10,001 67		8,587 22	
Improvements	461 84		1,432 75	
Tools	468 56		—	
		10,932 7		10,019 97
New works	—	4,264 67	—	4,001 51
Miscellaneous	—	717 45	—	573 66
		31,461 40	—	35,231 53
Advances	—	—	—	637 50
		31,461 40		35,869 3
Balance on December 31	—	5,710 59	—	10,605 46
Total	—	37,171 99		46,474 49

2. *Revenue.*—Under "Property Rates" the increase is due to arrears of 1913 having been collected in 1914.

Under "Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections" the decrease is due to a number of persons whose names did not appear in the division officers' lists having paid their tax beyond Local Board limits.

Under "Liquor Licenses" the increase is due to foreign liquor licenses.
Under "Fines" the increase is due to a larger number of prosecutions.
Under "Conservancy" the increase is due to arrears of 1913 having been recovered in 1914.
Under "Miscellaneous: Other" the increase is due chiefly to sale of trees on Local Board lands.

3. *Expenditure.*—Under "Establishment" the increase is due to the employment of an additional Sanitary Inspector.

Under "Revenue Services" the increase is due to part of the commission for 1913 having been paid in 1914.

Under "Conservancy" the increase is due to an additional night soil cart and to the working of the latrines.

Under "Scavenging" the increase is chiefly due to an additional scavenging party.

Under "Lighting" the increase is due to the addition of ten new lamps.

Under "Police" the increase is due chiefly to a higher rate being paid for seizing stray dogs. During 1914 1,253 dogs were seized, of which 1,203 were destroyed.

Under the head "Public Works: Improvements" pumps were fitted to the esplanade well and the Cathedral well. The new works include drains in Karaiyur, dog pound, and fixing up of street names.

4. The administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is shown in the following statement:—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	40,424	—	—	40,424	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	10,245	—	—	9,653	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	8,573		83·68	8,329		86·28
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	142		1·39	150		1·55
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		8,715	85·07		8,479	87·83
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	248		2·42	173		1·79
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	744		7·26	630		6·53
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	135		1·32	115		1·19
(*h*) Fined	23		0·22	12		0·12
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	380		3·71	244		2·53
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		1,530	14·93		1,174	12·16
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. *Public Health.*—There were no cases of serious epidemic diseases such as cholera or smallpox. Measures were adopted to prevent the introduction of the plague.

Births and Deaths.

	1913.	1914.
Births	1,361 ..	1,181
Deaths	1,494 ..	2,069
Birth-rate	32·3 ..	29·2
Death-rate	35·5 ..	51·2

6. During the year the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector was sanctioned, and the services of a trained Inspector were secured.

7. Mr. C. S. Vaughan was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. C. R. Cumberland, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. R. A. G. Festing. Mr. A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Caldicott. The other members of the Board were Dr. W. W. Margenout, Provincial Surgeon; Mr. A. Cathiravelu; Mr. S. Katiresu; and Mr. S. Kandayya.

8. There were twelve meetings of the Board during the year.

Local Board Office,
Jaffna, April 10, 1915.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1914.

THE Board consists of the following members:—The Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, Mr. T. C. Changarappillai, and Mr. M. S. Ramalingam.

2. The towns under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892," are Point Pedro, Valvedditturai, and Kayts.

3. The revenue and expenditure of each town for 1914 are attached :—

Point Pedro.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ..	—	1,199 32	Cost of administration ..	830 80	
Taxes	2,754 72		Sanitation	1,440 26	
Licenses	597 60		Lighting	202 90	
Rent	924 34		Public works ..	755 4	
Miscellaneous ..	12 15		Miscellaneous ..	28 51	
		4,288 81			3,257 51
			Balance on December 31 ..	—	2,230 62
Total ..		5,488 13	Total ..		5,488 13

Valvedditturai.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ..	—	57 19	Cost of administration ..	599 87	
Taxes	1,760 68		Sanitation	922 50	
Licenses	339 60		Lighting	95 43	
Rent	176 1		Miscellaneous ..	21 70	
		2,276 29			1,639 50
			Balance on December 31 ..	—	693 98
Total ..		2,333 48	Total ..		2,333 48

Kayts.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1 ..	—	52 75	Cost of administration ..	515 9	
Taxes	1,249 64		Sanitation	596 30	
Licenses	325 35		Lighting	88 12	
Rent	345 18		Public works ..	211 80	
Miscellaneous ..	4 0		Miscellaneous ..	38 10	
		1,924 17			1,449 41
			Balance on December 31 ..	—	527 51
Total ..		1,976 92	Total ..		1,976 92

4. Inquiries were made as to whether it would be possible to drain the portions of the town of Valvedditturai which become submerged each year with the advent of the north-east monsoon, and it was found that unfortunately it was beyond the means of the Board to devise any practical scheme. No relief can be obtained without acquisition of land, which would be very costly.

5. The question of bringing Vaddukkoddai, Kankesanturai, and Chavakachcheri under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892," was discussed at length, and it was resolved that these villages be not brought under the above Ordinance. The necessary funds for expenditure cannot be obtained.

6. A set of regulations under section 9 E (2) of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892," has been framed, and is under consideration.

7. The three small towns are kept in a fair sanitary condition.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

March 28, 1915.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE, 1914.

AT the commencement of the year the Provincial Road Committee consisted of the following members :—Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Government Agent ; Mr. A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. J. J. Patterson ; Mr. T. M. Tampoe ; Mr. M. S. Ramalingam ; Mr. J. Cherubim ; and Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, J.P. During the year there were several changes in the composition of the Committee. Mr. Vaughan was transferred to Kandy, and Mr. C. R. Cumberland succeeded him in February, 1914. In September Mr. Cumberland was transferred to Kurunegala, and he was succeeded by Mr. R. A. G. Festing.

In March Mr. A. E. Caldicott, Provincial Engineer, was appointed as Official Member in place of Mr. Carson, who left the Province on leave. In June Mr. J. J. Patterson resigned, as he was leaving the Island temporarily, and Mr. J. M. Hensman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In August Mr. T. M. Tampoe, who had served the Committee for nearly 25 years, resigned owing to ill-health. His resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. A. E. Geddes was appointed a member of the Committee temporarily.

Mr. R. H. Leembruggen resigned in October, and no successor was appointed.

At the end of the year the Committee was composed of the following members :—Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Government Agent ; Mr. A. E. Caldicott, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. J. M. Hensman ; Mr. A. E. Geddes ; Mr. M. S. Ramalingam ; and Mr. J. Cherubim.

2. Nine meetings of the Provincial Committee were held during the year. A difficulty arose over the appointment of a Superintendent of Minor Works by the District Road Committee, Jaffna; the propriety under the Ordinance of the District Committee's making an appointment of this nature was questioned by the Provincial Committee, and it was finally decided on reference to Government that the Provincial Committee alone had the power to make all appointments, except those of division officers, which rested with the District Committee.

3. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order. The madam at Pallai was re-opened as a resthouse in June, 1914. A large stock of cutlery was purchased from England during the year, bearing the initials "P.R.C.N.P." on each article, for use in the resthouses.

4. The following statement shows receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Committee:—

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914	—	2,310 94
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation on principal roads, resthouses, &c.:—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	40,027 25	
(*b*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	631 66	
		40,658 91
Resthouse collections:—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	2,010 93	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	410 16	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	614 23	
		3,035 32
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment:—		
(*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee ..	1,342 0	
(*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee ..	—	
(*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee ..	—	
		1,342 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	577 35
Total ..		47,924 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of—		
(*a*) Principal roads	32,027 25	
(*b*) Resthouses	8,000 0	
		40,027 25
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	—	3,340 11
Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	—	1,342 68
Government grant in aid of minor works expended on Mankulam-Tunnukkai road	—	412 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	242 57
Balance on December 31, 1914	—	2,559 91
Total ..		47,924 52

5. *Encroachments.*—The following is a list of encroachments removed during the year. It includes removal of encroachments on principal thoroughfares also; though it was intended by Amendment Ordinance No. 23 of 1910 to empower Provincial Engineers to deal with encroachments on Public Works Department roads, it has been found difficult to do so without a provision in the Ordinance empowering the Provincial Engineer to demand production of deeds in the first instance.

(1) Encroachments on a lane leading from Chunnakam-Kantarodai road to the fields in Chunnakam.
(2) Obstruction of a lane and water-course at Anaikkoddai.
(3) Encroachments on Malisantai-Uduppiddi road.
(4) Encroachments on Point Pedro-Punnalai road at the 7½ milepost at Tondaimannar in Vadamaradchi West.
(5) Encroachments on old Dutch road leading from Uduppiddi to Tondaimannar.
(6) Encroachments at Kankesanturai on Public Works Department road.
(7) Encroachments by M. A. Thampoe and others on Public Works Department road at Manippai.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

March 28, 1915.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

THE District Road Committee of Jaffna consisted of the following members at the beginning of the year:—The Government Agent; and Messrs. W. Black, District Engineer; S. Katiresu; A. Cathiravelu; A. Sapapathy; and C. M. Sinnyah, Mudaliyar. There were frequent changes among the Official Members of the Committee during the year. In February Mr. Vaughan, Chairman, left the district for Kandy, and was succeeded by Mr. Cumberland; in June Mr. Black, District Engineer, was transferred from the district, and Mr. J. D. Hawkes, Acting District Engineer, was appointed to succeed, and in August Mr. Hawkes was replaced by Mr. D. K. McMinn, District Engineer. In September Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Government Agent, became Chairman, and continued in office till the end of the year. Seven meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

2. The following comparative statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913–14 :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	277,855	—	—	277,855	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	64,599	—	—	64,246	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	57,085		88·37	58,025		90·31
(b) Paying double commutation	246		·38	359		·56
(c) Labouring six days	803		1·24	790		1·23
(d) Labouring twelve days	37		·06	30		·05
4. Total discharged obligation		58,171	90·05		59,204	92·15
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,489		3·85	1,167		1·82
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	2,179		3·37	2,296		3·57
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	226		·35	200		·31
(h) Fined	12		·02	14		·02
(i) Imprisoned	2		·01	1		·01
(j) Left local area	1,520		2·35	1,364		2·12
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		6,428	9·95		5,042	7·85
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statement :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1914	26,117	4
Commutation realized in money	88,131	0
Commutation realized in labour	1,264	50
Miscellaneous receipts	120	46
Total ..	115,633	0

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	40,027	25
Amount expended on minor works	24,303	3
Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	1,342	0
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,043	92
Commission to division officers	6,587	9
Miscellaneous charges	2,407	57
Balance on December 31, 1914	34,922	14
Total ..	115,633	0

4. *Minor Works.*—The expenditure on the maintenance of minor roads during the year amounted to Rs. 16,214·50. On special works undertaken during the year an expenditure of Rs. 6,824·03 was incurred. The following is a list of works so undertaken :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Maviddapuram-Keerimalai road	107	0
2.	Improvements to Kopai South road	123	0
3.	Kaitadi road	295	96
4.	Tondaimannar-Uduppiddi road	2,088	10
5.	Navali road	440	0
6.	Improvements to Punnalaikkadduvan road	565	0
7.	Kaluthaipiddi road	138	84
8.	Kiravattai lane	396	0
9.	Extension of Suruvil-Kayts road	279	50
10.	Chavakachcheri-Nunavil road	578	73
11.	Repairs to bridges on Kankesanturai cross roads ..	682	50
12.	Alvai-Thunnalai to Karnavai-Thunnalai road	731	25
13.	Mavelli-Periaturai road	85	14
14.	Upkeep of lanes	165	20
15.	Wells on roadsides	147	81
	Total ..	6,824	3

5. *Transfer of Roads.*—Owing to growing importance and increasing traffic, the District Committee applied to Government for the transfer of the twelve miles of Chankanai-Vallai road to the Public Works Department. The application was entertained by Government, and the road was handed over to the Public Works Department in September, 1914.

6. *Staff.*—Mr. P. Sithamparapillai was appointed Superintendent of Minor Works. There was no other change in the composition of the staff.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

March 28, 1915.

12(1)15

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1914.

Area, 943¼ square miles; Population (1911), 25,601.

I.—ADMINISTRATION CHANGES.

AT the end of May Mr. C. H. Jones, who went to England on leave, was succeeded by Mr. G. F. Forrest as Assistant Government Agent. On December 12 the latter was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Brown on his return from long leave.

2. There were a few minor changes in the Kachcheri staff.

3. Mr. V. Vraspillai retired from the District Adigarship of Musali at the end of March, after a period of 43 years' service. His successor was Mr. P. Lawrencepillai, Udaiyar of Nanaddan West. The Police Vidane of Nanaddan was appointed Udaiyar of Nanaddan West from June. It is worthy of mention here that Mr. Vraspillai was granted the title of Mudaliyar on June 3.

4. Dr. Ratnam assumed duties in August as Medical Officer, Mannar, relieving Dr. K. K. Jacob, who went to Talaimannar Port in succession to Dr. S. T. Gunasekera.

II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

5. The chief event of the year was undoubtedly the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway in February. So much has been written elsewhere about this matter that it would be superfluous to do more than make bare mention of it here.

It would appear that this route is becoming increasingly popular with all classes of passengers, and when the war was responsible for the interruption of transport of rice from India to Ceylon by sea this new railway proved to be of immense service to the Island.

6. Empire Day was celebrated on May 25 with characteristic zest. The children attending the celebration in Mannar were from schools within a convenient distance. Other schools were provided with funds for separate celebrations of their own.

7. A water supply was inaugurated in August in Mannar town, and has proved a great success. It is needless to say what a great boon this will be to the residents of the town.

8. The Madhu festival took place on July 2, and attracted a large number of pilgrims, estimated at about 40,000. The crowd was, as usual, extremely orderly, and only one offence—a case of theft—was reported. The new road from Puliyadi Irakkam was used by the majority of pilgrims, and consequently it had to stand the strain of immense traffic for a few days. It remains to be seen whether this road will not have to be metalled in order to cope adequately with this traffic, which is exceedingly heavy, even though it only lasts a short time.

9. A few villages of the North-Central Province were transferred to this district during 1914 at the request of the inhabitants themselves. They are Tamil villages, and naturally form a part of the Mannar District rather than of the North-Central Province. Moreover, the people will now have better access to the various Government officials and to the Police Court. I might mention here that as the extent of the added area is not known it is not included in the area shown at the beginning of this report.

III.—REVENUE.

10. Exclusive of Land Sales, figures of which will be found elsewhere, a sum of Rs. 118,236·22 was collected as revenue in 1914, compared with Rs. 112,030·87 in 1913. The only increases calling for special comment are Rs. 6,000 for Arrack, Rum, and Toddy, over Rs. 400 for Irrigation Recoveries, and nearly Rs. 400 in Fines and Forfeitures. There were no items on which any notable decrease occurred, the decrease in Customs and Harbour Dues being comparatively small.

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND ALLIED SUBJECTS.

11. The year brought a good deal of prosperity into the district, chiefly owing to the fact that the work on the new railway was responsible for the influx of money from outside. The high prices of food stuffs were a considerable set off, however, to this prosperity; and this drawback was particularly felt after the outbreak of the war. It is quite extraordinary how the war caused a rise in the prices of even local products.

12. *Health.*—The general health of the people showed no improvement, in spite of the efforts made to better the sanitation of the district. The chief scourges were malaria and the various complications that it invariably brings with it. The following figures show that this year compared somewhat favourably with 1913, though no startling improvement is shown :—

	1913.		1914.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
First quarter ..	208	329	262	322
Second quarter ..	270	316	252	259
Third quarter ..	293	234	235	245
Fourth quarter ..	236	254	225	220
Total ..	1,007	1,133	974	1,046

Dengue fever, previously unknown in this district, made its appearance in January and affected a number of people.

In March a case of plague, and in September a case of smallpox were reported from Talaimannar, but no spread of either disease occurred. Both patients were railway passengers.

13. *Wells.*—Three wells were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,200 in villages where they were badly needed.

14. *Midwife.*—The trained midwife at Mannar did very well after her appointment at the beginning of the year. She appears to have been more successful than her predecessor in breaking down the prejudices of the people—a fact reflected in an increase in the number of cases she attended.

15. *Food Supply.*—There was no dearth of ordinary articles of food. But, as mentioned above, high prices prevailed. Unfortunately climatic conditions are such that fruit and vegetables can be grown for only a few months of the year, and the lack of a fresh supply is badly felt during the dry months. It is unfortunate that the people do not make more serious efforts to grow vegetables, even at times and places favourable for this purpose.

The supply of fish was not so satisfactory as heretofore, for reasons given below.

16. *Cattle, &c.*—A serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred during the last quarter, incapacitating many buffaloes from work in the fields. The district has, however, fortunately been free from rinderpest.

17. Owing to the great amount of rain which fell in November, goats and sheep suffered in an unprecedented manner. It is estimated that in some parts of the district nearly 50 per cent. of them died from this cause alone.

18. *Rainfall.*—In 1914 40·28 inches of rain fell in Mannar, of which 32·53 inches fell in the last three months. The corresponding figures for 1913, 38·21 inches and 21·61 inches, show a remarkable difference as regards the distribution of the rainfall. It is noteworthy, also, that in the first three months of 1913 15·04 inches fell, as compared with 2·91 inches for the corresponding period of 1914.

V.—TALAIMANNAR.

19. The opening of the Mannar Railway has caused this new port to become very prominent. The fact that a sandy and unhealthy desert has to be transformed into a town suitable for the residence of a considerable number of Government officials means that a great deal of work must be done.

20. *Public Works.*—During 1914 the following buildings were either completed or brought to a state nearing completion :—Police station and barracks, quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police when on circuit, quarters for European police sergeants, and quarters for all the Customs staff. In addition a lighthouse was erected to serve principally the ferry steamers.

A beginning was made in constructing a road to connect the North pier (which is proving itself to be by far the more important of the two piers) with the Government buildings and the railway station.

21. *Sanitation, &c.*—The port and village were proclaimed under the Sanitary Board Ordinance, and an Inspector was appointed. Unfortunately the difficulty in procuring coolies has very much detracted from the amount of work that could be done, but it is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome early in 1915 by the sanctioning of an increased scale of wages ; due steps have been taken to approach Government on this point.

Two incinerators were built, and it is proposed to erect another, so that all refuse can be dealt with in an efficient manner. They were very little used, on account of the above-mentioned lack of coolies.

The construction of a water supply system was begun, and the water from it should be in use before the middle of 1915.

A great difficulty that was experienced was the existence of numerous sand hollows, that are proving almost ideal breeding places for mosquitoes when the water collects in them during the rains. Unfortunately the sand at Talaimannar is exceedingly fine and is easily blown about by the wind, so that these hollows form with ease and rapidity. A start was made to plant shade trees and to set up a nursery, in order to ascertain what kinds of trees will do best under the peculiar conditions of soil and climate. If it is found that some kind of tree will grow here at all, the planting of such trees will do much to bind the sand and shield the place from the wind.

It is worthy of note that all buildings erected as residences for Government officials have been fitted with mosquito-proof wire.

VI.—INDUSTRIES.

22. *Paddy cultivation* is the staple industry of the district. The restoration of Giant's tank has assured the cultivators of at least one crop a year. The quantity of water available for a second crop is generally sufficient for only a restricted area. It is hoped, however, that some additional sources of water supply which are likely to be tapped in the near future will enable a large area to be cultivated for the second crop. The demand for land under the Giant's tank scheme continues to be brisk.

23. *Tobacco.*—There is no prospect of any improvement in the condition of this industry until the experiments, which are being conducted by Government, prove the possibility of growing tobacco suitable for the European market.

24. *Coconut cultivation* is steadily extending wherever the soil is adapted to its cultivation. Climatic conditions render it necessary to water the plants during the dry months until they are three or four years old, and this circumstance precludes the possibility of any extensive cultivation, the supply of labour available being very limited.

25. *Palmyra Cultivation.*—This palm is more or less allowed to take care of itself. It is the least productive of all the industries, and in the present comparatively prosperous state of the district there is no likelihood of any great development.

26. *Fishing* is the most lucrative industry in this district, and there are no signs that the volume of trade in dried fish is decreasing.

The railway service has been responsible for the springing up of a new industry in the form of despatching fresh fish packed in ice to Colombo, Kandy, and many other up-country places. Unfortunately this new industry is proving itself to be by no means an unmixed blessing. Indeed, to consumers in Mannar, Talaimannar, and Pesalai it has meant that the supply of fish is very poor, and that the price has quadrupled. In a district like this, where vegetables are so hard to grow, the importance of fish as a food supply is much greater than in other districts where more favourable climatic conditions prevail.

At first sight it might be thought that the increased price of fish would be a boon to the actual fishers. Unfortunately this is not altogether true in practice, for they have foolishly put themselves in the hands of the traders by getting big advances from them. This money has to a large extent been frittered away, with the result that a good deal of debt is prevalent. Doubtless the traders get high interest for their money, and I am convinced that they are about the only people who benefit.

From the standpoint of the local residents I consider this new situation to be a distinctly serious one.

VII.—EDUCATION.

27. The Rural Schools Ordinance has been worked with a fair amount of success. Owing to the apathy and want of appreciation on the part of the people, it was considered advisable not to enforce too strictly the provisions of the Ordinance as regards compulsory school attendance.

28. The number of schools remained the same as in 1913, viz., 5 Government vernacular schools, 34 mission schools receiving Government aid, 9 unaided schools where the Koran is taught.

29. A new brick and tiled building was erected at Iranai Iluppaikkulam. The school buildings at Erukkilampiddi and Vidattaltivu were provided with cement floors.

30. The Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions maintain English schools in Mannar town.

VIII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

31. In spite of the presence of a large floating population of questionable antecedents, the district has enjoyed a remarkable freedom from serious crime. Only eleven cases were reported as follows:—

	Number.		Number.
Murder	1	Arson	1
Grievous hurt	1	Hurt by shooting with a gun ..	1
Hurt with knife	3	Secretly burying the body of a new-born child	1
House-breaking and theft	3		

The murder was committed near one of the railway cooly lines, the victim being a cooly employed on the works there. An overseer and some coolies were suspected, but no reliable evidence was procurable.

32. The police headmen keep their own villages fairly well in hand.

33. A police force was established in Talaimannar, but its work is of rather a special nature, being almost entirely confined to dealing with the arrival and departure of passengers by the new route to India.

IX.—SALT.

34. No salt was collected in the district. The construction of the railway embankment across the odais, where extensive formations of natural salt used periodically to take place, has greatly reduced the possibility of any future collection of salt. A sum of Rs. 617·75 was spent during 1914 in watching and destroying formations of salt.

35. All the salt required in this district is obtained from Jaffna, the quantity received in 1914 being 11,167 cwt. Altogether 10,234 cwt. were sold during the year, realizing Rs. 30,702. These figures are slightly in excess of those of the previous year, and are satisfactory in view of the great development of the iced fish trade, which enables considerable quantities of fish to reach outside consumers without any salt being used.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

36. Apart from the buildings erected at Talaimannar in connection with the railway, the following new works were completed during 1914:—

(1) The Mannar water supply scheme.
(2) Mosquito-proof room at District Engineer's bungalow, Mannar.
(3) Erecting barb wire fence round District Engineer's and Clerks' quarters.
(4) Extension of metal jetty, Mannar.
(5) Dispensary and quarters at Silavaturai.
(6) Dispensary and quarters at Murungan.
(7) Overseer's quarters at Puliadi.
(8) Mosquito-proofing hospital wards, Adampan.
(9) Construction of Puliadi-Madu road.

37. The following works are required:—

(1) Bridging the opening in the Mannar causeway.
(2) The Akattimurippu scheme.
(3) A new resthouse at Mannar to be erected near the railway station.
(4) Extension of the metalled road from Vangalai to Arippu.
(5) Reclamation of the seashore at Mannar between the ferry and the markets.
(6) Erection of a wall or wire fence round the Residency compound.
(7) A dispensary building at Iranai Iluppaikkulam.
(8) A new dispensary at Erukkilampiddi.

XI.—LAND SALES.

38. In 1914 a sum of Rs. 3,122·33 was realized, as against Rs. 8,471·64 in 1913. In this latter year some land at Silavaturai planted with coconuts was sold, and thus accounted for the abnormal figures.

39. Land bordering the Coast road to the south is found to be suitable for coconuts, and it may well be that the whole coast will be under this form of cultivation at no distant date.

Mr. Forrest is of the opinion that development in this respect would take place at a better pace if the upset price of land were fixed at a lower limit. This point will be duly noted for future reference.

Mannar Kachcheri,
February 26, 1915.

J. D. BROWN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE IN THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1914.

THE District Road Committee consists of five members:—The Assistant Government Agent, who is Chairman, the District Engineer, and three other representatives. Messrs. S. M. Muttutamby and W. Keil served on the Committee again, and in October Mr. H. J. Stracey, Chief Resident Engineer, succeeded Mr. C. Zanetti.

2. Two meetings were held in 1914. The rest of the work was done by circulation of papers.

3. A comparative statement showing percentage of payment of the commutation tax is given :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census..	—	25,603	—	—	23,348	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	5,121	—	—	6,012	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	4,877		95·61	5,658		94·13
(b) Paying double commutation ..	27		·53	19		·31
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		4,904	96·14		5,677	94·44
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	69		·96	52		·86
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	92		1·80	196		3·26
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	9		·18	1		·02
(h) Fined	1		·02	2		·03
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	46		·90	84		1·39
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		217	3·86		335	5·56
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Details of revenue and expenditure are appended :—

REVENUE.

	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914	1,279 13
Commutation realized in money	8,544 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	2,598 0
Miscellaneous	30 34
Total ..	12,451 47

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads	2,598 0
Amount expended on minor roads	4,226 91
Establishment	792 0
Commission to division officers	719 39
Office contingencies..	89 47
Refund of road tax	4 50
Miscellaneous	38 8
	8,468 35
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	3,983 12
Total ..	12,451 47

5. The sums spent on minor roads were as follows :—

	Length. M. F. Y.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Talvupadu road	2 0 0 ..	70 50
Tarakkundu road	0 2 49 ..	99 90
Putukkudiyiruppu road	0 4 47 ..	121 65
Tailankudiyiruppu road	1 2 0 ..	104 70
Karisal road	0 4 20 ..	130 93
Minara road	1 0 0 ..	9 90
Toddaveli road	1 0 0 ..	9 90
Olaittoduvai road	1 0 0 ..	4 0
South Bar road	1 0 0 ..	6 0
Madhu road	24 0 0 ..	289 60
Uyilankulam-Adampan road	5 0 0 ..	189 90
Vellankulam-Tikilamavillu road	5 0 0 ..	37 50
Uyilankulam-Alkaddiveli road	4 0 0 ..	378 0
Iranai Iluppaikkulam-Paliaru road ..	22 0 0 ..	220 0
Ramiyankulam-Attimoddai road	16 0 0 ..	215 0
Murunkan-Nanaddan road	5 0 0 ..	969 70
Uyilankulam-Nanaddan road	4 0 0 ..	233 30
Arippu village road	0 2 101 ..	19 97
Vankalai-Periyapullaichipotkeni road ..	8 0 0 ..	23 12
Silavaturai-Kovilkulam road	10 0 0 ..	30 0
Value of earthenware pipes	— ..	848·79
Transporting and laying pipes	— ..	115 0
Laying and setting pipes with parapet walls ..	— ..	99 55
Total ..		4,226 91

6. Before the time of writing this report I have spent a considerable time in inspecting the minor roads of this district. Two great difficulties are met with—the poor quality of the material that has to be used in making up the roads, and the fact that the land is everywhere so flat that it is peculiarly liable to be flooded. The lack of gravel is greatly felt, for clay roads can never be satisfactory in weather that is either very wet or very dry; and Mannar weather is nearly always one or the other.

At the same time some very useful work has been done, and in particular the road from Nanaddan to Murungan is not only a creditable one, but is proving of great utility.

7. In 1915 I propose to spend a considerable sum of money on culverts, and also in improving the approaches to Adampan to allow of good access to the hospital there. Nanaddan is such an important centre that the roads diverging from it will also receive special attention.

8. It is noteworthy that the north-east rains of the latter part of the year began so early and were so copious that earthwork on roads was badly handicapped.

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

February 26, 1915.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MANNAR DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1914.

THE constitution of the Board was the same as at the end of 1913.

2. There were five towns under the operation of the Ordinance: Mannar, Talaimannar, Pesalai, Erukkilampiddi, and Vidattaltivu.

3. The following figures show the financial situation. It is to be noted that a loan of Rs. 1,000 from Government was obtained for work on the Erukkilampiddi causeway. This is responsible for the abnormal figures for that place. The work will be done in 1915 at a cost of Rs. 1,200 :—

Small Towns of Mannar District.	Balance on January 1, 1914.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance on December 31, 1914.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Mannar ..	580 35	4,042 51	3,647 97	974 89
Erukkilampiddi ..	1,408 10	3,488 38	2,195 91	2,700 57
Pesalai ..	647 8	858 12	576 3	929 17
Vidattaltivu ..	844 98	959 32	1,226 84	577 46
Talaimannar ..	—	87 0	23 41	63 59
Total ..	3,480 51	9,435 33	7,670 16	5,245 68

4. Unfortunately the work on roads suffered from the abnormal weather during the last three months of the year, when this work is usually done. There was also some difficulty in getting contractors to do the work. But a good deal was done in Mannar at the beginning of 1915, and I have more or less definitely arranged with a competent Jaffna contractor to take up road work next September and October. It is to be hoped that in 1915 it will be possible to show more work done on roads.

5. As regards cleanliness I think it may be said that Mannar and Vidattaltivu are satisfactory. Pesalai and Erukkilampiddi, however, are dirty places, and it is hard for me to believe that they are now so much better than they used to be. But as everyone seems to be of this opinion, there is room to hope that they will become more sanitary in time.

Talaimannar is on a different footing from the other places, as the cost of sanitary works is borne from Government votes in charge of the Assistant Government Agent. A few remarks on this place will be found in my report elsewhere.

J. D. BROWN,
Chairman.

February 26, 1915.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1914.

Area, 1,368 square miles; Population according to Census of 1911, 17,335.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

IN March the Mannar Railway (which runs through the district for 16 miles) was opened for traffic; a station on this line has been established at Cheddikkulam.

2. In June the temporary jail at Mankulam, where prisoners had been engaged in breaking metal for the irrigation works at Iranamadu, was closed for reasons of health.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—Mr. J. Oorloff, District Engineer, was transferred in March, his place being taken by Mr. Moses de Silva. Dr. S. Thuraiyappa succeeded Dr. S. Saravanamuttu as Medical Officer, Mullaittivu. Dr. K. T. Nath, Medical Officer, Vavuniya, went on leave in April, and after an interval, during which Dr. Saravanamuttu acted, Dr. K. Raja was appointed to the post.

4. The following appointments were made at Mullaittivu :—

Mr. B. J. Arasaratnam, Secretary of the District Court, *vice* Mr. M. Subramaniam, transferred.
Mr. C. Ponnutturai, Clerk to the Deputy Fiscal, in succession to Mr. C. Veluppillai, promoted.
Mr. C. Canapathippillai, Second Clerk of the Kachcheri, in place of Mr. K. Somasuntaram, transferred.
Mr. C. Ollegasegaram, Sub-collector of Customs, in succession to Mr. N. A. Saverimuttu.

II.—REVENUE.

5. The revenue collected during the financial period ending on September 30 (fifteen months) was Rs. 72,398·27, the equivalent of Rs. 57,918·62 for twelve months, as compared with Rs. 37,161·68 in the year ending on June 30, 1913. The increase is due to the higher prices realized by the arrack and toddy rents (Rs. 28,240 for the fifteen months compared with Rs. 15,315 for the financial year 1912–1913), and to larger receipts under the headings Land Sales, Salt, Irrigation Recoveries, and Court Fines.

6. In round figures, the revenue raised during the calendar year 1914 was Rs. 52,000. The money collected for local administrative services in the district during the same period amounted to Rs. 15,000; the total sum contributed by the population to public purposes (apart from payments to the Post Office and Railway for services rendered) was therefore approximately Rs. 67,000, or rather less than Rs. 4 a head.

7. The total figures of expenditure do not present any features of interest; they include payments made at the Kachcheri on account of the Prison Department (Rs. 23,500), which has really no connection with the district, and they do not include the amounts spent on the most important services—public works and hospitals and dispensaries.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND CONNECTED SUBJECTS.

8. *Health.*—The public health was normal. Cases of malaria were numerous at the beginning and at the end of the year, and quinine was distributed to the villagers in large quantities. A census of parangi patients was taken with a view to getting all cases treated with Salvarsan at the Mullaittivu and Vavuniya hospitals. The total number of patients was found to be 215, of whom 115 have been treated with surprisingly good results. The remainder will be dealt with when new supplies of the drug are received: the main source of supply hitherto appears to have been in Germany, and has been cut off by the war.

9. There was no outbreak of infectious disease during the year; vaccination was systematically carried on in all divisions.

10. The total number of deaths was 696—about the average. The total number in 1913 was only 574. The number of births was 781, compared with 632 in the preceding year. The total number of patients treated at the two hospitals and ten dispensaries (including first and subsequent visits) was 23,500, compared with 26,000 in the preceding eighteen months.

11. *Food Supply.*—The food supply of the district depends on the paddy crop; the last two harvest have been good, and the harvest now in prospect promises to be even better. Consequently there has been a surplus for export to other districts, and the cost of the rice locally has shown no tendency to rise, nor is any increase probable in the immediate future. As regards other food stuffs, the conditions are not so satisfactory. The villagers depend for their minor necessaries of life on itinerant traders, who charge high prices and give credit at usurious rates of interest. Steps have been taken in Mullaittivu and Vavuniya to prevent an excessive raising of boutique prices in consequence of war; in other villages irregularity of supply and difficulties of transport make regulation inexpedient.

12. *Agriculture: Paddy Cultivation.*—The kalapokam crop sown with the rains at the end of 1913 produced a good harvest at the beginning of the year, particularly on the "manavari" land in the Maritime pattus. Of the irrigated land elsewhere there was as usual far too large an extent reserved for idaipokam and sirupokam crops, the ploughing for which causes a lamentable waste of the water collected by the tanks. These crops were none the less uniformly successful, and there was hardly a village where cultivation entirely failed. The estimated yield from the whole district was 250,000 bushels, compared with 200,000 bushels in 1913.

13. The rains during the last four months of the year were abundant and well distributed. From September 1 to December 31 the rainfall at Mullaittivu was 51·67 inches, at Nedunkeni 60·51 inches, and at Vavuniya 49·77 inches. In consequence the crops standing in the fields at the end of the year are uncommonly good, the extent sown being also larger than the corresponding cultivation of 1913. Practically all the tanks are full, and the prospects for the idaipokam cultivation are encouraging.

14. Kurakkan was raised on 19 acres of chena in the village of Putukkudiyiruppu. No other chena permits were issued.

15. *Coconuts.*—The estimated yield of coconuts was two and a quarter million nuts, the same as in 1913. These were produced almost entirely in the Maritime pattus division, where the industry might be considerably developed if a good road were built along the coast from Mullaittivu to Kokkilai. The applications now being dealt with by the Survey Department include one for a block of 350 acres at Chemmalai on which coconuts are to be planted.

16. *Tobacco* is an important industry in the Maritime pattus and Vavuniya North divisions. Originally it appears to have been entirely in the hands of cultivators from Jaffna, who rented land from the villagers; but the villagers have now begun to cultivate on their own account. The crop is sold for cash to dealers from Jaffna, and the growers thus get a supply of money which saves them from the clutches of the money-lender. The crop in 1914 was estimated at 580,000 lb., valued at about Rs. 40,000, practically the same as the crop of 1913.

17. *Other Products.*—The outturn of minor agricultural produce was normal. The quantity of vegetables and curry stuffs grown in the district is small; with a view to increasing it seeds were obtained from the Agricultural Society, and distributed at the end of the year.

18. *Fisheries.*—The fishing industry on the coast of the Maritime pattus is important; besides supplying local needs the fishers (local men, as well as Sinhalese who come from Negombo during the south-west monsoon) salt a large portion of their catch for export. The value of the fish shipped from the port of Mullaittivu in 1914 was Rs. 48,000, compared with Rs. 51,000 in the preceding year.

19. *Cattle* did well on the whole in spite of sporadic outbreaks of rinderpest early in the year, and of hoof-and-mouth disease during the north-east rains. There were five outbreaks of rinderpest—in Vavuniya, Puvarasankulam, Pampaimadu, Karuvalpuliyankulam, and Etambagaskada; 51 cattle were attacked and 38 died. The number of cattle in the district is estimated to be—black cattle, 11,400; buffaloes, 8,500. The number of black cattle is larger than the available pasture can carry, and the beasts are of little use except for manuring tobacco; none are killed for food locally, and few are sold to butchers elsewhere; a small proportion are trained as cart bulls—the majority seem to die of old age. There is little prospect of the numbers being reduced, as the villagers treat cattle as a sort of currency, and black cattle can be sold for considerably more than their intrinsic value. During the year branding was carried on systematically; 2,744 head were dealt with.

20. *Pilgrimages and Festivals.*—Early in June the annual festival of the Hindu temple at Vattappalai, near Mullaittivu, was attended by a well-behaved crowd, estimated at 10,000 persons. This celebration marks the beginning of the pilgrimage season, when the villager takes a holiday after the labours of harvest. Of the numerous smaller festivals, that at the Oddusuddan temple is the most

considerable. By the opening of the Mannar Railway the bulk of the pilgrims to the Roman Catholic shrine at Madhu have been diverted from the old route through Vavuniya; the numbers that came by this road in 1914 were estimated at 2,000, with about 150 carts.

21. *Wells.*—For the financial period ending on September 30, a sum of Rs. 800 was apportioned to the district; Rs. 743 were spent on the completion of work begun in 1912–1913 at five Sinhalese villages in Vavuniya South, viz., Malaiyaparattikulama, Kudakachchakodiya, Pumaduwa, Madukanda, and Arugampuleliya, and on the new wells which were begun and completed at Taranikulam and Katkidanku. The balance of the apportionment was left unspent owing to savings on the original estimates; there is still much to be done in the way of providing wells when funds are available.

IV.—EDUCATION.

22. During the year the district was brought under the operation of the Rural Schools Ordinance. A committee has been set up and has passed the necessary by-laws. With the extra money thus made available it is proposed gradually to substitute permanent buildings for the temporary structures in which the six Government schools are housed.

23. One new Government school was opened at Kokkilai in the Maritime pattus. During the coming year four new vernacular schools are to be opened at Kanakarayankulam and Unchalkaddi in Vavuniya North, and at Puvarasankulam and Periyakomarasankulam in Vavuniya South, but owing to the scattered population it will not be possible for some years to provide accommodation for all children of school-going age.

V.—CRIME.

24. Three cases were committed to superior courts during the year—one of cattle theft, one of falsification of accounts, and one of murder. The accused in the two first cases were convicted, and the three men charged with murder were found guilty of causing grievous hurt. It should be noted that in all three cases the offenders came from outside, though the cattle thieves were aided and abetted by two villagers. The falsification of accounts was the work of a Sinhalese timekeeper on the Mannar Railway, and the grievous hurt case occurred among prisoners in the Mankulam jail. The last case was ably handled by the Criminal Investigation Department.

25. There was one case of supposed murder near Cheddikulam early in the year, and four men were arrested on suspicion, but the accused were discharged in the Police Court on the orders of the Attorney-General. A boat and fishing net were burnt on the coast of the Maritime pattus, and four accused were dealt with summarily and convicted of arson in the Police Court; but in appeal the judgment was reversed. Other cases dealt with in the Police Court were few and petty and do not call for comment.

VI.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

26. The work of the Road Committee and the Sanitary Board is discussed in the appendix to this report.

27. The Village Communities Ordinance is in force in the district, and in each Udaiyar's division there is a Village Committee, with the Chief Headman of the division as Chairman. No general tax is levied, but labour is called out as required for clearing village paths, putting up or repairing school buildings, and similar works. The Village Tribunal Court (sitting at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu) has jurisdiction over the whole district, as well as over the Panankamam and Metkumulai divisions in Mannar. The following statements show the number of cases dealt with by the President during the year under review, and the revenue and expenditure of the Tribunal:—

Gansabhawa Cases.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Pending on December 31, 1913	26 ..	15
Instituted during the year	420 ..	311
Total ..	446	326
Decided during the year	429 ..	305
Pending on December 31, 1914	17 ..	21

Gansabhawa Fine Fund.

	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	2,888 56
Receipts during the year	1,389 56
Total ..	4,278 12
Expenditure	1,500 31
Balance	2,777 81

The majority of the civil cases (290 out of 429) were instituted in Vavuniya: the criminal cases at Vavuniya and Mullaittivu were approximately the same in number—122 at Vavuniya and 119 at Mullaittivu.

VII.—ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCES.

28. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No notices under the provisions of this Ordinance were issued in the district during the year.

29. *Firearms Ordinance.*—510 gun licenses were renewed free of stamp duty (compared with 509 in 1913). 204 licenses were issued with stamp duty (including new licenses and late renewals), compared with 135 in the preceding eighteen months. There were 53 convictions in the Police Courts for offences against the Ordinance.

30. *Vehicles Ordinance.*—Some attempt was made to enforce the new law requiring carts to carry side-lights. Lamps of the prescribed pattern were procurable in Mullaittivu, but not elsewhere

in the district. At Vavuniya the Village Committee advanced money to buy lamps, which were sold at cost price to carters. There were 29 convictions in the Police Court for violations of the new law and 15 for plying carts without license. The carts licensed during the year numbered 186.

31. *Game.*—There were four prosecutions under Ordinance No. 1 of 1909 against eleven accused, eight of whom were convicted. There were no prosecutions under the Dried Meat Ordinance.

32. *Dogs.*—The number of dogs licensed was 1,625—approximately the same as in 1913. 234 stray dogs were destroyed.

VIII.—EXCISE.

33. *Arrack.*—The distribution of the eight arrack taverns is satisfactory, and no change has been found necessary. The consumption was 4,243 gallons, compared with 4,388 gallons in 1913. Of the total consumed, 1,210 gallons were sold at the Mullaittivu tavern.

34. *Toddy.*—One toddy tavern was closed during the year and four more will probably be closed at the opening of the next rent period. The opening of a new tavern in Mullaittivu town is under consideration.

35. An informal temperance propaganda was carried on—apparently with the object of closing toddy taverns between Mullaittivu and Kokkilai. Its success would have meant the opening of a large field for the sale of illicit arrack by itinerant vendors to fishing parties along the coast. The only actual result was the closing of the tavern at Kumulamunai for three months; the villagers in a body announced their intention of giving up toddy drinking, and no outsider cared to buy the rent. Just before the close of the year the villagers intimated that they had changed their mind, and the tavern was, at their request, re-opened.

36. Excessive drinking is uncommon, and crimes which can be ascribed to this cause are rare. On the other hand, many people take liquor occasionally, and it is unlikely that the district as a whole will ever become "sickenly abstemious or ostentatiously teetotal."

IX.—LAND.

37. The demand for land is not large, but shows some signs of increasing. Towards the close of the year 457 applications for 1,730 acres were sent to the Surveyor-General.

38. There were 19 land sales during the year, 10 at Mullaittivu and 9 at Vavuniya. The total extent sold was 561 acres, and the average price realized per acre Rs. 23·50. Only one of the lots sold was over 50 acres in extent.

39. An extent of 43 acres was sold under the provisions of Sir Henry Ward's Minute, and 8½ acres were settled on certificates of quiet possession.

X.—IRRIGATION.

40. *Major Works.*—Of the ten tanks restored and maintained at Government expense Kanukkeni remains derelict. Under the other nine special labour was called out during the year with a view to putting the channels in order. Fair progress was made, and it is hoped that the work will be finished in 1915.

41. The bund and sluice of Venkalachcheddikulam were raised by the Irrigation Department, and the storage capacity of the tank considerably increased. In view of this fact the request of the shareholders for a reduction of water-rate, owing to the reservation of 5 feet of water by the Railway Department, was not entertained.

42. The amount due on account of water-rate was recovered before the end of the financial period.

43. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the fine fund on account of major works:—

RECEIPTS.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	1,011 70
Recoveries (fines) during the year	—	356 75
Total ..		1,368 45

EXPENDITURE.

Special works on tanks	110 0	
Refund	1 0	
Miscellaneous	7 50	
		118 50
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..		1,249 95
Total ..		1,368 45

The expenditure was on account of a new channel cut under Maharampaikkulam. The balance will be spent on providing distribution gates, for which estimates have been framed.

44. *Village Tanks.*—The village tanks and tavadi tanks on the working list number more than 300. The following is a statement of work called out and done during the year:—

	Days' Work due.	Done.	Default.
Earthwork	31,203 ..	22,537 ..	8,666
Bund and spill clearing	6,006 ..	5,446 ..	560
Turfing	4,221 ..	3,513 ..	708
Total ..	41,430	31,496	9,934

45. The progress made shows a slight improvement over the previous year. The largest default was in the Tamil villages of Vavuniya South; the other divisions did exceptionally well.

46. Possibly owing to improvements in spill accommodation, which have been carried out in conformity with Mr. Baker's recommendations, the number of serious breaches during the heavy monsoon rains was only three—at Pampaimadu, Putubulankulam, and Unchalkaddi. The two first-named tanks were repaired before the close of the year.

47. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the fine fund on account of village works :—

RECEIPTS.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	—	6,451 84
Total fines recovered	5,021 70	
Commutation money	222 50	
Miscellaneous	407 52	
		5,651 72
		12,103 56

PAYMENTS.

Pay of tank overseers	451 55	
Rebates	132 0	
Fine money works on tanks	2,328 28	
Manufacture of cement pipes	340 97	
Repairs to sluice, spills, &c.	518 4	
Special work on tanks	816 41	
Turfing and bund clearing advances	23 0	
Refunds	24 0	
Miscellaneous	845 60	
		5,479 85
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..		6,623 71
Total ..		12,103 56

48. The expenditure on repairs to sluices represents the cost of making good the damage done to Mayilankulama spill by the floods of 1911–12. The special work was done on the bunds of Periya-vilattikkulam in Vavuniya South and Unchalkaddi in Vavuniya North. The restoration of these tanks will be pushed on in 1915, and a start made on Pumaduwa in the Sinhalese division.

49. Hitherto the tank overseers have worked as assistants to the sub-inspectors in the supervision of annual earthwork. During the year their status was changed : they will in future engage labour and devote themselves to doing earthwork with the default money credited to each tank, being paid a percentage on the value of the work done. The change of system led to a larger amount of default work being completed during the year—2,328 cubes compared with 728 cubes in 1913.

50. Six permits which had been issued for the restoration of abandoned tanks were cancelled during the year. On the remaining 17 in process of restoration fair progress was made. No new permits were issued.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

51. Besides the usual maintenance of buildings and roads, public works completed during the year included improvements to the hospital and the building of new quarters for the apothecary at Mullaittivu, and the mosquito-proofing of the hospital and the building of new cooly lines at Vavuniya. A new room was added to Cheddikulam resthouse.

52. The most urgent requirements of the district are the building of a road from Mullaittivu to Kokkilai (an essential if coconut planting is to be developed in the Maritime pattus), and the early completion and bridging of the road from Puliyankulam to Mulliyavalai, the direct route between Mullaittivu and Vavuniya.

53. The building programme depends largely on the decision of Government regarding the proposed transfer of headquarters to Vavuniya. If the headquarters are moved considerable extensions of the present Kachcheri buildings are required, and additional quarters for the staff. If the head-quarters remain at Mullaittivu the Kachcheri there must be largely rebuilt, and quarters built for the clerks, who are at present housed in a very primitive fashion. In any case a new resthouse is needed at Mullaittivu.

XII.—SALT.

54. The salt collection at Mattalan was not so successful as might have been expected, owing to unfavourable weather. Before the formation was dissolved by untimely rain 3,400 cwt. were collected in bags. The collection was sold direct for removal to other Provinces, a rebate being allowed on account of the saving on transport. The revenue realized was approximately Rs. 9,700 (most of which was brought to credit at Jaffna), and the cost of collection Rs. 840.

55. A well was sunk near Mattalan for the use of the labour force, at a cost of Rs. 270.

56. During the year under review 1,908 cwt. of salt were sold from the Kachcheri store, as against 1,737 cwt. in 1913. The greater part of the salt—about 90 per cent.—was sold to fishermen.

XIII.—FORESTS.

57. The Forest Department was active : about Rs. 4,700 were spent on cutting lines and Rs. 350 on making concrete pillars to demarcate 15 proposed reserves in the district. 4,274 broad gauge and 7,110 narrow gauge sleepers were supplied to the Railway, besides 7,074 cubic yards of firewood.

XIV.—CUSTOMS.

58. The port of Mullaittivu is open for preventive purposes from April to October. During the rest of the year ships cannot call, and the Sub-Collector is employed at Jaffna.

59. The revenue collected was Rs. 266·88, about the normal amount.

60. Palmyra timber valued at Rs. 1,000 was shipped to Cudalore in South India ; all other imports and exports were coastwise. The most considerable items of export were dried and salted fish, paddy, and tobacco ; of imports, Coast rice, cotton goods, and salt.

XV.—CONCLUSION.

61. The proposal to transfer the district headquarters to Vavuniya is in abeyance; the question is not urgent. The advantages of the two stations are evenly balanced; Vavuniya is more accessible from without, but Mullaittivu is nearer to such centres of population as there are. In any case the district must continue to have two offices for payment and two courts.

62. The war has had little or no effect on employment, and rice has remained cheap and plentiful There has been some rise in the cost of boutique articles: to counterbalance this it is proposed to give permits for gingelly cultivation on chenas in the poorer villages of Vavuniya South, where the people have no money crop. This course will not interfere with the cultivation of paddy land, as the gingelly crop will be gathered before the next kalapokam sowing season.

63. Rs. 1,467·75 were collected for the Prince of Wales's War Fund.

64. The general outlook for the coming year is promising. The crops are doing even better than last year, and the tanks all contain abundance of water.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
March 4, 1915.

E. T. HUGHES,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX. (*Paragraph 26.*)

I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT DURING 1914.

AT the beginning of the year the Committee consisted of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. J. Oorloff, District Engineer; Mr. K. A. Kapuruhamy; K. Kapurala, Ratemahatmaya.

There was one vacancy, and it was filled up in February, 1914, by the appointment of Mr. C. Muttuvelu, Irrigation Inspector, Northern Province.

2. In April, 1914, Mr. Oorloff was transferred, and his place was taken up by Mr. Moses de Silva.

3. One meeting was held during the year. Most of the business of the Committee during the year was done by circulating papers.

4. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1913 and 1914:—

Comparative Statement showing the Labour called out and Road Tax collected during the Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	15,160	—	—	15,160	—
2. Number of residents by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	4,499	—	—	4,449	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation tax	4,100		91·13	3,918		88·06
(*b*) Paying double commutation tax.. ..	39		·87	30		·67
(*c*) Labouring six days	11		·24	29		·65
(*d*) Labouring twelve days	6		·13	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		4,156	92·38		3,977	89·39
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	114		2·53	195		4·38
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	208		4·62	221		4·97
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	—		—	3		·07
(*h*) Fined	8		·17	4		·09
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	12		·27	49		1·1
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		342	7·06		472	10·61
7. Unaccounted for	—	1	·02	—	—	—

5. Details of revenue and expenditure during 1914 were as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914		11,369 6
Commutation realized in money	6,710 25	
Commutation realized in labour	43 50	
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..	1,910 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	12 77	
		8,676 52
Total ..		20,045 58

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..	2,546 66
Amount expended on minor works	5,085 73
Cost of District Road Committee establishment	716 50
Commission to division officers	469 95
Miscellaneous charges	832 18
Balance on December 31, 1914	10,394 56
Total ..	20,045 58

6. At the end of the year the Committee decided to appoint two additional overseers to supervise road work, as it was found that the two overseers appointed in 1913 were not able to cope with the work.

7. In accordance with the provisions of the Jaffna Markets Ordinance, the Committee is in charge of the market at Tanniyuttu.

The state of the market account is as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	881 46
Rent of market for 1914	91 2
Part of rent of market for 1915	38 76
Proceeds of sale of old roof timbers	25 0
Total ..	1,036 24

EXPENDITURE.	
Cost of repairing the old market, building a new permanent market, and erecting a fence round the market compound ..	459 95
Balance on December 31, 1914	576 29
Total ..	1,036 24

8. During the year under review the old market building at Tanniyuttu was repaired; an additional permanent building was put up, and a wire fence with cement concrete posts was erected round the market premises.

9. It is proposed to renew the roof of the old building this year.

E. T. HUGHES,
Chairman.

Mullaittivu, March 4, 1915.

II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE SANITARY BOARD, MULLAITTIVU, DURING 1914.

At the beginning of the year the Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. J. Oorloff, District Engineer; Dr. S. Saravanamuttu, Medical Officer; Mr. K. U. Tampaiya, District Mudaliyar, Maritime pattus; Mr. T. M. Lebbe Marakayer.

2. In January, 1914, Dr. Saravanamuttu was transferred, and was succeeded by Dr. S. Thuraiyappa.

In April, 1914, Mr. Oorloff was transferred, and his place was taken by Mr. Moses de Silva.

3. The following is the statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1914 :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	2,805 28
Assessment tax for 1913 (outstanding)	145 31
Assessment tax for 1914	567 69
Road Ordinance collection	597 0
Refund of stamp duty	248 25
Rent of Mullaittivu market	178 78
Dog registration	9 80
Miscellaneous receipts	32 8
Total ..	4,584 19

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	
Administration	287 63	
Sanitation	557 58	
Street lighting	264 0	
Public works	1,335 34*	
Miscellaneous payments	185 29	
		2,629 84
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..		1,954 35
Total ..		4,584 19

4. The Board employed three scavengers at Rs. 12 each per month to sweep the town roads. For the conservancy of the latrines in the town a cooly is employed at Rs. 14·50 a month. A new latrine on the seabeach was completed during the year and is now in use.

5. At a meeting held in December, 1914, it was decided to put up two more street lamps, making 11 in all.

6. An estimate for Rs. 950 has been passed by the Board to improve and track metal the Church and Beach roads. The work will be taken up this year.

Sanitary Board Office,
Mullaittivu, March 4, 1915.

E. T. HUGHES,
Chairman.

* This includes a sum of Rs. 500, part contribution by the Sanitary Board, for constructing side drains along main roads.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

	Area. Square Miles.	Population in 1911.
Batticaloa District	2,800¼ ..	152,943
Trincomalee District	1,048 ..	29,777
Eastern Province	3,848¼	183,720

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report covers the period of twelve months from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Changes.—In February, 1914, Mr. T. W. Roberts, District Judge, Batticaloa, was transferred to Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. T. A. Hodson; and in that month Mr. J. O'K. Murty, Government Agent, Eastern Province, went on furlough, and was succeeded temporarily by Mr. G. F. Forrest until March, then by Mr. R. A. G. Festing until June, when Mr. W. E. Thorpe was appointed Government Agent. In May Mr. T. A. Carey succeeded Mr. Hodson as District Judge. Mr. Thorpe having died on September 13, Mr. T. A. Carey was appointed Acting Government Agent till he was relieved by the present writer on September 24. Mr. H. E. Jansz succeeded Mr. T. Goonetilleke as Extra Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri, in December, 1914. Other departmental changes appear in the reports of those departments.

Obituary.—I record with deep regret the death of Mr. W. E. Thorpe, C.C.S., at Batticaloa, on September 13, 1914, and of Mr. J. O'K. Murty, C.C.S., at Colombo, on October 22, 1914. Mr. Thorpe at the time of his death was Government Agent of the Province. I have also to record the deaths of Mr. A. Jemmett-Browne, J.P., a well-known planter of the district; of Gate Mudaliyar V. C. Canagasabey, retired Chief Mudaliyar of the Kachcheri; of Mr. J. P. Clarke, retired Chief Clerk; and of the Hon. Mr. J. N. Tisseverasinghe, Second Tamil Member of the Legislative Council.

Notable Events.—Outbreaks of smallpox in July and September, 1914, at Kattankudi.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Eastern Province for the Calendar Years 1913 and 1914.

Head.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
(1) Customs ..	50,299 16	41,216 8	—	9,083 8
(2) Port and Harbour ..	9,694 12	8,097 3	—	1,597 9
(3) Licenses, &c. ..	311,319 19	346,177 29	34,858 10	—
(4) Fees of Court ..	64,395 44	56,075 20	—	8,320 24
(5) Post and Telegraph ..	—	0 95	0 95	—
(6) Government Railway ..	—	117 29	117 29	—
(7) Interest ..	52 60	540 33	487 73	—
(8) Miscellaneous Receipts .	10,689 78	12,339 99	1,650 21	—
(9) Land Revenue ..	64,726 12	43,494 69	—	21,231 43
(10) Land Sales ..	41,145 51	32,472 19	—	8,673 32
Total ..	552,321 92	540,531 4	37,114 28	48,905 16

Decrease = Rs. 11,790·88.

(1) *Customs.*—Smaller imports of grain and cotton consequent on the outbreak of war.

(2) *Port and Harbour Dues.*—*Vide* (1).

(3) *Licenses.*—Generally there has been an increase under this head, due to better sales and prompt payments on account of arrack and toddy rents.

(4) *Fees of Court.*—Irrigation rates showed an increase of Rs. 17,794 over the previous year, 1913. The nett decrease under this head is due to abnormal receipts under "Sundries" in 1913, when a sum of Rs. 22,171 was realized by the sale of surplus rice received on account of "flood relief."

(8) *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—More unclaimed deposits were credited to revenue in 1914 than in 1913 at Batticaloa.

(9) *Land Revenue.*—The fall is chiefly due to smaller sales of timber consequent on the war.

(10) *Land Sales.*—Less demand for land and fewer land sales at Batticaloa on account of the war. At Trincomalee, on the other hand, the sales were better than in 1913.

A statement showing the revenue for each of the calendar years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 is appended :—

Heads.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Customs ..	48,340 28	36,677 44	50,299 16	41,216 8
Port and Harbour Dues ..	4,689 10	8,588 14	9,694 12	8,097 3
Licenses, Excise ..	392,836 77	254,855 60	311,319 19	346,177 29
Fees of Court ..	44,536 81	29,464 42	64,395 44	56,075 20
Post and Telegraph ..	78 13	24 80	—	0 95
Railway Receipts ..	—	—	—	117 29
Interest	82 98	241 93	52 60	540 33
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	8,096 46	9,335 68	10,689 78	12,339 99
Land Revenue ..	65,615 83	42,393 62	64,726 12	43,494 69
Land Sales ..	30,687 70	39,965 75	41,145 51	32,472 19
Total ..	594,964 6	421,547 38	552,321 92	540,531 4

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Agriculture and Food Supply.—The crops of 1914 were on the whole fair. The munmari harvest was satisfactory in spite of the ravages of paddy pest. The kalavellanmai crops were good, and in Batticaloa South alone nearly 630,000 bushels to the value of over a million rupees were harvested.

There are in all 70,838 acres of paddy land in the district, of which more than half are situated in Karavaku, Sammanturai, Eravur-Koralai, and Manmunai pattus.

About 40,000 bushels of paddy were exported from Batticaloa coastwise to Jaffna, compared with 19,000 bushels in 1913.

The average price of an avanam of paddy in 1914 was Rs. 15, or Rs. 2 per bushel, and that of rice Rs. 5·25 per bushel.

The food supply of the people was supplemented by the produce of chenas, and there was no distress in the district.

Permits for 3,489 acres of new chena and 1,334 acres of old chena for re-cultivation were issued in 1914. The yield was fair. The principal chena crops were kurakkan, Indian corn, yams, and fine grain. An excellent system has been instituted in this district by the Forest Department in regard to re-afforestation of chena lands, which are allowed to cultivators on condition that they plant them up and hand them over to the Forest Department at the expiration of four years. 1,460 acres have been thus re-afforested.

The Local Agricultural Society was resuscitated in December, 1914. It was first started in 1905, and after some unsuccessful attempts to improve the breed of cattle and the methods of castration died a natural death in 1908. What is wanted is practical demonstration by means of experimental garden and paddy plots. The Director of Agriculture is prepared to assist in these directions. There are some 33,000 acres under coconut cultivation in the district. Of this acreage, more than half is situated in the Eravur-Koralai pattus.

The average price of copra was Rs. 85 per candy, as compared with Rs. 106 per candy in 1913. The total export of copra in the year was 45,200 cwt. valued at Rs. 768,400, as compared with Rs. 948,135 in 1913.

The total rainfall of 1914 was 90·03 inches, of which 60 inches fell in the last quarter. The rainfall in 1913 was 113·93 inches—the heaviest on record. The average for 1914 was 7·50 inches, as compared with 9·49 inches for 1913.

Fisheries.—Sea fishing is carried on by Sinhalese from the Southern Province and a few Tamils and Moors. The fish thus caught is cured and exported to other parts of the Island, while the fish caught in Batticaloa lake and other lagoons in the district supplies the local demand.

Health of the People.—The birth-rate was 34·8 per mille in 1914 and 41 in 1913, compared with 44·5 and 41·4 in 1911 and 1912 respectively. The death-rate was 38·6 per mille in 1914 compared with 30·6 per mille in 1913.

The total number of marriages registered in 1914 was 222 compared with 225 in 1913. Until registration is made essential to the validity of a marriage and is obtainable free of expense, as in the Kandyan Provinces, the majority of unions in this district will remain unregistered.

Dr. F. V. Foenander, Provincial Surgeon, Eastern Province, reports that the general health of the district during the period under review was fairly satisfactory. The diseases which prevailed during the year were malaria, which is responsible for more than 50 per cent. of the sickness and mortality in the district, parangi, ulcers, and skin affections, bowel complaints, anchylostomiasis, conjunctivitis, rheumatic affections, and respiratory diseases.

88,736 cases of malaria were treated in the various institutions during the year, as against 47,699 in 1913. In Manmunai pattu a special officer was detailed to distribute quinine owing to the abnormal severity of the outbreak in that division. The low-lying portions of the district are subject to annual inundation, while extensive tracts of paddy lands and numerous pools serve as excellent breeding places for the mosquito. These conditions render the task of eradicating malaria a most difficult one.

Parangi.—This disease is endemic in Akkaraipattu in Batticaloa South. The results of the Salvarsan treatment recently adopted are said to be satisfactory.

Leprosy.—This disease appears to be endemic in certain localities in Kalmunai and Batticaloa, especially in villages near the lake shore. The necessity for segregating the large number of patients who from lack of accommodation now roam about the country is urgent. Work in connection with the Mantivu leper colony, which was started towards the latter part of last year, was suspended owing to retrenchment consequent upon the outbreak of the war.

Anchylostomiasis.—This disease appears to be prevalent in some of the villages in Kalmunai. Patients admitted for other diseases were found to harbour these worms. As the inhabitants of these villages have no communication with Indian coolies, the source of infection remains doubtful. Instructions have been issued to the public regarding the adoption of precautionary measures to check the spread of the disease.

Enteric Fever.—There were altogether three cases, of which two proved fatal, treated in the hospitals of the Province.

Smallpox.—There were two outbreaks of smallpox at Kattankudi in July and September last year. The disease was introduced by some contacts from the segregation camp at Bibile. There were 13 cases, none of which proved fatal. With the able assistance of the Medical Department and the co-operation of the police, the disease was stamped out, though the village is the most thickly populated Moorish village in the whole Island.

Four cases of chickenpox were reported during the period under review.

Fifty cases of tuberculosis were treated in the various institutions, as compared with 26 in 1913.

Cattle Disease.—Rinderpest re-appeared in 1914, and 427 head of cattle were affected and 202 died. The disease was not so virulent as in 1909. There were 130 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease, of which 20 were fatal.

Industries.—Brass household utensils, mats, baskets, furniture, cotton cloth, bricks, tiles, and pottery are manufactured. Leather tanning is carried on by an enterprising Moor of Kattankudi, who has also put up an oil mill.

Religious Festivals.—Festivals at the Hindu temples at Amirtakali, Mandur, Kokkadichcholai, fire-walking ceremonies at Puliyantivu, Pandiruppu, and Palukamam, and festivals at the Christian churches at Pullumalai, Sorikkalmunai, and Tannamunai were held as usual.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

Land Sales in the Batticaloa District.—13 land sales were held during the year and 99 acres odd were sold for Rs. 4,385 at an average of Rs. 43·93 per acre, compared with 920 acres sold during the previous year at an average price of Rs. 34·64 per acre. 43 acres and 2 roods were sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute at an average of Rs. 32·22 per acre and realized Rs. 1,401.

Leases.—2,282 acres were leased for paddy cultivation and 17 acres for tobacco. Tobacco is largely grown in Eravur-Koralai pattus and exported chiefly to Jaffna, where it is converted into cigars, in which form a portion is imported into Batticaloa. The rate of lease is Rs. 2 per acre for paddy and Rs. 4 per acre for tobacco land.

Cattle Branding.—Since 1911, when the system was first introduced, 42,672 cattle have been branded with chemicals. Of these, 5,226 were branded in 1914 compared with 12,128 in 1913. The general opinion is that the marks made by chemicals become obliterated after some years.

Dog Registration.—During the year under review 310 dogs were registered and 907 were shot.

Wells and small Village Works.—The Government vote allowed for wells and small village works for the period from July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, was Rs. 3,000, out of which the sum of Rs. 750 was apportioned to Trincomalee. Of the sum of Rs. 2,250, Rs. 953·25 was spent up to December 31, 1913, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,296·75, which was utilized as follows :—

Name of Work.	Amount spent up to December 31, 1913.	Amount spent in 1914.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Sinking a new well at Kottiyapulai	169 50	45 0
Effecting minor repairs to old wells	120 0	78 0
Improving the approach to Ampilanturai	80 0	294 0
Making two vallams for village ferries	—	250 0
Continuing the improvement to the surface of the road from Makilur to Ondatchimadam	213 75	85 0
Improving the track from Savalakkadai Junction to Sorikkalmunai	135 0	286 0
Improving the approach to Valaiyiravu ferry and providing wooden landing stage	125 0	201 0
Erecting a ferry shed at Turainilavanai	75 0	—
Re-thatching Kurumanveli ferry shed	35 0	—
	953 25	1,239 0
	2,192 25	
Balance	57 75	
Total ..	2,250 0	

V.—EDUCATION.

There are 14 English schools, 12 Government vernacular schools, and 182 grant-in-aid schools under the different missions, with a total attendance of about 14,000 pupils in the Eastern Province. Of the English schools, 6 are under the Wesleyan and 6 under the Roman Catholic Mission, 1 is under the Church of England, and 1 under Hindu management.

The following is a statement showing the number of schools in the Batticaloa District :—

	Boys'.	Girls'.	Mixed.	Total.	Average Attendance. Boys.	Average Attendance. Girls.
Wesleyan Mission ..	5 ..	6 ..	75 ..	86 ..	2,428 ..	693
Roman Catholic Mission ..	3 ..	2 ..	46 ..	51 ..	1,321 ..	298
Church of England ..	1 ..	— ..	8 ..	9 ..	72 ..	58
Hindu	— ..	— ..	11 ..	11 ..	595 ..	273
Muhammadan (Koran) ..	36 ..	— ..	12 ..	48 ..	1,294 ..	90
Government ..	6 ..	— ..	1 ..	7 ..	523 ..	6
Total ..	51	8	153	212	6,233	1,418

Of the total number of schools in the district, 149 are grant-in-aid schools, with an average attendance of 5,615 pupils—8 of them are English, 1 Anglo-vernacular, and the rest vernacular schools. 10,054 boys and 2,352 girls are receiving education in the Batticaloa District, and 1,844 boys and 664 girls in the Trincomalee District.

Two schools of the District School Committee were closed, as the attendance was too poor to warrant their continuance.

An additional school at Eravur to accommodate 100 children was completed during the year under review.

The establishment of a new school at Oddaimavady in Koralai pattu was postponed owing to retrenchment consequent upon the war.

Complaints have been received from the managers of the Wesleyan schools that undue influence has been brought to bear on scholars attending their schools in order to induce them to attend schools under Sivite management, and that Government officials have taken part in the campaign. The matter is being dealt with.

VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

During the year 191 complaints of serious offences were made to court, of which 122 were considered to be true. The average of such cases in the previous three years was 174. As compared with 1913, there has been a diminution in all cases of serious crime, except under the heads grievous hurt, hurt with knife, and burglary, but under no head do the figures for 1914 exceed the average of the previous three years.

Six cases, viz., 2 of murder, 1 of grievous hurt, and 3 of forgery, were committed to the Supreme Court in 1914. In the murder cases 5 persons were charged and 1 person was convicted. The other cases are pending.

Twelve cases were committed before the District Court during the year, and out of 18 persons charged 10 were convicted, as against 16 cases in 1913 resulting in the conviction of 16 persons out of 45 charged.

In the Police Court 2,083 cases were instituted during the year. These included, apart from those committed to higher courts, a total of 176 cases instituted under the heads of hurt with knife, grievous hurt, cattle theft, mischief by fire, house-breaking, theft, robbery. 284 persons were charged, 46 convicted, and 238 acquitted.

The Police Magistrate, Mr. T. A. Carey, reports as follows on the subjects of crime, police, and headmen :—

Serious Crime.—The number of cases of serious crime considered after investigation to be true fell in 1914 to 122, as compared with 189 in 1911, 176 in 1912, and 157 in 1913. This steady decline is attributable to social conditions—the stake which a large proportion of the population has in the land of the district, increasing commercial prosperity, a plentiful food supply, and abundance of employment. Unfortunately an increase in the figures of burglary and crimes of violence has to be noted.

Opportunity for the former is provided by the dark rainy nights of the end of the year. Prevention and detection are particularly difficult, and no improvement is to be expected in the absence of efficient rural police.

Under the head of crimes of violence the use of the knife is regrettably common. Knife cases are usually the result of quarrels over the division of the produce of undivided shares of land, or drunken brawls. The spread of education, teaching self-control, however, should in time modify this tendency.

Satisfactory decreases are to be noted under the heads theft of cattle, other thefts, and arson. Charges of cattle theft are very frequently the result of civil disputes.

Petty Crime.—Coconut stealing is rife, though, no doubt, the general absence of efficient fencing provides much of the opportunity which makes the thief. The suggestion of my predecessor, Mr. T. W. Roberts, that the possession of coconuts for which the possessor cannot satisfactorily account should, as in the case of beef, &c., be made a penal offence, deserves consideration.

Police and Headmen.—The regular police under the supervision of Inspector Phillipiah have worked well in the prevention and detection of crime in the town, and have also assisted the rural police in the investigation of a number of cases. Court Sergeant Khan has proved himself reliable and efficient.

The work of the police headmen is in general poor and unintelligent. They lack promptness and initiative. Notable faults are their failure to send in crime reports promptly, to make adequate inquiry, and to produce the parties and witnesses promptly in court.

VII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Reports on the Local Board, Batticaloa, the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, the District Road Committee, Batticaloa, the Sanitary Board, Batticaloa, and the Village Committees of the Batticaloa District are annexed as appendices to this report.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

The major irrigation works in the Province continued to be in charge of the Director of Irrigation. An Inspector of Village Tanks was appointed in June, 1914.

The tank at Unnichchai is nearing completion, and water for cultivation will be available early in 1916. Two main channels on the right and left banks have been cut to a length of 3⅞ and 8½ miles respectively, and the sites for distributing sluices and spills are being selected. The tank is meant to supply water for munmari cultivation. There are some 8,900 of private and 10,100 acres of Crown land irrigable by it. They are liable to a perpetuity rate of Re. 1·50 per annum. The Crown land has not been surveyed except in isolated patches ; it is proposed to lease portions of this in small lots at Rs. 2 per acre plus Re. 1·50 water-rate. A specification of the private lands must be prepared this year, but in the absence of a cadastral survey this will be a task of some difficulty.

The Paddipolai-aru extension works are also nearing completion. The scheme is to divert river water by an anicut across Madugaha river into a channel 4 miles long which feeds Kondavaddavan tank. Distributing sluices and channels have still to be provided.

The repairs to the anicut under Vakaneri tank, which had been damaged by the floods of 1913, are approaching completion.

The crop under Rugam tank was good. The north-east monsoon crop under Vakaneri was not satisfactory owing to the ravages of insect pests. The average yield was 4·7 fold.

Irrigation Maintenance Rates.—In order to secure uniformity in these rates, which now vary from 10 cents to Rs. 2·58 per acre, it has been decided to impose under section 39 (4) of Ordinance No. 16 of 1906 a general maintenance rate for the whole district; this rate will work out at about 64 cents per acre. The quinquennial re-assessment is due in 1915.

There are some 10,000 acres of private land under the Paddipolai-aru scheme which have not yet paid any rate at all either on account of construction or maintenance, but until a complete survey has been made, and the Director of Irrigation is able to report definitely by which portions of the scheme they are benefited, it is impossible to take steps to include them in the specification.

There is reason to believe that many of the old specifications of irrigable lots are grossly inaccurate, but until cadastral surveys have been made the rectification of the specifications is a hopeless task. Neither the Survey nor the Irrigation Department appear to have a sufficient staff to take up the work.

Bintenna pattu, which forms the projecting western portion of the Batticaloa District, borders the Central and Uva Provinces. It contains a sparse and dwindling population of Sinhalese, with a sprinkling of Moors and Tamils. The total population fell from 4,301 in 1901 to 2,937 in 1911. The Sinhalese, who numbered 3,302 in 1901, had dwindled to 2,056 in 1911. This depopulation is attributed to various causes, among the chief of which are emigration to Province of Uva, where there are fewer restrictions on chena cultivation, and an epidemic of cattle disease and consequent poverty of the people. There are a few neglected village tanks in the pattu, in addition to the tanks at Tempitiya, Pullumalai, and Maha-oya, which are kept in good order by the Irrigation Department. It unfortunately happens in some cases that tanks which are restored for the benefit of the villagers benefit only a few absentee landlords, who manage to acquire the bulk of the land under them. This is especially the case in the backward pattus of Bintenna and Panawa. Of 68 acres under Maha-oya tank, 45 belong to an Indian trader, and the villagers have no share in the balance. Of 120 acres under Pullumalai, only 35 belong to the villagers (chiefly Tamils).

It is useless to put up the lands under tanks in the Bintenna pattu for sale, for, in the first place, the villagers have no funds with which they can purchase, and, in the second place, even if they could raise the funds, they would mortgage their fields and eventually lose them. Mr. Hopkins, Government Agent, Eastern Province, in 1907 wrote as follows:—"The only practical way to assist Bintenna people is by restoring the best of the village tanks gratuitously, and renting the land below them to the villagers on easy terms (50 cents per acre)."

In pursuance of this policy Kudasiyambalagaskandiya (now abbreviated to "Kudawewa") and Dampalawinna tanks were restored, and preparations were made to cultivate Crown land under them, when they breached, partly owing to faulty construction, partly owing to floods and neglect of the headmen. The present writer fully endorses the opinion of Mr. Hopkins, and has recommended that the Crown land under Tempitiya—a fine tank capable of irrigating at least 500 acres—should be allowed to the villagers on easy terms. It is proposed to restore Kudawewa and other small tanks with a similar object. It is noteworthy that the Sinhalese of the interior show a dwindling population in every pattu except Panawa, where, under the energetic supervision of Mr. G. H. Canagasabai, Vanniah, they have been settled on Crown land under Lahugala tank. The Sinhalese population in this pattu increased from 994 in 1901 to 1,079 in 1911.

Irrigation Fine Fund.—A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1914 is appended:—

	Major Works. Rs. c.	Village Works. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on January 1, 1914	3,472 71 ..	297 21
Receipts	2,760 82 ..	1,392 35
	6,233 53	1,689 56
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	— ..	482 8
Tom-tom fees	178 0 ..	82 50
Stationery and printed forms	305 20 ..	—
Refunds	51 98 ..	16 50
Works	339 0 ..	—
Miscellaneous	286 60 ..	5 0
Pipes	80 0 ..	—
	1,240 78	586 8
Balance on December 31, 1914	4,992 75 ..	1,103 48

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Quarters for jail guards, Batticaloa, quarters for the apothecary at Eravur, and quarters for married constables were taken in hand, but work was stopped owing to retrenchment consequent upon the war.

The Kalkuda jetty was overhauled at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

Surveys of the Batticaloa lake for the Kalladi bridge, which has been sanctioned by Government, and of the Arugam Bay for the purpose of making it a port of call for ships, were made. Sites for jetty, Customs buildings, &c., have been selected in the latter place.

Work in connection with the Leper Asylum was started in 1914. The island of Mantivu was surveyed and plotted, jungle cleared, and erection of several buildings was commenced, but all work had to be stopped in the latter part of the year owing to retrenchment.

A new dispensary at Tirukkovil and quarters for the second apothecary at the Batticaloa Civil Hospital were built in 1914.

All the roads in the Province were maintained in good condition. The work of re-metalling the South Coast deviation near Kalladi was stopped after a large quantity of stone had been transported to the site.

Metalling the Muppane-Pottuvil road has progressed rapidly during the year, and will soon be completed. The Heda-oya bridge on this road at Siyambala-anduwa is under construction. Passing places were constructed on each mile on the Maduruoya-Eravur road, Coast road from Batticaloa to Valaichenai, and on the road from Kalkuda to Valaichenai.

New galas were made, and other galas were widened on the Badulla-Batticaloa road ; steps must now be taken to compel the carters to use them instead of outspanning on the roadside.

Concrete approaches have been constructed at the ferries on the Coast road between Batticaloa and Trincomalee.

X.—FORESTS.

1,396 acres of re-afforested chenas taken over by the Forest Department are in good condition. Re-afforestation work was provisionally suspended last year, as the staff at present in the district has more than sufficient to do.

The timber trade with India has practically ceased owing to the war, and consequently a large stock of timber remains in the hands of the traders.

Twenty-eight cases were recorded as taken before the court, against 11 in 1913. 41 cases were compounded in 1914, against 49 in 1913.

Free grants of timber and forest produce were made as follows :—

	Rs. c.
To District Road Committee, Trincomalee : timber ..	267 41
To Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee : timber, &c. ..	382 25
To villagers : timber and other produce	16,079 51
Timber for departmental purposes	569 95
	17,299 12

The following work was done in the demarcation of the proposed reserves :—

Nuwaragala : 725 chains opened and 1,981 chains of old lines re-cleared.
Panawa Reserve : 300 chains of old line re-cleared.
Baron's Cap Reserve : 300 chains of old line re-cleared.
Pankulam Reserve : 1,142 chains of new line cleared.
Chundankadu Reserve : 550 chains of old line re-cleared.

245 acres of Crown land were allowed during the year for cultivation of chena under the re-afforestation system.

The expenditure of the Forest Department for the twelve months under review was Rs. 44,349, and the revenue Rs. 51,630.

XI.—SALT.

Salt is retailed at 4 to 4½ cents per pound by all boutique-keepers, who obtain their supplies from Batticaloa or Kalmunai stores, except in Bintenna, where it is sold at from 5 to 6 cents per pound owing to the cost of transport. The retail prices at Akkaraipattu and Pottuvil are 3 and 2½ cents per pound respectively. 220 license holders are selling salt in the district ; of these, licenses for 46 were issued last year.

The quantity of salt issued from the Government stores in 1914 was as follows :—

	Cwt
Batticaloa	12,228
Kalmunai	3,573
Akkaraipattu	1,098
Pottuvil	312
Total ..	17,211

Of this, 4,541 cwt. were removed to Badulla, 993 were issued for fish-curing, and the rest was available for local consumption.

There were no salt formations at Panichchankeni and in Panawa pattu worth collecting.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Excise.—There are 46 arrack taverns and 39 toddy taverns in this district, and 13 arrack and 6 toddy taverns in Trincomalee.

The consumption of arrack for 1914 was 14,066 gallons, compared with 16,932 in 1913. The decrease is chiefly due to the predilection of the villagers for toddy, the high price of arrack, and the competition of cheaper kinds of foreign liquor. 93,722 gallons of toddy were consumed in 1914 in this district, compared with 80,022 in 1913.

There are three foreign liquor shops (two tavern and retail, and one retail) in Batticaloa and one shop (tavern and retail) at Kalmunai.

There is very little tapping carried on for sweet toddy for preparation of jaggery. Steps have recently been taken to encourage this industry.

Comparative figures of revenue are shown below :—

	1913-14. Rs.	1914-15. Rs.
Arrack	98,100 ..	70,555
Toddy	21,549 ..	24,031
Foreign liquor	3,457 ..	2,086

The Excise staff is composed of one Assistant Superintendent of Excise, 4 excise inspectors, and nine peons. The relations between the excise officers and the Government Agent's Department have been entirely satisfactory.

The War.—Intimation that war had been declared against Germany was received on August 5, 1914. There was a tendency at first on the part of traders to raise the price of food stuffs excessively ; they were, however, warned, and a committee was formed to inquire into the whole subject and to advise

the Government Agent. The unsafety of the trade routes caused a temporary shortage in certain articles and a consequent rise in value. Prices have now, except in the case of sugar, matches, tinned meat, &c., sunk to the normal again.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey, meetings of the leading Muhammadans were convened in the chief Muhammadan centres, the causes of the war were explained to them, and they unanimously expressed their unfailing loyalty to the British Government.

Kataragama Pilgrimage.—Owing to the outbreak of smallpox at Bibile and other parts of the Badulla District, Government instructions were received to turn back pilgrims proceeding to Kataragama. This was done.

BERTRAM HILL,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa, February 25, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1914.

Area of Local Board, 4¼ square miles; Population, 10,666.

THE annexed is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1913 and 1914. The revenue of 1914 shows an increase in all the items, with the exception of "Licenses" and "Miscellaneous." In 1913 the head "Miscellaneous" included a sum of Rs. 2,000, being Government grant on account of flood damages. No such item swelled the revenue of 1914. The items of expenditure do not call for special comment, with the exception of "Establishment" and "Sanitation." The increase under "Establishment" is due to a special payment made to the Superintendent of Minor Roads for services rendered during the previous year, and to the employment of a new inspector on a higher salary than that of his predecessor. The plague precautions and an increase in the scavenging staff, which was doubled, were responsible for the enhanced expenditure under "Sanitation":—

REVENUE.

Particulars.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes:—				
Property rates	5,082 95		5,342 76	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,267 0		3,651 0	
Other	570 53		671 40	
		8,920 48		9,665 16
Licenses:—				
Liquor	2,640 0		1,840 0	
Opium	346 87		277 50	
Carts	606 0		644 0	
Other	522 0		588 50	
		4,114 87		3,350 0
Rents:—				
Markets	2,805 36		3,152 41	
Other	2,830 21		3,009 22	
		5,635 57		6,161 63
Fines	—	303 5	—	553 25
Miscellaneous	—	3,493 17	—	2,072 70
		22,467 14		21,802 74
Balance on January 1	—	4,310 55		6,027 55
Total	—	26,777 69		27,830 29

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	1,100 0	—	1,100 0
Cost of administration:—				
Establishment	2,875 7		3,462 72	
Office contingencies	171 31		229 4	
Cost of audit	92 55		125 15	
Revenue services	1,087 58		964 79	
		4,226 51		4,781 70
Sanitation	—	4,862 63	—	7,321 15
Lighting	—	1,092 95	—	1,068 40
Police	—	39 44	—	45 10
Public works:—				
Maintenance	4,820 21		3,649 32	
New construction	4,608 40		2,636 99	
		9,428 61		6,286 31
Advances	—	—	—	300 0
		20,750 14		20,902 66
Balance on December 31		6,027 55		6,927 63
Total	—	26,777 69		27,830 29

2. The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is annexed. The percentage of those who discharged their liability during 1914 was nearly 80, as compared with 74·25 in the previous year :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by Census of 1911	—	10,666	—	—	10,666	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,766	—	—	2,943	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,930		69·77	2,278		77·41
(b) Paying double commutation ..	124		4·48	74		2·51
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,054	74·25		2,352	79·92
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	57		2·06	42		1·42
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	347		12·55	326		11·07
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	5		·18	7		·24
(h) Fined	—		—	1		·04
(i) Imprisoned	1		·04	1		·04
(j) Left local area	302		10·92	214		7·27
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		712	25·75		591	20·08
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. A statement showing the position of the Board in respect of the loan is appended :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1891
Original amount of loan	Rs. 20,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 6,873·18
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 638
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 462
Date when loan will be extinguished	November 30, 1919

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown herein for the year 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

4. *Public Health.*—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory, and it was free from any epidemic disease. There were a few cases of smallpox in a Sanitary Board village about three miles away from town. Every precaution was taken to prevent its importation into the town. The following is a comparative statement of the number of births and deaths in the town :—

	1913.	1914.
Births	346 ..	356
Deaths	411 ..	417
Death-rate	37·9 ..	38·2

5. *Public Works.*—All roads, streets, bridges, culverts, and buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in good order. Two sections of cement drains were constructed during the year along the Hospital road. Further extension of cement drains was suspended owing to the rise in the price of cement on account of war. A permanent mutton stall was erected, and minor improvements effected in the markets and slaughter-house.

6. *Water Supply.*—Work in connection with the water supply of the town is in progress. The reservoir in town, engine house, and attendant's quarters have been built, and 1,394 yards of pipes were laid about the town.

7. *Food Supply.*—Every effort was made on the outbreak of war to prevent traders from demanding excessive prices for their goods. A committee consisting of some of the leading members of the community was formed, and advised the Board in the matter of fixing a maximum tariff for food stuffs. The result was satisfactory, and prices have now receded to normal, except in a few cases.

8. *Latrines.*—The public latrines in charge of the Board were kept in good repair. The Board has now undertaken the conservancy of about 50 private premises.

9. *Dogs.*—The following is a statement of the number of dogs registered and destroyed :—

Year.	Registered.	Destroyed.
1913	178 ..	108
1914	245 ..	120

10. *Constitution of the Board.*—The Board was constituted as follows at the end of the year :—Mr. Bertram Hill, Government Agent, Eastern Province, Chairman ; Mr. R. G. Carte, Provincial Engineer ; Dr. F. V. Foenander, Provincial Surgeon ; Mr. S. F. Nagapper ; Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu ; Mr. K. Kanagasabey.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

February 20, 1915.

II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

THE Provincial Road Committee consisted in 1914 of the following members :—The Government Agent (Mr. Bertram Hill), the Provincial Engineer (Mr. R. G. Carte), and Messrs. A. Jemmett-Browne, J. Kadramatamby, A. M. Sheriff, and Gate Mudaliyar V. C. Canagasabey.

2. The Committee regret to place on record the death of Mr. A. Jemmett-Browne and Gate Mudaliyar V. C. Canagasabey. They were succeeded by Messrs. T. Stanley Green and C. Muttiah.

3. The encroachments reported on South Coast road deviation were removed, with the exception of one or two, which are receiving attention.

4. Eleven licenses were issued for the seizure of stray cattle on thoroughfares.

5. Receipts and expenditure on account of resthouses are set out in the following statement for 1914 :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Government contribution to salaries of resthouse-keepers	450 0	Salaries of resthouse-keepers and coolies ..	4,021 41
Contribution from commutation money ..	5,646 50	Repairs and improvements to resthouses ..	4,305 4
Resthouse collections	2,794 20	Equipment	1,149 57
Miscellaneous receipts	451 28	Miscellaneous	698 3
	9,341 98		10,174 5
Balance on January 1, 1914 ..	6,992 69	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	6,160 62
Total ..	16,334 67	Total ..	16,334 67

6. The fourteen resthouses in the Province were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 2,184.

7. A vote of Rs. 2,468 was sanctioned by the Committee for building a new resthouse at Cheddipalayam to replace the building which collapsed during the heavy floods in January, 1913. The amount has not yet been spent pending the selection of a suitable site.

8. The erection of a new resthouse at Arugam Bay in place of the resthouse at Pottuvil was not carried out, as no provision was made in the Estimates of 1914–15.

9. New resthouses at Tirukkovil and Muthur are necessary to replace the present old ones, but the funds are not available at present.

10. The usual statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1914.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914		6,992 69
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	17,196 0	
(*b*) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	1,347 50	
		18,543 50
Unexpended balance of Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli road ..	..	4,480 44
Government grant in aid of minor works ..	..	3,942 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	2,039 56	
(*b*) From Trincomalee District Road Committee	754 64	
		2,794 20
Miscellaneous receipts	..	901 28
		37,654 11

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of :—		
(*a*) Principal roads	12,897 0	
(*b*) Resthouses	4,305 4	
		17,202 4
Pay of resthouse-keepers	..	4,021 41
Unexpended balance remitted to the Hon. the Treasurer on account of Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli road	..	4,480 44
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(*a*) Batticaloa District Road Committee ..	..	2,721 0
(*b*) Trincomalee District Road Committee ..	..	1,221 0
Miscellaneous charges	..	1,847 60
Balance on December 31, 1914	..	6,160 62
		37,654 11

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, February 19, 1915.

III.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, BATTICALOA, FOR 1914.

THE District Road Committee in 1914 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, the District Engineer, and Messrs. A. Jemmett-Browne, J. Kadramatamby, and A. M. Sheriff.

2. Comparative statements showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the District of Batticaloa for the year 1914 and statement of revenue and expenditure are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	153,933	—	—	153,933	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	26,373	—	—	25,653	—
3. Discharged obligation within the local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	20,843		79·03	20,834		81·21
(b) Paying double commutation ..	1,002		3·79	924		3·60
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		21,845	82·83		21,758	84·81
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,034		3·92	1,036		4·03
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,758		6·66	1,494		5·82
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	12		·04	18		·07
(h) Fined	4		·01	11		·04
(i) Imprisoned	4		·01	4		·01
(j) Left local area	543		2·05	528		2·05
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		3,355	12·72		3,091	12·04
7. Unaccounted for	—	1,173	4·44	—	804	3·13

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1914.

			Amount.
REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914		..	5,334 69
Commutation realized in money		..	34,401 95
Government contribution in aid of minor works ..		..	2,721 0
Miscellaneous receipts		..	84 50
			42,542 14
EXPENDITURE.			
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses		..	17,196 0
Amount expended on minor works		..	12,189 41
Establishment and commission to division officers :—	Rs. c.		
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment ..	—		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	6,182 94		
(c) Commission to division officers ..	2,864 71		
			9,047 65
Miscellaneous charges		..	1,343 52
Balance on December 31, 1914		..	2,765 56
			42,542 14

3. The total number of persons who discharged their obligation under the Ordinances was 21,758, as against 21,845 in 1913, showing a decrease of 87.

4. 190 miles of minor roads were maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 8,548.

5. A sum of Rs. 2,050 odd, of which Rs. 1,500 was contributed by Government, was spent in repairing damages to minor roads caused by the floods of 1913.

6. The ferries on minor roads were maintained in fair order. The total cost of upkeep and repairs amounted to Rs. 862·75. One new horse boat and one new vallam due on the previous year's contract were delivered in 1914 at a cost of Rs. 585.

7. The Government grant of Rs. 1,000, allowed for the deviation of the Valairavu-Vavanativu ferries, was spent in opening roads to the east and west of the lake. Two ambalams and a ferry shed were also provided on this grant. The landing stages were provided out of the Government grant for village minor works.

8. *Relief Works.*—5½ miles side jungle clearing and 280 cubes of earthwork were done on the Gonagolla-Bakiela road at a cost of Rs. 578.

9. A sum of Rs 189 was spent out of irrigation fine funds for renewing the wooden platform of the bridge across the irrigation channel from Puluganawa to Kadukkamunai.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, February 19, 1915.

V.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

THE total collection in the Batticaloa District under Village Committee rules during the year 1914 amounted to Rs. 8,116, raised under the following heads :—(1) Village Tribunal Fines, (2) Rents, (3) Cattle Fees, (4) Grazing Fees, (5) Communal Collections, and (6) Miscellaneous Receipts.

The balance at the end of December, 1914, was Rs. 7,476. A sum of Rs. 6,531 was expended on paying salaries of Village Tribunal staff, repairs to Gansabhawas, ambalams, and markets. A new Village Tribunal Court was erected in Puliyantivu at a cost of Rs. 1,540.

Gansabhawa Cases.—12,201 cases were instituted during the year, of which 6,299 were civil and 5,902 criminal. 3,509 cases were amicably settled. There were 20 appeals to the Government Agent. Judgments in 18 cases were affirmed.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees of the Batticaloa District for 1914 is appended :—

Division.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Balance on December 31, 1913.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on December 31, 1914.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Manmunai North	610 30	1,268 92	1,879 22	1,305 42	573 80
Manmunai South	202 12	485 0	687 12	653 62	33 50
Eravur-Koralai	1,086 83	1,312 70	2,399 53	1,385 41	1,014 12
Eruvil-Porativu	20 60	505 25	525 85	426 86	98 99
Karavaku	2,192 12	1,795 35	3,987 47	1,156 83	2,830 64
Sammanturai	369 11	252 10	621 21	231 46	389 75
Akkaraipattu	1,236 47	1,852 90	3,089 37	924 97	2,164 40
Panawa	70 70	405 85	476 55	178 85	297 70
Bintenna	103 1	238 63	341 64	268 45	73 19
Total ..	5,891 26	8,116 70	14,007 96	6,531 87	7,476 9

Whilst inquiring into a petition on the subject of the loss of some cattle, Mr. Vallipuram, President of Village Tribunal, Batticaloa South, discovered that a regular system of cattle theft existed in the district under the protection of several minor headmen, who managed to obtain blank forms from the Kachcheri and facilitated the transfer of stolen animals by means of forged cattle vouchers. A Kachcheri clerk and a peon have been dismissed for complicity in these forgeries, and a Government schoolmaster has been recommended for dismissal. As a result of criminal proceedings instituted, three cases have been committed for trial before the next sessions of the Supreme Court and one before the District Court, while further cases are still under investigation.

February 25, 1915.

BERTRAM HILL,
Government Agent.

VI.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1914.

THERE are four towns under the Small Towns (Sanitary Board) Ordinance, namely, Kalmunai, Kattankudi, Eravur, and Sammanturai.

2. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	30,433	—	—	30,433	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	8,477	—	—	8,195	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	6,521		76·93	6,521		79·56
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	305		3·60	446		5·44
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	4		·04	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		6,830	80·57		6,967	85·01
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	202		2·39	194		2·36
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	250		2·95	289		3·52
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	278		3·28	31		·37
(*h*) Fined	—		—	24		·29
(*i*) Imprisoned	8		·09	5		·06
(*j*) Left local area	106		1·25	168		2·05
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		844	9·96		711	8·67
7. Unaccounted for	—	803	9·47	—	517	6·30

Kalmunai.—5½ miles of road were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,130. A sum of Rs. 1,300 was expended in opening a new road at Kalmunaikudi, and a new culvert was constructed at a cost of Rs. 125. The buildings were maintained in fair order. Scavenging and lighting were carried out satisfactorily.

Kattankudi.—3¾ miles of road were kept up in fair order at a cost of Rs. 1,581. The old South Coast road within Sanitary Board limits was track metalled and repaired at a cost of Rs. 868. New lengths of retaining walls were built at a cost of Rs. 681. The buildings were maintained in fair order. Scavenging and lighting were, as usual, carried out satisfactorily.

Eravur.—A sum of Rs. 1,115 was expended on the maintenance of the roads 2 miles in length. Scavenging and lighting were attended to as usual.

Sammanturai.—2½ miles of roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 694. Six new dust bins were built. A retaining wall of 125 feet and two new bridges were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 745. Scavenging and lighting were carried out as usual.

Statement of revenue and expenditure for the four towns for 1912, 1913, and 1914 is annexed :—

Name of Town.	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kalmunai ..	3,857 6	4,385 53	6,583 99	5,525 64	6,964 48	6,470 26
Kattankudi ..	2,245 53	3,370 67	6,793 61	6,498 34	7,779 17	7,013 52
Eravur ..	1,174 67	1,489 58	3,806 26	3,191 27	4,685 26	2,915 88
Sammanturai ..	722 57	696 96	2,987 81	2,533 88	3,118 91	3,012 26
Total ..	7,999 83	9,942 74	20,171 67	17,749 13	22,547 82	19,411 92

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1914.

I.—HISTORY OF THE PERIOD 1914.

His Excellency the Governor visited Trincomalee in April.

Official Changes.—Mr. G. F. Forrest, Assistant Government Agent, was transferred to Mannar in May. Mr. W. J. L. Rogerson acted thereafter till the writer's arrival at the end of June.

Mr. W. E. Hobday, Additional Police Magistrate and Assistant at the Kachcheri, was transferred to Ratnapura in May, and the writer performed dual duties, Revenue and Judicial, till December 29, when Mr. T. Goonetilleke was appointed Additional Police Magistrate.

Mr. L. P. Emerson, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, was succeeded in March by Mr. T. Hamer, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. J. H. Fraser in October.

Mr. G. Gilchrist succeeded Mr. J. A. Moraes as District Engineer in June.

Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz succeeded Dr. S. P. Joseph as Medical Officer in November.

Mr. C. Chelliah, Vanniya of Tamblegam, retired in January, and was succeeded by Mr. K. Thamotharampillai, Udaiyar, as Acting Vanniya till June, when Mr. A. V. Ramanathan was appointed.

Mr. C. Velupillai was appointed to the new clerical post in the Kachcheri created in June.

Mr. K. Somasundaram succeeded Mr. C. B. de Mel as Land Clerk in July.

Obituary.—Mr. M. R. Navaratne, Salt Storekeeper, Nilaveli, died in April, and was succeeded in August by Mr. A. Muttiah.

Mr. S. Raju, Chief Clerk, Deputy Fiscal's Office, died in November, and was succeeded by Mr. M. Subramaniam.

Noteworthy Events.—In August war with Germany broke out, and had the effect of putting up prices somewhat. During the time the German cruiser "Emden" was active in the Bay of Bengal several cruisers and merchant vessels appeared in the harbour for instructions or otherwise. All classes gave substantial proofs of their loyalty by donations to local war funds.

In December the passenger boat plying between Mutur and Trincomalee was lost near Mutur in a heavy sea. Eleven persons were drowned.

II.—REVENUE.

The total annual revenue of the district since 1910 was as follows :—

Year.	Rs. c.	Year.	Rs. c.
1910 ..	208,293 18	1913 ..	189,437 50
1911 ..	317,860 15	1914 ..	175,521 76
1912 ..	176,705 67		

The details which make up the respective totals for 1913 and 1914 are as follows :—

		1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
1.	Customs	17,224 39	13,146 78
2.	Port Dues, &c.	3,135 55	2,297 2
3.	Licenses, &c.	128,265 89	114,539 27
4.	Fees of Court, &c.	13,033 58	10,905 38
5.	Post and Telegraph	—	0 40
6.	Government Railway ..	—	0 40
7.	Interest	52 60	540 33
8.	Miscellaneous Receipts ..	7,904 61	7,853 57
9.	Land Revenue	13,326 69	10,069 38
10.	Land Sales	6,494 19	16,169 23
	Total ..	189,437 50	175,521 76

The figures are not of great value as an index to the economic position of the district. For instance, over Rs. 12,000, a sum recovered on account of the Trincomalee Arrack Rent for 1914, was credited at Batticaloa, and is not included therefore in the figures quoted above. Again, the proceeds of sale of Trincomalee salt appear credited in the Kachcheries of other districts where the salt is retailed to the public, and the figures quoted above merely include the proceeds of salt sold to the public at Trincomalee.

There was a falling off in Customs revenue and Harbour Dues, largely due to the difficulties caused by the war in importing grain and other goods.

There was a decrease under the head "Licenses" in the proceeds of sale of salt at Trincomalee. This was to some extent due to the prevalence of illicit traffic in salt. Several cases were detected during the year, and better sales may be expected as the result. Under the head "Arrack, Rum, and Toddy" there was a remarkable increase from Rs. 44,206·91 to Rs. 49,418·46.

The apparent falling off under head 4 in water-rate was not due to arrears in the collections, but to the fact that in 1913 arrears of a previous period were collected.

The proceeds of Land Sales rose from Rs. 6,494·19 in 1913 to Rs. 16,169·23 in 1914. Trincomalee people have long looked to the Military Departments for a livelihood. Since the abandonment of Trincomalee as a military and naval station many persons have been thrown out of employment, and they and others have to look elsewhere for a living. The only sphere available on a large scale is agriculture, and the most hopeful item in the finances of the district is the increase in investments in land.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The population of the district in 1891 was 25,745 ; in 1901 it was 28,441 ; in 1911 it was 29,755 ; and in 1914 it was 29,477, or about 28 per square mile. The above figures are typical of the general stagnation of the district. Its area is 670,000 acres, of which only about 20,000 acres were cultivated in 1914, or about 3 per cent. of the whole. About 20,000 head of cattle use some of the uncultivated land as grazing grounds. The rest is forest or waste land. The chief obstacle to agricultural development is the climate. The long dry season from January till August and the floods caused by the heavy rains from September till January place serious difficulties in the way of rice cultivation, coconut planting, and other forms of agriculture. During the year 14,000 acres of paddy were cultivated, 5,300 acres of coconuts, and 565 acres of tobacco.

The future of paddy cultivation depends largely on the irrigation policy of Government, for at present all the available irrigable land is cultivated. The people will not readily adopt more intensive systems of cultivation, such as deep ploughing, transplanting, &c., but they will buy and develop more paddy land if it is offered.

Coconut cultivators were hard hit during the year by the temporary fall in the price of copra. The construction of a new cart road, practically completed in 1914, up the North Coast road as far as Kuchchaveli has made the opening up of additional coconut land possible.

The future of the tobacco industry is not promising. During the year most of the crop was unsaleable, as there was no market for it owing to the absence of demand for Ceylon tobacco in India. Nilaveli is the chief centre of tobacco growing, but the growers sold one-third of their crop in 1914 for less than half the usual price and have the rest on their hands.

Public Health.—There were no epidemics during the year, but it is not possible to say that the health of the people was good in view of the high death-rate of 44·6 per mille, while the average per mille for Ceylon in 1913 was 28·4. There seems to be a complete absence of leprosy in this district, though it is so common in Batticaloa. In the south of the district the semi-Vedda population is ruined by parangi and fever. If they are to be kept alive they must get chenas to supply them with food. After that a dispensary at Ichchilampattai is needed to deal with prevalent diseases. There was a scheme some years back to turn these people into paddy cultivators. They were given land at an annual rent of Rs. 3 an acre for five years, after which period they were to be given complete ownership. The people had not the mental or physical stamina to carry the scheme through, and it was a failure.

There is little to note about industries, the district being mainly agricultural. After agriculture the chief source of wealth is derived from fishing. This is not done on a large scale, nor is there any trade in the transport of fresh fish from Trincomalee to the inland districts.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF TRINCOMALEE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1913 and 1914 is as follows :—

REVENUE.	1913. Amount.	1913. Total.	1914. Amount.	1914. Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates	3,440 29		3,474 23	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,165 0		3,435 0	
Other	233 25		319 63	
		6,838 54		7,228 86
Licenses :—				
Liquor	627 50		466 25	
Opium	583 13		466 50	
Carts	444 0		496 0	
Other	562 25		606 25	
		2,216 88		2,035 0
Rents :—				
Markets	2,312 99		2,697 37	
Other	1,034 16		933 21	
		3,347 15		3,630 58
Fines	—	278 28	..	451 49
Miscellaneous	—	1,957 54	..	1,066 26
		14,638 39		14,412 19
Balance on January 1 ..	—	1,767 62		2,500 54
Total ..	—	16,406 1		16,912 73

EXPENDITURE.						
Interest and sinking fund on loan ..	—	1,510 0	..	—	1,510 0	
Cost of administration :—						
Establishment	2,544 16		..	2,766 63		
Office contingencies ..	188 73		..	228 55		
Cost of audit	72 65		..	67 18		
Revenue services ..	1,146 36		..	1,533 27		
		3,951 90			4,595 63	
Sanitation	—	4,674 85	..	—	5,439 55	
Lighting	—	721 45	..	—	459 90	
Police	—	87 98	..	—	28 38	
Public works :—						
Maintenance	2,162 53		..	2,082 70		
New constructions ..	796 76		..	459 10		
		2,959 29			2,541 80	
		13,905 47			14,575 26	
Balance on December 31 ..	—	2,500 54			2,337 47	
Total ..	—	16,406 1			16,912 73	

There was a slight falling off in revenue, though a large increase is needed to work the Board efficiently. It has been found that recurrent charges, together with cost of maintaining Local Board property, would amount to more than the whole annual revenue. An increase in assessment tax, which is now only 3 per cent. of the annual value of property, was proposed, but owing to the increased cost of living caused by the war the matter was postponed till the end of 1915.

For some time conservancy, scavenging, and lighting were done by a contractor, whose personal interests clashed with the public ones. During the year it was resolved to get services of a continuous nature such as the above done departmentally.

Some retrenchment was effected, and the Board was obliged to relinquish any attempt at street lighting owing to want of funds.

Owing to the fact that 10 per cent. of the revenue has to be set aside for payment of interest and sinking fund on debt, and owing to the general decline in population and in the value of property due to the military and naval abandonment of Trincomalee, the Board's finances are in a most unsatisfactory state. Conservancy, town scavenging, and upkeep of roads can be carried out, and practically nothing else. Repairs to dilapidated Local Board buildings, drains, &c., extension of drainage and latrines, street lighting, surveying of encroachments, mosquito work, and other items cannot be undertaken without increase of taxation.

The usual statements of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance and that of loan for the year under review are appended :—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census..	—	8,837	—	—	8,837	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	2,602	—	—	2,676	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,926		74·02	2,100		78·47
(b) Paying double commutation ..	67		2·57	50		1·86
(c) Labouring six days ..	12		·47	4		·16
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,005	77·06		2,154	80·49
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	57		2·19	51		1·90
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	326		12·52	295		11·03
(g) Double entries	19		·73	18		·67
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	1		·04	—		—
(j) Left local area	194		7·46	158		5·90
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		597	22·94		522	19·50
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Loan.

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1894 ..	3,000 0						
1895 ..	3,000 0	16,500 0	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	412 50	577 50	Nov. 30, 1929
1904 ..	12,000 0						
1909 ..	—	8,000 0	2 per cent.	4½ per cent.	160 0	360 0	Nov. 30, 1929

Local Board Office,
Trincomalee, February 15, 1915.

T. REID,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1914.

THE members of the Committee were as follows :—Mr. G. F. Forrest, Chairman, up to May 26; Mr. W. J. L. Rogerson from May 26 to June 17, and Mr. T. Reid from June 18; Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, up to June 22, and Mr. G. Gilchrist from June 22; Mr. L. P. Emerson, European Member; Mr. S. Visvalingam, Burgher Member; and Mr. A. Muttukristna, Tamil Member. Mr. J. H. Fraser succeeded Mr. Emerson at the end of the year.

Resthouses are in charge of the Provincial Road Committee, but in practice the Trincomalee resthouses are managed, subject to approval of the Provincial Road Committee, by the District Road Committee.

The funds available have always been entirely inadequate to keep up the resthouses properly. From 1915 only one-fourth of the road tax available for main roads and resthouses can be appropriated for resthouses. In this sparsely populated district there is thus about Rs. 850 available annually, which sum with other items of revenue is insufficient to maintain six resthouses.

The resthouse at Mutur is unsafe, but there are no funds available for renovation or rebuilding.

In spite of paucity of funds the Committee erected a mosquito room at Kantalai resthouse and a motor garage at Trincomalee.

During the year the rules for collecting road tax in use in the Batticaloa District were introduced here to ensure prompt and systematic collection.

The minor road vote is not as much as is needed to deal with minor roads, owing to the sparse population of the district.

During the year, beyond upkeep of the so-called minor roads, which are nearly all natural tracks, little was done. A concrete bridge was erected on the Madawachchi-Tiriyai road.

Road Ordinance and revenue and expenditure statements are annexed :—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	20,314	—	—	20,314	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour ..	—	5,470	—	—	5,470	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	4,637		84·77	4,712		86·14
(b) Paying double commutation ..	77		1·40	37		·68
(c) Labouring six days	84		1·54	43		·79
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	7		·13	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		4,805	87·84		4,792	87·61
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	111		2·63	124		2·27
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	490		8·96	398		7·28
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	11		·20	6		·11
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	53		·97	150		2·74
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		665	12·16		678	12·39
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1914.

RECEIPTS.			Rs. c.
Commutation raised in money			7,185 0
Commutation raised in labour			64 50
Government contribution in aid of minor works			1,221 0
Miscellaneous			3 77
			8,474 27
Balance on January 1, 1914			9,235 45
		Total ..	17,709 72
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of resthouses ..		..	1,347 50
Amount expended on minor works		..	3,847 29
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(a) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. —		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	990 0		
(c) Commission to division officers ..	649 28		
			1,639 28
Miscellaneous charges		..	226 15
Refund of unexpended balance on account of improvement to Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli road ..		..	4,480 44
			11,540 66
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..		..	6,169 6
		Total ..	17,709 72

Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads for 1914.

Name of Road.	Mileage.	Government Grant. Rs. c.	District Road Committee Fund. Rs. c.
Allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads	— ..	— ..	240 0
Upkeep of ferries ..	— ..	— ..	351 25
Sinhalese section road ..	21 ..	— ..	1,257 58
Kantalai road	½ ..	— ..	45 10
Mutur road	1 ..	— ..	136 75
Coast road	48 ..	899 75 ..	—
Improvement to Nilaveli-Kuchchaveli road ..	10 ..	119 56 ..	—
Sinnappalampoddaar bridge ..	— ..	— ..	159 80
Sampur road	5 ..	— ..	60 0
Malligaitivu road ..	2 ..	— ..	116 50
Bridge over Kalipanchan ..	— ..	— ..	336 0
Pioneer road	3¼ ..	125 0 ..	—
		1,144 31	2,702 98
		Total .. Rs. 3,847·29	

Trincomalee, February 10, 1915.

T. REID,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

Area of Kurunegala District, 1,845 square miles; Population in 1911, 306,703.
Area of the North-Western Province, 2,966 square miles; Population in 1911, 432,249.

I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Agency.—Mr. W. L. Kindersley was succeeded by Mr. C. R. Cumberland on September 23, 1914. Mr. E. Rodrigo, Cadet, was succeeded by Mr. N. M. Bharucha on January 14, 1914.

Police.—Mr. A. G. Gottelier was succeeded by Mr. R. G. B. Spicer on March 25, 1914.

Forests.—Mr. A. O. Jones was succeeded by Mr. A. B. Lushington on June 3, 1914, who in turn gave place to Mr. G. D. Templer on July 17, 1914.

II.—EVENTS.

An unfortunate accident occurred near Polgahawela on May 9, 1914, when a number of pilgrims having crowded on to the temporary wire bridge over the Maha-oya the bridge broke and several lives were lost.

In June, 1914, the new iron bridges over the Deduru-oya on the Dambulla road and the Tuntota bridge were opened.

III.—REVENUE.

The revenue for the fifteen months of the financial period 1913–14 amounted to Rs. 676,141·54, or Rs. 539,259·57 for the twelve months from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, as against Rs. 510,969·84 for the corresponding period of 1912–13, showing an increase of Rs. 28,289·74 over that period.

The following is a statement showing the increases or decreases under the principal heads of revenue:—

Heads of Revenue.	Total collected during the Financial Period 1912–13.	Total collected during the Period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total collected during the Financial Year 1913–14.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrack ..	248,844 43	356,224 12	107,379 69	—	443,259 37
Stamps ..	46,316 35	51,043 20	4,726 85	—	66,525 15
Court Fines ..	16,024 59	15,045 38	—	979 21	19,177 94
Irrigation Rates ..	8,255 74	7,723 57	—	532 17	18,095 61
Receipts, Forests Department ..	2,983 47	21,263 90	18,280 43	—	24,211 78
Land Sales ..	98,906 54	7,538 33	—	91,368 21	8,556 86

The decrease in land sales is due to two causes, namely, to the disorganization of the Land Department in the Kachcheri during the earlier part of the year by the absence through illness of the land clerk, and in the latter part of the year to the war. Although but little real distress occurred with the fall in the price of copra and the rise in price of provisions which occurred during the early part of the war, most coconut proprietors economized, and it was thought inexpedient by my predecessor to throw land on the market at such a time. The demand for land has now revived and is being met.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY, AGRICULTURE, AND CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the district, the most important branch being coconut planting. The area under coconuts increased during the year by some 19,000 acres, and additions continued to be made. The sudden fall in prices due to the closure of the principal continental markets for a time affected the industry very severely, but prices have since risen; and although uncertainty of freights—another consequence of the war—still tends to keep them down, there is no doubt that the industry is still prosperous.

About 1,000 less acres of paddy than in 1913 were cultivated in 1914, and the crops reaped were poor owing to the rainfall in 1913 being badly distributed, and in some cases crops suffered severely from fly. At the end of 1914 the rainfall was excellent; and the crop resulting therefrom reaped early in 1915 was very good indeed.

Rubber, cacao, tobacco, tea, and other branches of agriculture were practically stationary during the year, the figures of acreage showing neither increase nor decrease.

The principal industry other than agriculture is plumbago mining, and this received a severe blow from the outbreak of the war and the resulting prohibition of exports. In consequence most of the pits closed down, and the industry for the time being is practically non-existent. There are a few fibre

134716

and desiccating mills in the district, but most of them have temporarily closed since the war owing to the low prices obtainable for their products. Given markets for fibre, there should be great possibilities for fibre mills, as will be apparent to any one who travels through the district and sees the enormous heaps of husk, of which no use is at present made.

Other minor industries are brick making, pottery, and mat and basket making. The latter appears to be a growing industry, and large quantities of plucking baskets are sent away to the tea districts.

A few Kinnarayas make mats of niyanda fibre (*Sansevieria zeylanica*), like the well-known "Dumbara mats," and Rodiyas make whips, string, and ropes of the same material. A small quantity of sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) is grown in some places, but the fibre is all used up locally for fishing lines and nets, and no attempt to cultivate it on a commercial scale has been made.

Shortly after the war broke out prices rose considerably, and the operations of the "Emden" caused a still further rise. Prices have, however, dropped since, and have almost resumed their former level. Prices in this district are naturally dependent on prices in Colombo, whence the bulk of the imported produce comes, and the most patent aid towards inducing the local dealers to see reason was the weekly publication of Colombo prices made at the suggestion of the writer.

As a result of the rise in prices some hardship, but no real distress, occurred. People who were accustomed to the more expensive kinds of food—the better kinds of rice, for example—had to content themselves with cheaper kinds. A worse situation was promoted by retrenchment, which caused certain estates and Government Departments to discharge a number of employés. Fortunately these discharges did not materially affect this district, for the persons affected being principally low-country Sinhalese and Tamils drifted back to their own country in a short time, and the distress, if any, caused by their discharge did not arise here, although a temporary increase in burglaries—especially on the Chilaw border—is ascribed to the unemployment due to this course, and it is possible that some of the cattle stealing on the Kandy borders may have had a like origin.

For a short time employment of village labour was discontinued or, at all events, diminished on estates, but it was soon resumed and no distress occurred.

The health of the people during the year was, on the whole, very good. There were no serious outbreaks of disease, and the figures of fever were less than the average, thanks to the better distribution of the rainfall.

V.—DISPENSARIES, &C.

The district is well supplied with dispensaries, though, of course, additions will still have to be made. There are three hospitals, at Kurunegala, Dandagamuwa (Kuliyapitiya), and Nikaweratiya. Further accommodation is required at Dandagamuwa, and the addition of a parangi ward to Nikaweratiya is much to be desired, as well as a special parangi hospital at Galgamuwa. Salvarsan treatment was tried with success at all the hospitals, but has had to be abandoned since the war owing to the difficulty in getting the preparation.

VI.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The health of cattle was, on the whole, good. A few cases of rinderpest occurred in Dambadeni and Katugampola hatpattus, but it was all suppressed before the end of the year, and was of a mild type.

A large number of cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred in Weudawili hatpattu, chiefly about Kurunegala town. The outbreak was magnified by concealment of the original cases. The culprits were, however, prosecuted and fined, and the outbreak was soon checked by rigid segregation. No deaths occurred.

As stated in the last report, licenses to seize cattle on the road have been given to the headmen through whose divisions the roads run. This, however, has been found to be insufficient, as a headman naturally could not and would not seize cattle personally, and their deputies being unlicensed had no protection. Licenses are now being issued to professional cattle seizers, one for every four miles of road, to work under the supervision of headmen, and it is hoped that this will assist in checking the nuisance of straying cattle. An attempt is also being made to enforce the Gansabhawa rules as regards folding cattle at night, rules which, if adhered to, would prevent the spread of disease, and incidentally diminish cattle theft and cattle trespass as well.

VII.—EDUCATION.

There were two meetings of the District Schools Committee during the year, the majority of the work being done by circulation of papers. Altogether there are 133 schools, of which 66 are Government schools. Of the Government schools; there are 7 girls' schools and 1 mixed school, the balance being schools for boys, and including 1 Anglo-vernacular school and 3 carpentry schools. Of the grant-in-aid schools, 11 are for boys only, 3 for girls only, and 53 are mixed schools.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 19,977·90. The contributions from Gansabhawa funds amounted to Rs. 2,900, and contributions collected in the villages amounted to Rs. 2,475·30.

VIII.—RABIES.

Several suspected cases of rabies occurred. The number of dogs registered was 5,340, and number of dogs shot was 5,600. An increase in the dog tax is much to be desired, and especially an increase in the tax upon bitches. As I have before suggested in various reports, the stray dog nuisance mainly arises out of the fact that religious scruples prevent the destruction of superfluous puppies, which are allowed to grow up anyhow and become in time stray dogs. If the number of bitches was limited, the owners would take greater care of them and of their puppies.

IX.—ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

Mr. Thorpe's elaborate scheme was practically in abeyance, the clerical work being too much for the existing staff; but numerous valuations were secured through the headmen, and administration was enforced where necessary.

X.—POSTAL FACILITIES.

The only extension of postal facilities made during the year was the opening of a Receiving Post Office at Auwulegama on the Kurunegala-Nikaweratiya road. A Telegraph Office at Dandagamuwa is a very urgent want, and, as urged before, it would be well to link up all police stations with telephones.

XI.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

It is to be regretted that no great improvement can be recorded in the matter of crime. The figures are as follows for the Kurunegala District :—

	1913.	1914.
Reported	941	891
False	473	356
True	403	449
Convictions	111	134
Pending	65	86

Though a less number of cases was reported, the proportion of true cases was larger. The number of homicides reported was 35 during the year as compared with 44 in 1913; and of these, 19 were true cases as compared with 27 in 1913, the remainder being cases in which no offence was committed (accidents, &c.), or in which a less offence was committed.

Grievous hurt cases were 40 in 1913 as compared with 47 in 1914, and hurt with knife were 150 in 1913 as compared with 91 in 1914.

As has been pointed out again and again, it is often pure accident whether an assault with a knife, club, or other dangerous weapon results in death or not, and consequently whether it is classed as a homicide or under some other head. Taking the totals of these three heads together as representing the totals of violent crime against the person, there is an improvement in 1914 as compared with 1913, whether the number of reported cases or true cases be taken, thus :—

	1913.	1914.
Reported cases	234	173
True cases	133	102

As regards offences against property, however, the position is not so favourable, whether total cases reported or true cases are considered :—

	1913.		1914.	
	Total.	True Cases.	Total.	True Cases.
Burglary ..	159	94	196	102
Cattle stealing ..	143	66	204	113
Robbery ..	140	14	97	18
Theft (over Rs. 20) ...	176	64	160	93
	618	238	657	326

The increase, it will be seen, is due to the increase in burglary and cattle stealing. It is suggested that both these increases are due at any rate in part to the war, the increase having occurred in the latter part of the year; and this is perhaps true. A certain number of persons were thrown out of employment at the beginning of the war, and until they drifted out of the district or found other means of employment a certain number of them took to house-breaking and cattle theft as a temporary means of livelihood. With the return of more or less ordinary conditions, both of these offences have resumed more or less normal proportions. Cattle theft and burglary have long been the favourite forms of crime in this district, more particularly the former. As long as cattle owners do not look after their cattle, especially at night, it will be difficult to check. Cattle owners often do not see their cattle for days together, and sometimes actually do not know exactly what animals they possess; and under these circumstances it is not surprising that thefts occur. When an animal is missed it is often a day or two after the occurrence, and even then it is not at once clear whether it has simply strayed away or been stolen. Branding has been of great service in checking theft of animals for sale alive, but it is, of course, useless as a check on theft where the animal is at once slaughtered in some lonely place and the flesh divided among the thieves and their friends, as is now the ordinary practice, though even so branding is sometimes useful as affording a means of identification of the hide. The police night patrols have, it is believed, done a good deal to check the crime of cattle theft as well as burglary, but as yet the patrols are not and cannot be sufficiently numerous to put a stop to either offence. Something may be done by enforcing Village Committee rules as to folding cattle at night, and efforts will be made in that direction. These are, however, only palliatives. At the root of the offence is doubtless the fact that most of the Muhammadan population and—in spite of their religion—a proportion of the Sinhalese and Tamil population have acquired a taste for meat. If this cannot be gratified licitly it is gratified illicitly, and possibly the remedy lies in an increase in the number of the butchers' licenses. The difficulty in regard to these is, however, in the supervision. Police stations and medical officers or even apothecaries are not so numerous that it is possible to ensure in more than a few places that healthy animals and animals properly acquired alone are slaughtered, and if the butchers are not thus supervised, the remedy would probably only aggravate the disease by affording a ready means of disposing of stolen as well as diseased animals. However, attention will be given to the point. Meanwhile it is much to be desired that when a conviction is obtained the courts should exercise to the full the powers entrusted to them. Convictions are necessarily difficult to obtain, but when a conviction is obtained, unless the punishment is severe the deterrent effect is practically nothing.

As regards burglary, it may be said that as long as valuables are kept in wooden boxes in houses with mud walls and cadjan roofs or even flimsier structure, with doors often fastened only by a piece of string, and as long as those houses are left unwatched for hours and sometimes days at a time, burglaries are almost certain to occur. The police patrols have done much to check the crime, as has already been said, but being necessarily few cannot be everywhere, and the remedy largely lies with householders themselves.

The relations between the police and the headmen have, on the whole, been excellent, and a large number of rewards have been given to headmen for good work reported by the police.

Of Chief Headmen, the Ratemahatmaya of Hiriyala hatpattu has been most energetic in his efforts to check and detect crime.

XII.—GANSABHAWAS.

There are six Presidents of Village Tribunals—one for each hatpattu—each of whom has two courts, between which he itinerates. The records, &c., of all these Tribunals, except Hiriyala hatpattu, were inspected during the year.

Institutions amounted to 7,137 civil cases and 7,128 criminal cases. Including balances left over from 1913, 7,056 civil cases and 7,090 criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving balances of 356 civil cases and 595 criminal cases pending on December 31, 1914. 696 civil cases and 732 criminal cases were settled. There were 296 appeals to the Government Agent in civil cases and 186 in criminal cases. The Presidents' judgments were affirmed in 156 civil cases and in 134 criminal cases, and the rest were set aside or returned for further hearing.

Appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council were made in 12 civil cases and in 3 criminal cases. Of these, the Government Agent's judgment was upheld in 10 civil cases and in 2 criminal cases. Most of the criminal cases were for non-attendance of children at school, neglect to clear Gansabhawa roads, for keeping gardens in an insanitary condition, and for petty thefts, assaults, &c.

The revenue from all sources was Rs. 26,710·70, making with the balance of Rs. 52,950·39 over from 1913 a total of Rs. 79,661·09. The expenditure was Rs. 24,376·04, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,285·05. This expenditure includes a vote of Rs. 2,900 towards the repair of schools, a sum of Rs. 2,207 collected towards erection of new school buildings, and temporarily credited to Village Committee funds, and a sum of Rs. 607·25 expended on school prizes. The balance expenditure includes not only pay of staff, but cost of repairs to court-houses, dispensaries, and other Village Committee buildings, supply of culverts for village roads, &c.

In addition a very large amount of labour was expended in keeping clear a network of village roads. Many of these are extensively used by estates for carting produce. Some estates contribute adequately towards the maintenance of such of these roads as are used by them, others contribute nothing, and the question of some form of compulsory levy is one that must be faced in the near future.

XIII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

During the year 1,319 marriages were registered and 163 divorces were granted, principally on the ground of mutual consent.

XIV.—KNIFE ORDINANCE.

There were 21 cases, 20 convictions and 1 acquittal.

XV.—CACAO ORDINANCE.

There were two prosecutions, in both of which cases convictions resulted.

XVI.—GAME ORDINANCE.

Twenty-two game licenses were issued during the year. Seven prosecutions were entered, and convictions were obtained in five cases.

XVII.—WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

No notices were issued by the Government Agent during the year, but a large number of settlements of claimed lands were made.

XVIII.—ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN.

The anti-malarial campaign was stopped during the year for want of funds. Nevertheless, as stated elsewhere, the fever rate was below the average, as a result mainly of the better distribution of the rainfall. Very good work was no doubt done for the money spent, but to be effective there is no doubt that work must be undertaken on a very much larger, more systematic, and expensive scale. To free the town of Kurunegala of fever is possible, but the expenditure necessary is quite beyond the powers of the Local Board with its present resources.

XIX.—RAINFALL.

The year was much drier than 1913, and the rainfall was better distributed. There were in consequence no serious floods. The highest recorded rainfall was on Pathiragala estate, 84·38 inches, which fell on 125 days. The next are Delwita estate, 81·48 inches in 129 days, and Batalagodawewa, 81·24 inches in 125 days. The rainfall of Kurunegala town was 77·01 inches, which fell in 148 days.

XX.—IRRIGATION MAJOR WORKS.

There are eight "major" works in the district: Batalagoda, Meddaketiya, Magallewewa, Mediyawa, Galgomuwa, Wennoruwewa, and Kurunegala tanks, and the Kospotu-oya anicut. With the exception of the last work, all are in good order.

The Kospotu-oya anicut was breached by the floods of 1913, and a plan and estimate have been prepared for its restoration, the shareholders having agreed to pay the cost, together with interest on the balance outstanding, in ten annual instalments.

XXI.—PROPOSED MAJOR WORKS.

The most important of these are the Diyatura anicut, the Redibendi-ela scheme, and the restoration of Siyambalangomuwa tank. Gaugings of the dry weather flow are being made in connection with the first work. The other two have been deferred until the completion of the present programme of larger irrigation works in the Island generally is in sight, and are alluded to here merely that they may be kept in view.

XXII.—VILLAGE WORKS.

There are 1,106 village tanks which are in working order, of which 1,096 have been completed. Of the rest, which are under restoration, 28 were commenced in 1914. The process of strengthening the bunds is continued year by year on the incomplete tanks, and on the completed tanks annual repairs involving a good deal of earthwork are necessary.

During the year 139 irrigation cases have been tried by the Ratemahatmayas and the Village Councils, and the resulting fines amounted to Rs. 1,005·75. The balance at credit of the Fine Fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,503·01, and in addition to fines, recoveries were made of various advances made for the construction of small village works, making a total of Rs. 6,009·83. Against this was an expenditure of Rs. 2,379·51 incurred principally for salaries, small repairs to village tanks, and special rewards to irrigation headmen, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 3,630·32.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following were completed :—

New Works and Buildings.

Residence for Provincial Surgeon, Kurunegala.
Dispensary and quarters, Anamaduwa.
Public Works cooly lines, Kurunegala.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

Improvements to old jail, Puttalam.
Record presses, Kurunegala Land Registry.
Stable and coach-house for District Engineer, Kurunegala.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

Narammala-Dummalasuriya road.
Dankotuwa-Giriulla road.
Chilaw-Wariyapola road (widening).
Pachchikatu-Mundel road.
Kurunegala-Giriulla road.

In addition, under the head New Works and Buildings, quarters for clerks at Puttalam were almost completed, and work was also done on a dispensary at Madampe and an administration block, Marawila hospital. The administration block at the Kurunegala police station was almost finished, when work was stopped owing to retrenchment. It has now re-commenced. A further 2½ miles of the Alawwa-Dampalessa road was completed, and a further 3 miles of the Mallowapitiya-Rambadagalla road.

Improvements were also in progress on the Akkaraipattu road and the Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa road, on which 4 miles of track metalling was completed between Nikaweratiya and Maho. New bridges were built at Tuntota and on Toppu-Battuluoya road, in addition to the rebuilding of the Deduru-oya bridge on the Dambulla road, and to progress on the bridge over the Maha-oya at Polgahawela.

Of new works required, so far as my present knowledge of the district goes, the most important are the completion of the police quarters in Kurunegala town, of which a commencement has been made, and provision of quarters for Government clerks. There are also several roads which should be taken over by the Public Works Department, the traffic being such that the District Road Committee is unable to maintain them properly. The most important of these are the Ududaddawa-Dunkannawa road and the Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road.

XXIV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

No note on forest administration has appeared in the Administration Report of this district for some years, but it seems desirable to include the following summary, for which I am indebted to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. G. D. Templer. Forest work included the following :—

(1) Fairly extensive thinnings in Sundapola and Badagamuwa plantations.

(2) Demarcation and reclearing of boundaries in Sellankandel, Sundapola, and Badagamuwa reserves.

(3) A new cart road from Balanawewa to Pallakelle reserve.

(4) Light improvement fellings and clearings in Kankaniyamulla and Manuwangama forests.

(5) A plane table survey of Sundapola plantation.

(6) New quarters were erected for the forest guards at Bangadeniya, Hettipola, and Galgamuwa.

(7) No new forests were proclaimed as reserves. There are 82,242 acres of forest, consisting of 18 different forests still on the list of proposed reserves which have not yet been proclaimed as reserves. To these it is proposed to add two more forests, Kala-oya and Dombawa.

(8) 12,263 cubic yards of fuel were supplied to the Railway from the Kurunegala District. 2,082 broad gauge and 1,239 narrow gauge sleepers were sawn, and 13,429 broad gauge and 3,004 narrow gauge sleepers were handed over during the year.

(9) At the outbreak of war large posts were required for defence work in Colombo, and 2,250 posts were supplied from Sundapola and 3,750 posts were supplied from Badagamuwa at short notice.

(10) Forest cases numbered 153, of which 22 were put in court, while the rest were compounded.

(11) The year was an excellent seed year for all species, and, with a view to extending the plantations near Kurunegala, large nurseries were opened, and extensive planting will be done in 1915. These plantations are proving very successful, the soil being excellent and the rainfall good. The chief species planted are nedun, jak, mahogany (broad-leafed), calamander, teak, na, halmilla, lunumidella, satin, hulanhik, and wa.

(12) One and a half acres were added to the Puttalam plantations.

(13) Timber is getting scarcer every year, and extension of plantations near the Railway, where good land is available with a sufficient rainfall, is very necessary.

(14) The question of village forests is becoming urgent with the extension of coconut cultivation, and will receive attention.

(15) The forest revenue for the year showed an increase on the previous year.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Government Agent.

Kurunegala, May 24, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1914 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members :—Messrs. A. S. L. Price, C. P. Markus, and A. S. Goonewardene. During the latter part of the year Mr. A. S. L. Price resigned, and the Planters' Association nominated Mr. J. S. Patterson to fill the vacancy.

2. Seven meetings were held during the year, and, as usual, much business was done by circulating papers among the members.

3. The resthouses throughout the Province were maintained in good order. The resthouse tariff underwent revision. The following improvements were made to resthouses during 1914 :—

(1) Calicut tiles were substituted for the old Kandyan flat tiles on Balalla resthouse, and the roof generally was put in order.
(2) Bingiriya resthouse was practically rebuilt.
(3) A gate with brick pillars was provided at Wariyapola resthouse.
(4) At Chilaw resthouse the whole of the bedroom accommodation was rebuilt and additional verandahs were provided, also new stabling.

4. *Branch Roads.*—There are two branch roads in this district, viz., the road from Polgahawela to Lowlands estate and the road from Mallowapitiya to Rambadagalla. The construction of the road up to Kospotu-oya and the bridge over it has been completed—a distance of about 4 miles. Two applications were received from proprietors of estates to extend the provisions of the Branch Roads Ordinance—

(1) To extend the Mallowapitiya-Rambadagalla road from Rambadagalla to Galagama, a distance of 5½ miles ;
(2) For a road from Tuntota to Mandakondana, a distance of 4⅜ miles.

In both cases preliminary steps were taken under the Ordinance. In the former case the Government was unable to provide any funds for the proposed road in view of the present financial position. In the latter case the proprietors themselves dropped the matter, the probable cost being too great.

5. *Superintendent of Minor Roads.*—Mr. P. E. de Kretser was appointed Superintendent of Minor Roads in place of Mr. Clementi Smith.

6. *Principal Roads.*—The usual contribution was paid to the Colonial Treasury in terms of the apportionment.

7. A statement of revenue and expenditure and a statement of the expenditure on principal roads are annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1914.

REVENUE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—		
(*a*) From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	47,703 0	
(*b*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	2,500 0	
		50,203 0
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads ..	—	22,653 0
Government grant in aid of minor works	—	4,250 0
Resthouse collections :—		
(*a*) From Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	3,814 41	
(*b*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	396 5	
(*c*) From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	969 80	
		5,182 26
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—		
(*a*) From Chilaw District Road Committee ..	222 0	
(*b*) From Puttalam District Road Committee ..	120 0	
		342 0
Miscellaneous receipts	—	91 94
		82,722 20
Balance on January 1, 1914	—	9,260 25
Total ..		91,982 45

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of—		
(a) Principal roads	35,777 0	
(b) Resthouses	7,597 55	
		43,374 55
Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation	—	7,280 63
Pay of resthouse-keepers	—	5,613 58
Provincial Road Committee's establishment ..	—	462 0
Toll grants remitted to—		
(a) Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	6,283 0	
(b) Chilaw District Road Committee	16,370 0	
		22,653 0
Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to—		
(a) Kurunegala District Road Committee ..	3,500 0	
(b) Puttalam District Road Committee ..	750 0	
		4,250 0
Miscellaneous charges	—	111 87
		83,745 63
Balance on December 31, 1914	—	8,236 82
Total ..		91,982 45

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the North-Western Province.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.
Kurunegala District.	
Kurunegala-Nikaweratiya	8,887 0
Kurunegala-Beligamuwa	3,869 50
Kurunegala-Giriulla	2,269 25
Narammala-Dummalasuriya	2,461 25
Kurunegala-Galagedara	5,823 50
Padeniya-Kalaoya..	3,778 50
Polgahawela-Kurunegala	3,740 0
Dankotuwa-Giriulla	2,639 75
Maharagama-Polgahawela	2,308 25
Total ..	35,777 0
Chilaw District.	Rs. c.
Chilaw-Wariyapola	1,775 0
Madampe-Dunmalasuriya	875 0
Nattandiya-Marawila	1,300 0
Toppu-Battulu-oya	7,320 50
Total ..	11,270 5

Kurunegala, January 27, 1915.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1914.

THE District Road Committee during 1914 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the District Engineer, Mr. A. S. Goonewardene as Additional Member, and the following Unofficial Members :—Messrs. A. S. L. Price, F. N. Daniels, and E. G. Goonewardene. Mr. A. S. L. Price resigned during the latter part of the year, and Mr. C. de Collin was elected to the vacant seat.

2. *Meetings.*—Seven meetings were held during 1914.

3. *The Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the District of Kurunegala for 1913 and 1914 and statements of revenue and expenditure are annexed.

4. The Tuntota bridge on the main road to Madampe was completed and opened during the year. During its construction all the traffic was thrown on the Pannala-Kuliyapitiya and Ududaddawa-Nattandiya minor roads, which suffered considerably from the increased traffic.

5. The Chilaw section only of the Ududaddawa-Nattandiya road has been taken over by Government, while the Kurunegala section is still in the charge of the Committee. The whole of the road should be taken over by Government as a direct feeder to the railway.

6. *Talgodapitiya-Yatawatta Road.*—Pending settlement of differences with the mine owners, the only work undertaken upon this road during the year was repair of bridges and culverts.

7. The following improvements were made on minor roads during the year, besides the usual maintenance :—

Track Metalling.

(1) Mawatagama-Rambukkana road, 3 miles.
(2) Ududaddawa-Nattandiya road, 1 mile.

Newly Gravelling.

(1) Hiripitiya-Siyambalangamuwa road between Polpitigama resthouse and Madagalla junction, 2 miles.
(2) Kadahapola-Rambawewa road, 1 mile.

Improvements to Roads.

(1) Improving a portion of Weuda-Malliyagoda road by raising the bridge and the road.
(2) Improving a portion of Ambanpola-Ehetuwewa road on the 1st mile.
(3) An estimate of Rs. 2,300 was sanctioned in November for raising the road at the 4th milepost; work is well in hand.

Masonry Culverts with Reinforced Concrete Platforms.

(1) Nikawaratiya-Ambanpola road: 2 spans of 5 ft. each.
(2) Mawatagama-Barandara road: 2 spans of 5 ft. each.
(3) Mawatagama-Rambukkana road: 1 span of 6 ft.

Masonry Culverts.

(1) Weuda-Malliyagoda road: one single culvert 3 ft. by 3 ft.
(2) Hiripitiya-Siyambalangama road: one double culvert 3 ft. by 3 ft. and two single culverts 3 ft. by 3 ft.
(3) Materials are being collected for rebuilding a platform bridge on the 1st mile, Pannala-Kuliyapitiya road, estimate amounting to Rs. 1,300.

Kurunegala, January 27, 1915.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman.

ANNEXURES.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	29,186	—	—	29,186	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	78,086	—	—	79,608	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	72,352		92·65	73,655		92·52
(b) Paying double commutation..	489		·62	539		·67
(c) Labouring six days ..	3		—	1		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		72,844	93·28		74,195	93·20
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	3,366		4·31	3,608		4·53
(f) Paid and laboured elsewhere..	1,467		1·87	1,368		1·71
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake	40		·05	62		·07
(h) Fined	10		·01	2		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	205		·26	151		·18
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		5,088	6·51		5,191	6·52
7. Unaccounted for	154	154	·19	222	222	·27

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1914.

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money			112,109 50
Commutation realized in labour			1 50
Toll grant on minor roads			6,283 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			3,500 0
Miscellaneous receipts			839 14
Contribution by estate proprietors..			1,550 0
			124,283 14
Balance on January 1, 1914			45,549 7
		Total ..	169,832 21
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			47,703 0
Amount expended on minor works.. ..			42,972 68
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. —		
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	13,230 81		
(c) Commission to division officers	13,006 29		
			26,237 10
Miscellaneous charges			2,265 11
			119,177 89
Balance on December 31, 1914			50,654 32
		Total ..	169,832 21

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1914.

THE Board consisted in 1914 of the Government Agent as Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and Messrs. E. G. Goonewardene, F. N. Daniels, and E. P. Jayawardane.

2. *Recreation Grounds.*—Burrows Park, People's Park, and the Esplanade were maintained in good order.

3. *Roads.*—The town roads were maintained in good order.

4. *Drains constructed.*—2,246 feet along Mitford street were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,538·30.

5. *Lighting.*—Fifteen new petrol lamps were erected.

6. *Local Board Buildings.*—All the buildings in charge of the Local Board were maintained in good order. An additional set of cooly lines was erected with ten rooms costing Rs. 1,795·54.

7. *Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town was done departmentally as usual; drains were cleaned and flushed regularly.

8. *Latrines.*—One new Horbury latrine was erected on the Puttalam road, and three others were shifted to more suitable places.

9. *Anti-Malarial Campaign.*—This work was continued till the end of June, 1914, under the supervision of the Local Board, Dr. Gunasekara paying periodical visits of inspection from Talaimannar.

10. *Health of the Town.*—The health of the town was satisfactory, except for the usual outbreak of malarial fever, which, however, was not so bad as in previous years. A man infected with the plague came from Colombo and died here. Prompt measures were taken to check the spread of the disease, with the result that there were no further cases.

11. Ten meetings of the Local Board were held during the year.

Administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.—A statement in the prescribed form is annexed. A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1913 and 1914 is also annexed.

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, May 31, 1915.

ANNEXURES.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	8,100	—	—	8,100	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	2,995	—	—	3,012	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	2,502		83·53	2,370		78·68
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	41		1·36	127		4·21
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,543	84·90		2,497	82·90
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	69		2·30	63		2·09
(*f*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ..	18		·60	19		·06
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	22		·73	19		·06
(*h*) Fined	19		·63	8		·02
(*i*) Imprisoned	2		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	239		7·97	283		9·39
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		369	12·32		515	17.09
7. Unaccounted for	—	83	2·77	—	123	4·08

Comparative Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Health and Improvement, Kurunegala, in 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		1914.	
REVENUE.	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Assessment tax	4,364 59		6,308 54	
Tax on vehicles	500 0		631 50	
Tax on motor cars	413 50		483 50	
Commutation tax	5,388 0		5,325 40	
Contribution in lieu of rates on Government buildings ..	406 70		417 30	
Registration fees on dogs ..	64 56		98 68	
Licenses	11,220 68		11,530 24	
Market rents	2,121 38		2,374 5	
Rent of Town Hall, &c. ..	478 0		152 60	
Fines by Police Magistrate ..	729 0		1,319 0	
Sundries	5,637 45		7,047 40	
Refunds	108 82		340 3	
		31,432 68		36,028 24
Balance on January 1 ..	—	27,552 60		21,261 35
Total ..	—	58,985 28		57,289 59
EXPENDITURE.				
Establishment	2,980 0		3,032 27	
Office contingencies ..	1,567 49		440 72	
Revenue service	1,188 10		1,340 53	
Cost of audit	352 22		131 39	
Police charges	299 24		194 83	
Sanitation	11,914 42		14,821 97	
Public works :—				
Maintenance	12,744 81		13,251 25	
New works	6,531 30		6,435 93	
Miscellaneous	146 35		103 50	
		37,723 93		39,752 39
Balance on December 31 ..	—	21,261 35		17,537 20
Total ..	—	58,985 28		57,289 59

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM-CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1914.

Area of Puttalam District, 889¾ square miles ; Population in 1911, 39,665.
Area of Chilaw District, 262¼ square miles ; Population in 1911, 87,644.

I.—HISTORY.

DURING the period under review the official changes have been somewhat numerous. Mr. John Scott, C.C.S., was succeeded by the present writer in August, 1914. In February Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Police Magistrate, Puttalam, relieved Mr. W. T. Stace, Police Magistrate of Chilaw, his place being taken by Mr. V. Coomaraswamy. Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was transferred to the headquarters of the Province, and the police administration was entrusted to Mr. R. J. Tyler in March, 1914.

2. In the Kachcheri Mr. S. M. P. Vanderkoen, Inspector of Salt, was appointed in January as Office Assistant in addition to his own duties, and Mr. R. H. Abayasekara took up duties in September as Gravets and Kachcheri Mudaliyar in succession to Mr. W. Madawala, transferred to Kandy.

3. Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz succeeded Mr. L. P. Stork as District Engineer, Puttalam, in March, while Mr. T. Hamer took the place of Mr. P. A. Sutcliffe as Irrigation Engineer at Tabbowa in October. In the Medical Department Dr. W. C. Pieris and Dr. Vettivelu were appointed Medical Officers of Puttalam and Kalpitiya in lieu of Drs. R. F. La Brooy and A. T. Kuriyan, in March and August, respectively.

4. The principal local events were the great pilgrimage to St. Anne's Church at Talavillu in July, attended by many thousands of people, and the Hindu festival in August at the Munnessaram temple in the neighbourhood of Chilaw. The intervention of Turkey in the European war caused a mild sensation among the Moors of the district ; their main pre-occupation, however, is trade.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The total revenue for the fifteen months of the financial year 1913–14 amounted to Rs. 2,021,697·38. The previous financial period being one of twelve months, comparison is made with four-fifths of the figures of the period under review; the increase in revenue, therefore, was Rs. 129,609·26. The principal heads under which increase was recorded are:—Arrack, Rs. 95,880·14; Court Fines, Rs. 6,896·15; Recoveries on Irrigation Works, Rs. 1,004·13; Unclaimed Deposits, Rs. 1,037·85; and Land Sales, Rs. 43,060·94. Decrease occurred under the following heads:—Licenses: Salt, Rs. 5,583, chiefly due to money paid for salt into the General Treasury and poor sales at Udappu; Sundries, Rs. 1,161·75, the Foreign Liquor License Fees being deposited and not credited till later; Canal Tolls, Rs. 2,475·65, due to failure of the renter to pay; Stamps, Rs. 3,296·73, due to the sale by Postmasters, who do not credit the proceeds at the Kachcheri; and Departmental Fines, Rs. 1,706·86, due to the prompt payments by the renters. Fees of Court, &c.: Opium Sales, Rs. 3,854·32, due to the death of consumers.

6. The total expenditure was Rs. 191,187·88, showing an increase of Rs. 42,249·70. This is chiefly due to the large collection of salt made during the period under discussion. Decrease was principally under Registration and Destruction of Dogs, Rs. 610·12, and Fish-curing Yards, Rs. 370·30.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

7. The maha cultivation of 1913–14 and the yala of 1914 were not successful owing to the prolonged drought. Copious rain, however, fell at the break of the north-east monsoon, and the maha harvest of 1914–15 promises to be a success.

8. The staple food of the people is rice, and in Demala hatpattu and the eastern portion of Puttalam pattu rice and fine grains. Except in these portions of the district and Pomparippu pattu, rice is largely imported. The prices of food stuffs have risen owing to the war, often without sufficient justification.

9. The fever which accompanies the break of the north-east monsoon in Kalpitiya and the mainland was more severe than usual. Parangi has its chief stronghold in Demala hatpattu. 61 cases were treated at the Puttalam hospital; of these, 34 underwent the Salvarsan treatment, every case being successful. 725 cases were treated at the Puttalam and Karuwalagaswewa dispensaries. More patients would undoubtedly come in, but are prevented by the distance and difficulty of communication. The long-asked-for parangi hospital at Anamaduwa is to be brought up for consideration with the Estimates of 1915–16. The worst cases can only be treated locally, and the establishment of this hospital, now that the Salvarsan treatment is to be obtained, is most desirable.

10. The hospitals in the district are at Puttalam, Chilaw, and Marawila; in addition there are 21 dispensaries, including the temporary establishment at Talavillu during the festival. 2,283 and 70,763 patients were treated at the hospitals and the dispensaries, respectively.

11. The population at the last Census was 127,309, of which 39,665 were in the Puttalam District.

	Puttalam.	Chilaw.
Number of births	1,176	3,323
Rate per 1,000	29·6	39·0
Number of Deaths	1,470	1,974
Rate per 1,000	37·0	22·5

12. The principal occupation of the people in the maritime portions of the district is coconut cultivation and its attendant industries. Desiccating mills exist at Nattandiya and Lunuwila. Many plantations suffered severely from the continuous drought of the preceding years; it was observed, however, that manured trees fared the best. The highest price fetched by copra was Rs. 90 per candy. The outbreak of the war with Germany brought the trade to a temporary standstill and the price fell to Rs. 35. It has since considerably recovered. By the end of August as many as three pluckings lay on the ground unable to find a bidder, and the wealthier villagers who had put nothing by, but lived on their sales, were for a time in difficulties to find cash for the necessities of life, credit being unobtainable. Things, however, righted themselves ere long.

13. Fisheries give occupation to the people in the coast during the north-east monsoon, when the sea is calm. In Puttalam District this industry with its attendant fish curing is carried on chiefly by the fishers of the Negombo and Kalutara Districts, who form temporary settlements on the shore.

14. The cultivation of tobacco forms a very important industry in the maritime parts of Puttalam District and in the northern division of Pitigal korale; the preparation of the leaf is crude. The tobacco is used both for chewing and smoking. Sunn-hemp is grown in Pitigal Korale South. Vegetables also are now cultivated for sale, and less as catch crops.

15. The local wants are only partially supplied by village blacksmiths and potters. Cane baskets are manufactured in Pitigal Korale North, and bricks and potteryware on a large scale in the southern division of that korale.

16. Rinderpest appeared only on Koshena estate in Pitigal Korale South; out of the 52 cattle affected 22 died. There were 1,064 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease.

17. The number of cattle in the district has been reduced partly by the sale for butchers' meat at Colombo and partly by deaths from over-eating green fodder following upon the prolonged drought. The decrease of ploughing cattle is not yet serious.

18. The rainfall in the towns of Puttalam and Chilaw during 1914 was 45·02 and 52·82 inches, respectively.

IV.—EDUCATION.

19. There are separate School Committees for the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts. The members for Puttalam were the Rev. Father G. Guesnon, O.M.I., the Mudaliyar of Puttalam pattu, and the Ratemahatmaya of Demala hatpattu. The Chilaw Committee consisted of the Rev. Father J. N. Masson, O.M.I., Rev. A. R. Weerasinha, and Rev. C. Ganegoda, the Mudaliyars of the North and Central divisions of Pitigal korale, B. Gurunanda Terunnanse, and Mr. A. V. Herat Ranasinha.

20. In the Puttalam District are 31 registered schools, and in the Chilaw District 84, 8 and 16 being Government schools respectively. The education of Muhammadan children is almost entirely confined to the mosque schools. New buildings for the Nattandiya and Kirimetiyana Government schools were completed, while those at Walahapitiya and Maiyawa were still under construction at the end of the year. Government is indebted to Mr. Amaris Perera, Mudalali of Dikwela, for the extension of the girls' school in that village. Prize giving accompanied by sports and feeding of the children was carried out for the first time in Puttalam District; this will be done annually, and is to be extended to the Chilaw District.

21. The Rural Schools Ordinance was extended to the Sanitary Board towns of Kalpitiya, Marawila, Nattandiya, and Madampe.

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

22. The Chilaw District is policed, stations being at Chilaw, Marawila, and Wennappuwa. The Puttalam District is not policed, the only station being in Puttalam town. The investigation of crime is in the hands of the Chief Headmen, under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chilaw. This officer, with the Assistant Agent, has drawn up a scheme by which it is hoped that investigation will be more thorough.

23. The total reported cases under the twelve heads of serious crime in the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts, respectively, were 337 and 142. Of these, excluding the 47 pending at the end of the year, 169 and 73 were true; the number of cases ending in conviction was 45 and 19, respectively. In the Chilaw District the commonest offences in the order of frequency are burglary, theft, hurt by the knife, and cattle stealing; while in the Puttalam District theft occupies the first place, followed at a considerable distance by burglary and hurt by the knife. Of homicide, there were 2 true cases in the Puttalam District and 6 in the Chilaw District, besides 2 pending. Crime is practically non-existent in Demala hatpattu.

24. The relations between the regular police and the headmen on the whole have been harmonious.

VI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

25. *Local Boards.*—The reports on Puttalam and Chilaw, the only towns under the Ordinance, are given in the Appendix. The town of Chilaw is administered as Chairman by the District Judge.

26. *Sanitary Boards.*—In the Puttalam District the only town under the operation of the Ordinance is Kalpitiya. The Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Engineer, Puttalam; the Medical Officer, Kalpitiya; and Mr. D. J. R. de Vaas. The revenue is small.

27. In the Chilaw District the Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Engineer, Chilaw; the Medical Officer, Marawila; Messrs. C. A. Abeyeratna, Muhandiram; D. H. Ameresekere; and J. P. Panditteseker.

28. The principal town under this Board is Madampe, a large and flourishing place, of which a complete survey was made during the year with a view to the completion of the drainage system. This is at present delayed by the necessity of deviating the channel which feeds the Madampe fields from Tinipitiwewa and runs in an insanitary manner through the main bazaar. Meanwhile, four minor roads have been widened and a new slaughter-house erected. The markets both here and at Marawila are the property of the Catholic Mission. The town will probably have to be extended to include the suburbs rising in the vicinity of the new railway station, about 1½ miles away.

29. Nattandiya, which will be of importance on the opening of the railway, has at present a small revenue, and little can be done in the way of improvement. A slaughter-house at Wirahena was constructed for the use of the town. Marawila was brought under the Ordinance in February, 1914, and an Inspector appointed to supervise this small town and Nattandiya. The large Tamil fishing village of Udappu on the border of the two districts came under the jurisdiction of the Board in October.

30. *Village Committees.*—These exist in every part of the two districts, except in Akkarai Pattu North, into which their introduction is strenuously opposed by the predominant Moorish population. Money commutation for village labour is the rule, except in Demala hatpattu, in which the sparse population prevents the collection of any sum adequate to the maintenance of the village works.

31. The erection of markets is hampered by the legal inability of the Village Committee to enforce sale in their precincts. Land, however, has been acquired for the building of a market at Lunuwila, and sites at Kirimetiyana and Dankotuwa, all in Pitigal Korale South, have been rented.

VII.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

32. *Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.*—Cases are tried by the Mudaliyars with the Village Committee, except in Demala hatpattu and Puttalam pattu, where a President sits alternately at Anamaduwa and Madurankuli.

33. The President enlisted on his roll during the year 717 civil and 809 criminal cases; there were only 10 appeals to the Assistant Government Agent. The Village Committees entertained 1,131 criminal and 71 civil (cattle trespass) cases, all except 6 criminal and 3 civil coming from the Chilaw District. There were 22 appeals to the Assistant Government Agent and 2 to His Excellency.

34. The constitution of a new Village Tribunal under a President for the Central and Southern divisions of Pitigal korale was sanctioned by Government, but was postponed owing to the retrenchment ensuing on the war. The tribunal is much to be desired, as the rolls of the minor courts are encumbered with a large number of petty cases.

35. *Opium.*—The total number of registered consumers and native medical practitioners at the end of 1914 was 2,142, their monthly allowances aggregating to 1,305 ounces. By the deaths of 312 persons during the year the monthly issue of opium was reduced by 207 ounces.

36. *Game Licenses.*—The game sanctuary is in extent 46,912 acres, and situated in Pomparippu pattu to the north of Talavillu and east of the Mannar road, as well as in the adjoining portions of the North-Central Province. No prosecutions were entered. The staff consists of four watchers at a cost of Rs. 810 per annum. The number of licenses issued was 24, of which 6 were for the Chilaw District.

37. Other licenses issued were butchers' : beef 19, mutton 9, pork 5 ; explosives 35 ; petroleum 6 ; carts exclusive of Local Board area 3,752 ; firearms 1,050.

38. *Kandyan Marriages.*—The number of marriages registered was 31. Of 13 applications for divorce 7 were granted.

39. *Muhammadan Marriages.*—The number solemnized was 130 in the Puttalam and 2 in the Chilaw District. There are 17 officiating levvais, beside 1 registrar, in the Puttalam District and 2 in that of Chilaw.

40. *Dog Registration.*—8,429 dogs were registered, and 647 destroyed.

41. *Cattle Branding.*—In the Puttalam District 3,395 cattle were branded and in the Chilaw District 6,700. Some opposition to the present system exists in large estates, which would prefer branding by chemicals.

42. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—Only one such society is in existence in the district, its operations being confined to Puttalam pattu and Demala hatpattu. To facilitate business, which was at a standstill, it was decided to form two sub-committees to deal with loans, each under the presidency of the Chief Headman of the division.

43. *Excise.*—The staff for the district consists of one Assistant Superintendent and five Inspectors.

44. The arrack rent of 1913–14 for the Chilaw District was purchased for Rs. 387,555, and that for the Puttalam District for Rs. 121,435, both by Mr. A. N. de Silva. The rents for the financial year 1914–15 were obtained by Messrs. J. F. Silva and J. G. Fernando for Chilaw, and Mr. Don Paul for Puttalam, for Rs. 431,000 and Rs. 105,840, respectively. For this latter rent period the number of arrack taverns has been reduced by one, making a total of 95.

45. The toddy rents of the Puttalam District and Pitigal Korale North were sold for 1913–14 period in a block. Those for 1914–15 were sold by taverns, with better results ; the number, however, was reduced from 66 to 49.

46. In Otara palata a temperance movement exists and appears to be genuine. The tendency to a decrease in drunkenness continued, and has been helped by the tightness of the local money market and by the rise of prices consequent on the war.

47. The relations between the Revenue and the Excise Departments have been harmonious.

48. The following were the members of the Advisory Boards for 1914 :—

Puttalam Local Board.—The Chairman ; Mr. W. Madawala, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, and on his departure his successor Mr. R. H. W. Abayasekara; Mr. Wilfred A. Muttukumara ; and the Rev. Father G. Guesnon, O.M.I.

Chilaw Local Board.—The Chairman ; Messrs. J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar ; J. P. Fernando ; and C. V. M. Panditteseker.

Puttalam and Chilaw Revenue Districts.—The Assistant Government Agent ; Messrs. J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar ; W. R. H. Wijesinha, Mudaliyar ; C. E. V. S. Corea ; C. E. Corea ; and C. A. Pieris.

49. *Intestate Estates.*—The scheme for the checking and enforcing administration of intestate estates over Rs. 1,000 in value referred to in the Administration Report of 1912–13 was continued, with the resulting increase of stamp duty to the amount of Rs. 1,487.

VIII.—LAND.

50. Land for coconut cultivation continued to be in demand until the outbreak of the war. During the year 386 acres were alienated by the Crown at an average price of Rs. 141 per acre ; the price, however, rose to Rs. 673 in one instance owing to unusual competition. 337 acres 3 roods and 38 perches were disposed of by public auction, 31½ acres settled, and about 16 given on certificate of no claim.

51. Land to the extent of 13 acres 2 roods and 31·12 perches was acquired at a cost of Rs. 37,669·33 for various public purposes, including the Chilaw railway, the new Chilaw hospital, as well as a cattle gala and latrines in Chilaw town. The extent gifted by the owners for the Potuwatawana school and a road in Kattaikadu was 1 acre 1 rood and 13·12 perches. Five cases were referred to court owing to disputes among the claimants.

52. The Settlement Department continued operations in the district, and disposed of the Karukkulama, Metdaluwa, Demalagalkulama, and Mudalakkuliya villages.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

53. The railway line has reached Chilaw, but is not yet open for traffic. The Public Works Department, in addition to the usual maintenance programme, effected improvements to the Chilaw jail and its hospital ward and to the Assistant Agent's circuit bungalow in Chilaw, as well as the repair of damage caused in Pitigal Korale South by the floods of October, 1913. In the Puttalam District

improvements were carried out at the police station and hospital at Puttalam, while two blocks of clerks' quarters in the town and the dispensary at Anamaduwa were commenced. The road to Etalai was much broken up by the pilgrim traffic to St. Anne's Church.

54. The Madampe-Dankotuwa old road (14¼ miles) and the Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road (4 miles) were taken over by the Public Works Department on October 1, 1914, from the District Road Committee.

55. The small village works wholly or partially carried out were repairs to Madurankuli well and the Anamaduwa tank, which is used as a water supply for the village. A circuit bungalow was built at Maha Kumbukkadawala, and wells constructed at Unaveli in Puttalam pattu and at Bandarahena in Pitigal Korale North.

56. The following public works are required :—

(1) Parangi hospital at Anamaduwa.
(2) Iron bridge over the lake at Chilaw.
(3) Police station at Marawila.
(4) Post Office at Chilaw.
(5) Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Chilaw.
(6) Repairs to Etalai jetty.
(7) Improvements to the Sub-Collector's quarters at Kalpitiya.

X.—IRRIGATION.

57. *Major Works.*—The only tanks maintained by the Irrigation Department are Mahauswewa in Demala hatpattu and Tinipitiwewa in the neighbourhood of Madampe. The former is somewhat inaccessible, and only 426 acres out of 1,096 pay water-rate ; in time the balance may be taken up for coconut cultivation. The second tank irrigates 570 acres, but its usefulness is impaired by the constant breaches in the training bunds confining the Kadupiti-oya. The question of their maintenance, hitherto done by the villagers, is before the Irrigation Department.

58. The restoration of the Tabbowa tank in Demala hatpattu, some eight miles north-east of Puttalam, progresses.

59. *Minor Works.*—These are in charge of an Inspector in the Puttalam District and of a Sub-Inspector in Pitigal korale. One tank was completed during the year, making a total of 206; those under restoration are 108. During the heavy rains at the burst of the north-east monsoon only three tanks were breached.

60. To improve the water supply feeder channels to Rambewa Ihalagama and Sankadayagama tanks, both in Demala hatpattu, were commenced ; the last named is still under construction. An ancient channel from the Deduru-oya feeding a chain of tanks in Pitigal Korale North was investigated ; encroachments by and alienation of land in the beds of tanks to coconut estates are an obstacle in the way of restoration.

61. The rains of the north-east monsoon have been abundant, and the paddy prospects are satisfactory. Much land suitable for paddy and coconut cultivation exists in Pomparippu pattu, where the tanks have a good water supply, but the thinness of the population and the difficulty of access prevent any early extension of the cultivated area.

62. In Demala hatpattu and Puttalam pattu the trial of irrigation cases was taken from the President and entrusted to the two Chief Headmen, with satisfactory results. In the Chilaw District the cases are heard by the Mudaliyars, except in Pitigal Korale Central, where the delegation is in favour of the Muhandiram.

63. The number of days' labour called out amounted to 27,560½ ; in the Puttalam District default was made of 2,952 days' labour and in Chilaw of 1,715. The balance of the Fine Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 1,396·60.

XI.—SALT.

64. Salt was manufactured during 1914 at all the salterns except Palavi and Pachchaikadumundel, the estimated collection being 203,694 cwt. The harvest was interrupted by the rains of the north-east monsoon. 199 cwt. of naturally-formed salt was collected in the Kalpitiya division.

65. The sale price of salt at Udappu store was raised on the order of Government from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3·40 per cwt. ; the price at the remaining stores remained Rs. 3. The retail price was between 4 and 6 cents the pound.

66. The operations of the Department during the fifteen months of the financial year were as follows :—

	Cwt.
Actual collection	144,458
Quantity stored	268,450
Quantity sold	377,251
Retail	5,053
Wholesale	372,196
	Rs. c.
Revenue	1,131,753 0
Expenditure	124,521 94

67. The department is under the control of a Salt Inspector, assisted by 3 storekeepers, 6 supervisors, 6 1st class constables, 5 2nd class constables, 56 patrols, and 5 salt searchers. The temporary staff at Udappu and Kalpitiya Tillaiyadi consists of 1 storekeeper, 1 1st class constable, 7 patrols, and 1 caretaker.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

68. *Forests.*—Sleepers were cut in the Tabbowa tank area and the irrigable lands thereunder. Demarcation was carried out in the Sellankandel reserve. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 10,272·55.

69. *Customs.*—The Custom-house at Kalpitiya is in the charge of a Sub-Collector. The revenue amounted to Rs. 511·40, all from the coasting trade. Boats from the "Tymeric" and the "Foyle," both sunk by the German cruiser "Emden," were washed ashore and sold.

70. *Post and Telegraph.*—The abolition of the service between Puttalam and Anamaduwa, a distance of 16 miles, causes inconvenience, all official correspondence with the Ratemahatmaya going *viâ* Colombo and Kurunegala.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

February 20, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, CHILAW, FOR 1914.

THE Committee consisted of three official members, the Chairman (the Assistant Government Agent), the District Engineer, and Mr. J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar of Pitigal Korale North division, and of three Unofficial Members, viz., Messrs. S. H. Armitage (the successor of Mr. Gould, who resigned in November, 1913), N. J. Martin, and G. Panditteseker, for the European, Burgher, and native seats respectively.

2. *Staff.*—The Second Clerk of the Committee, Mr. C. E. D. Corea, was appointed Native Writer of the Deputy Fiscal's Office at Chilaw in July, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Navaratne. The Storekeeper, Mr. J. B. Fernando, was discontinued, and was paid a gratuity of Rs. 160. Mr. V. A. Fernando was appointed as clerk to the Superintendent of Minor Roads in December.

3. Two meetings were held at Chilaw.

4. The usual two-thirds apportionment for 1914 on account of principal roads, amounting to Rs. 11,763·25, was paid into the Colonial Treasury.

5. On October 1 the Madampe-Dankotuwa road and the Nattandiya-Dunkannawa road, which were maintained by the District Road Committee, Chilaw, were taken over by the Public Works Department, the District Road Committee taking over from that Department the Bolawatta-Lunuwila road.

6. The rebuilding of the Chilaw resthouse by the Public Works Department was completed in 1914.

7. Statement A in the following table shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1913 and 1914, and Statement B shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1914 :—

A.—Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	82,580	—	—	82,580	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour	—	22,576	—	—	22,042	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	20,610		91·29	19,800		89·82
(*b*) Paying double commutation	175		·77	136		·61
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		20,785	92·06		19,936	90·44
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	397		1·75	701		3·18
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	736		3·26	720		3·26
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	76		·33	84		·38
(*h*) Fined	24		·1	10		·4
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	150		·66	83		·37
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		1,383	6·12		1,598	7·24
7. Unaccounted for	—	408	1·08	—	508	2·3

B.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure during 1914.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1			36,073 82
Commutation realized in money			30,108 0
Toll grant on minor roads			16,370 0
Miscellaneous receipts			8,012 8
	Total ..		90,563 90

EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			18,939 69
Amount expended on minor works			36,989 38
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 222 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	3,343 81		
(*c*) Commission to division officers ..	2,217 58		
			5,783 39
Miscellaneous charges			5,627 59
Balance on December 31			23,223 85
	Total ..		90,563 90

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT ON THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, PUTTALAM, FOR 1914.

THE Committee consisted of the Chairman (the Assistant Government Agent), the District Engineer, and Mr. J. H. Illangantilleka, the Ratemahatmaya of Demala hatpattu, as Additional Member, and of three unofficial Members, viz., Messrs. W. A. Muttukumara, W. R. H. Wijesinha, Mudaliyar of the Puttalam pattu, and S. M. P. Vanderkoen, Mudaliyar, for the European, Burgher, and native seats respectively.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. E. W. Kirthisinghe, the clerk of the Committee, was appointed Salt Storekeeper, Puttalam, in December; during the vacancy the work is being attended to by the Head Clerk of the Chilaw Committee.

3. One meeting was held in the year.

4. The two-thirds apportionment for 1914 on account of the principal roads, amounting to Rs. 3,252·75, was paid into the Colonial Treasury for the first time, the Committee not having been hitherto under the obligation of contributing this amount. Of the Government grant, only a sum of Rs. 750 was received owing to retrenchment.

5. The roads, as usual, were maintained under the supervision of the Chief Headmen.

6. Statement A in the following table shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1913 and 1914, and Statement B the revenue and expenditure during 1914 :—

A.—Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	27,208	—	—	27,208	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	8,274	—	—	7,474	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	7,506		90·71	6,746		90·25
(*b*) Paying double commutation	83		1	58		·77
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	3		·03	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		7,592	91·75		6,804	91·35
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	217		2·62	223		2·98
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	279		3·37	236		3·15
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	4		·04	15		·02
(*h*) Fined	—		—	5		·06
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	59		·71	40		·53
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		559	6·75		519	6·94
7. Unaccounted for	—	123	1·48	—	151	2·02

B.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure during 1914.

REVENUE.			Rs. c.
Balance on January 1			8,199 30
Commutation realized in money			10,293 0
Government contribution in aid of minor works			750 0
Miscellaneous receipts			3,061 25
	Total		22,303 55
EXPENDITURE.			
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			7,164 61
Amount expended on minor works			2,508 96
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 120 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	1,202 0		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	676 88		
			1,998 88
Miscellaneous charges			1,416 50
Balance on December 31			9,214 60
	Total		22,303 55

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF PUTTALAM FOR 1914.

THE Board was composed of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; the District Engineer ; the Medical Officer, Puttalam ; and Messrs. W. Muttukumara, A. E. Strong, and U. S. Muhammadu.

2. The Secretary and the Inspector, Messrs. T. A. Koch and C. H. Eyhianghert, retired, and were succeeded by Messrs. J. Kirthisinghe and C. W. Brito.

3. The following statement shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1913 and 1914.—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes ..	9,172 66	9,433 52	Sanitation ..	5,527 15	5,714 44
Licenses ..	5,355 50	4,275 0	Lighting ..	3,013 85	2,538 52
Rents ..	3,652 94	3,630 55	Public works ..	8,837 3	11,357 52
Miscellaneous ..	2,423 0	1,510 25	Establishment ..	4,355 10	4,607 41
Balance ..	13,884 82	10,305 0	Miscellaneous ..	2,450 79	765 81
			Balance ..	10,305 0	4,170 62
Total ..	34,488 92	29,154 32	Total ..	34,488 92	29,154 32

4. The following statement shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the same period :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,988	—	—	5,988	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to work	—	1,950	—	—	2,484	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	1,657		84·97	1,946		78·34
(*b*) Paying double commutation	23		1·15	25		1·00
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,680	86·11		1,971	79·34
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	31		1·59	44		1·77
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere	28		1·44	355		14·29
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake	86		4·41	6		·24
(*h*) Fined	—		—	1		—
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	120		6·15	96		3·86
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		265	13·58		502	20·16
7. Unaccounted for	—	5	·27	—	11	·44

5. The following licenses were issued in 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913.	1914.
Carts	349 ..	237
Dogs	114 ..	112
Butchers	3 ..	5

6. The usual scavenging, lighting, and road maintenance were carried out satisfactorily. The anti-malarial campaign was continued, but comparatively little is achieved owing to the low-lying situation of the town and the small expenditure possible.

7. To prevent the surface water from flowing into the catchment drain at the waterworks two embankments were constructed; they have proved successful. The pauper burial ground was fenced, and a temporary meat market erected to enable the rebuilding of the old and insanitary building. The fences which were encroaching on the Marakar street were also put back.

8. The following works are to be undertaken in 1915 :—

(1) Construction of four new iron bridges.
(2) Construction of a new cattle pound and exposure shed.
(3) Thorough repair of the vegetable market.
(4) Extension of concrete drains in Chetty and Marakar streets.

H. W. CODRINGTON,
Chairman.

IV.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD OF CHILAW FOR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Assessment tax	4,658 13 ..	4,867 8
Commutation tax	2,507 0 ..	2,789 0
Others	1,297 50 ..	1,267 50
Licenses :—		
Liquor	1,887 92 ..	32 50
Carts	500 0 ..	625 0
Others	5,652 25 ..	4,730 0
Rents :—		
Markets	1,369 50 ..	1,008 50
Others	2,026 75 ..	1,308 35
Fines :—		
Police Magistrate	227 0 ..	417 50
Miscellaneous	4,397 17 ..	19,162 94
	24,523 22	36,208 37
Balance	31,719 37	25,010 11
Total ..	56,242 59	61,218 48

EXPENDITURE.		
Interest and sinking fund	1,275 0 ..	1,275 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,738 8 ..	3,399 38
Office contingencies	633 63 ..	251 61
Cost of audit	122 21 ..	99 49
Revenue service	373 54 ..	715 31
Sanitation	4,722 28 ..	5,318 19
Lighting	2,091 39 ..	1,686 44
Police	13 50 ..	65 74
Public works :—		
Maintenance	3,277 7 ..	8,006 91
New works	1,137 0 ..	7,737 34
Law expenses	110 25 ..	42 0
Miscellaneous	14,738 53 ..	6,170 46
	31,232 48	34,767 87
Balance	25,010 11	26,450 61
Total ..	56,242 59	61,218 48

2. *Assessment Tax.*—The increase is due to a more careful assessment of the tenements and to the construction of new buildings. Government has refused to pay tax on railway buildings till they are occupied. This tax amounts to Rs. 268 for 1914.

3. Increase under head "Liquor Licenses" in 1913 is due to the fact that the fees for 1912 and 1913 were paid in 1913.

4. The nett increase in the revenue is Rs. 11,685·15. This is due to the payments of compensation due from Government on lands and buildings acquired for the Chilaw railway.

5. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. The town was scavenged with 4 carts and 19 coolies. The increase in expenditure under this head was due to paying a higher rate for carts and for an extra cooly engaged.

There was considerable difficulty in getting a site to bury night soil, till in the latter part of the year Dr. Ratnam consented to allow the Board, free of charge, to bury the night soil in his estate 2½ miles away on the Kurunegala road. Conserving of the town is being carried on satisfactorily.

6. *Public Latrines.*—Temporary latrines were in use during the year in place of those that were demolished by the railway authorities. The building of the new latrines will be taken in hand at once.

7. *General Remarks.*—I am glad to be able to say with confidence that the town is in a much cleaner and more sanitary state than it was when I took up duties at the end of 1913. My immediate predecessor had only been in office here six months; but before his time the town appeared to have been sadly neglected.

The ignorant native classes require to be gradually educated up to a system of sanitation such as is needed; much is being done to teach them the advantages of keeping their premises clean, tidy, and sweet smelling; but it is found very difficult to make them break through many of their ancient habits, amongst which scavenging by domestic pigs is, perhaps, the worst and most disgusting.

Pitipana street is a very crowded locality; the houses are small and built of mud walls and cadjans; the poorest townsfolk live here, and their families are, as a rule, large. The question of devising some means to improve the sanitary condition of this part of the town in particular has been long exercising my mind.

8. *Lighting.*—There is a large saving under this head. Lamps were lit, except on moonlight nights. Lighting was satisfactorily done during the year.

9. *Maintenance.*—The large increase under this head is due to the fact that all roads were gravelled during the year.

10. The following new works were completed during the year :—

(*a*) Ichchampitiya road.
(*b*) Wadiya road.
(*c*) Road from resthouse to the beach.
(*d*) Drain from Local Board baths to the lake.
(*e*) New cattle pound in slaughter-house premises.
(*f*) Brick and cement well in the slaughter-house premises.

Also (1) additional land was acquired for the Local Board cattle gala at a cost of Rs. 3,596·03, and (2) a piece of land was acquired for the public latrines at a cost of Rs. 1,026·93.

The surveying of the town for a drainage scheme was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

10A. *Miscellaneous.*—The large increase in 1913 under this head is due to the payment of Rs. 12,000, deposited in the bank on account water supply.

11. *General Remarks.*—A new market has been found to be urgently required. After much deliberation and discussion the Board has resolved to build it behind the present markets, so as to keep all the markets together, for the convenience of the marketing public. The building will be put up next year.

Now that a proper and detailed survey of the town has been made by Mr. H. Erskine, retired Superintendent of Surveys, the Board intends to devote its attention to the levelling and relaying of all the drains in the town. This is a costly work and can only be done gradually, a mile at most every year.

12. *Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. There was no epidemic, except a case of plague found in First Cross street. The deceased was a Coast Moor from Colombo. He was removed at once to the plague camp at Deduru-oya, where he died. All precautions were taken, and there were no further cases.

13. There were 173 births and 183 deaths in 1914, against 186 births and 195 deaths in 1913.

14. The rainfall was 52·82 inches, against 41·60 inches in 1913.

15. *Water Supply.*—The residents are dependent for their supply of drinking water on the wells on the sandbank.

The water scheme drawn up by the Irrigation Department was sanctioned by Government. This involves an initial expenditure of Rs. 104,493·25, and an annual expenditure of Rs. 2,861·79 for maintenance.

Rs. 30,000 was voted as a grant by Government, but the grant has been temporarily withdrawn owing to retrenchment on account of the war in Europe. The balance is to be met by a loan of Rs. 60,000, which Government has agreed to lend the Board, and a sum of Rs. 12,000 deposited in the bank, with its accumulating interest. The matter lies dormant for the time being because of the war in Europe.

16. There were seven meetings of the Board held during the year.

17. A statement is annexed showing the indebtedness of the Board :—

Year in which the loan was raised	1901
Original amount of loan	Rs. 15,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 4,060·85
Rate of sinking fund	5 per cent.
Rate of interest	3½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund	Rs. 828·75
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 446·25
Date when loan will be extinguished	May 31, 1917

18. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	5,034	—	—	5,034	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,974	—	—	2,062	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation..	1 548		78·42	1,732		83·99
(b) Paying double commutation..	29		1·46	38		1·84
(c) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,577	79·89		1,770	55·84
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, disqualification, or physical inability to work, and in jail, and Volunteers ..	28		1·42	27		1.309
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	204		10·33	103		4·99
(g) Double entries and entries by mistake	12		·608	13		·63
(h) Fined	2		·101	2		·97
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area ..	—		—	—		—
(k) Dead	4		·203	4		·19
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area.. ..		250	12·66		149	7·23
7. Unaccounted for	—	147	7·45	—	143	6·94

19. *General Remarks.*—The biennial election of new members for the Board was held at the end of December, 1914. Two of the sitting members, Messrs. C. E. Corea and A. J. Fernando, were returned, and a new member, Mr. T. M. Fernando, Proctor, got his seat by a huge majority, displacing the third sitting member, Mr. J. P. Fernando. The election created a great deal of excitement in the town.

20. Programme of new works for 1915 :—

(1) Building new market.
(2) Building public latrines.
(3) Building one mile drain.

Local Board Office,
Chilaw, March 4, 1915.

W. H. B. CARBERY,
Chairman.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1914.

Area, 4,080¼ square miles ; Population in 1911, 86,269.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

APART from the war, the year has been a prosperous, but not very eventful one in the North-Central Province.

Separate District Road Committees have been established during the year, the Province being divided into the districts of Nuwarakalawiya and Tamankaduwa. The first meeting of the Tamankaduwa District Road Committee was held at Topawewa on February 18.

A portion of Pichchampatti tulana was handed over to the Mannar District from October 1. The villages so transferred were difficult to administer from Anuradhapura, and were closely connected with the adjoining villages of Mannar, having no ties with the rest of the North-Central Province beyond their historical connection with it, and separated from it by a long stretch of intervening forest.

On May 18 Mr. E. R. Ayrton, the Archæological Commissioner, was accidentally drowned at Tissa tank in the Hambantota District, where he was on tour of inspection.

On June 6 there was a record gathering of over 60,000 pilgrims for the Poson Poya at Anuradhapura.

On September 12 a public meeting was held at the Kachcheri at which a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the Prince of Wales's War Fund. A sum of Rs. 5,720·40 has since been remitted to the Treasurer of the Fund.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected during the calendar year of 1914 was Rs. 161,286·55, an increase of Rs. 1,577·82 on 1913.

The chief decreases were in land revenue, fewer lands being sold, and there being a large decrease in compensation recovered for illicit clearing of chenas, due to less illicit clearing in 1914. Police Court fines showed a decrease owing to the same reason.

The increases were in rent of land, irrigation rates, sale of stamps, arrack rent, and miscellaneous revenue.

The expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 277·43, due to the Government Agent's vote for wells in the Province not being fully spent owing to the war, and to the absence in 1914 of the vote for relief of distress through the floods of 1913 in Tamankaduwa.

III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Food Supply.—The supply of rice depends on the amount of water collected by the tanks in the Province. The rainfall at the end of 1913 was sufficient to fill nearly all the village tanks, and the yield of paddy was well up to the normal amount. Some of the tanks in Wilachchiya korale did not fill, but the villagers under these tanks were able to cultivate lands under other tanks which received a supply or to find labour elsewhere. A fair amount of kurakkan was grown in chenas, and there was no shortage of food anywhere in the Province. The Province exports grain in normal years, and is little dependent on outside sources for its food supplies. Large quantities of fish are caught in the different tanks, except during the dry weather, and the export of fish will nearly balance the quantity of dry fish imported. The cultivation of coconuts extends very slowly.

Public Health.—The health of the Province has not been satisfactory during the year. The number of deaths was 3,976 and of births 3,105, against 2,932 deaths in 1913 and 2,890 births. The Province is an unhealthy one, and unfortunately the rains that bring good crops to the villagers increase the amount of malarial fever. The high death-rate is, I believe, due entirely to malaria; nor do I see any prospect of materially reducing the amount of malaria. No malarial campaign is possible in this Province, as outside Anuradhapura town there are no large villages. There was one village in the Province at the last Census with a population of 511, and no other village with a population of 500. Each village has its tank and paddy fields with a "gangoda" or small cluster of houses and practically no garden land, and all that can be done is to see the communal rules observed, which provide for the keeping clean of the gangoda and the keeping clear of all jungle or weeds the space of 30 fathoms round the

houses. A large stock of quinine was obtained from the Medical Department and was distributed free through the headmen. But the tank and fields close to the gangoda provide constant breeding places for mosquitoes, and nothing can be done in the way of keeping down mosquitoes in them.

There is also a certain amount of parangi, but this is being successfully treated by the Medical Department, and the villagers are now readily seeking Salvarsan treatment for it in hospital. 247 cases were treated in 1914, as against 129 in 1913. This increase in numbers does not denote any increase in the disease, but means that the benefits of the new treatment are recognized.

The number of the dispensaries was the same as in 1913, but another central dispensary is being sanctioned at Horowapotana. The only hospital in the Province is in Anuradhapura, and another one is desirable at Maradankadawala or Kekirawa. The building of a maternity ward required at Anuradhapura was also sanctioned, but is postponed.

Industries.—The population depends almost entirely on agriculture. The demand for implements is met by a few local carpenters and blacksmiths, and there is a certain amount of manufacture of earthenware, bricks, mats, &c., for purely local use.

IV.—PILGRIMAGES.

The chief pilgrimage of the year is the Poson festival in Anuradhapura at the June full moon, when some 60,000 pilgrims were present. The crowding together of such numbers in a town with a normal population of 5,354 is always a source of anxiety, and more so than ever in 1914 with an epidemic of plague in Colombo.

No restrictions were placed on the influx of pilgrims, but special police were detailed to watch all passengers and report any case of fever, and officers of the Medical Department and the Local Board, together with the local headmen, were constantly moving about among the pilgrims to detect any case of illness. Special latrine accommodation was erected on a larger scale than before, and as soon as the festival was over, special gangs of coolies put on to clear the town thoroughly. These precautions proved sufficient, and no case of epidemic disease occurred.

At the festival the chief feature was the dense crowds visiting all the shrines and camping all over the esplanade. The Bo-tree temple was beautifully illuminated in the old style, but at Ruwanweliseya an electric light installation had been fixed, which was not so effective against the brilliant moonlight. A bioscope and several side shows seemed well patronized. A great procession to Mihintale took place in honour of the setting up of a bronze image of Mahinda, which had been brought from India, and the traffic to and from Mihintale during the festival was exceptionally heavy. The road, which was in excellent order before the festival, is one with metalled wheel tracks, and, with carts constantly passing each other and so going off the wheel tracks, was badly worn. The full moon festivals of May and June were also largely attended.

Outside Anuradhapura the chief centre of attraction is Polonnaruwa. There is a steady stream of visitors throughout the dry months of the year, but the distance stops any large gathering. This year, however, for the first time for many years there was a large attendance for the Wesak and Poson festivals in May and June. Kitson lights and fireworks were lit at the shrines.

Many pilgrims annually visit Avukona and Wijitapura in Kalagam palata.

The Esala peraheras at the Hurulu and Minneri Devales are well attended by local Buddhists and Hindus.

About 3,000 pilgrims attended the Roman Catholic festival at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Kala-oya.

V.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

I annex the figures showing Kandyan marriages and divorces :—

	Marriages.	Divorces.
1913	254 ..	28
1914	209 ..	61

The number of general marriages increased from 46 in 1913 to 61 in 1914.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

The methods of cultivation show no change. The shortage of buffaloes consequent on rinderpest is gradually disappearing, as it is now two years since any case of rinderpest occurred.

A new system of issuing chena permits was instituted during the year. Formerly each man who wished to chena Crown land had to send in an application through the Arachchi, the Korala, and the Ratemahatmaya to the Government Agent. The less paddy land he owned and the more children the greater was the extent he was given, the permits varying from half an acre to three acres, as the ground on which the permits were issued was that, though chena cultivation was objectionable, it was necessary to supplement the food supply of such villagers as were not able to grow enough paddy on their fields for the support of themselves and their families. The ordinary village, however, in this Province consists of the village tank and the fields under it, with a small cluster of houses, with a few coconut trees round the houses in villages where they will grow, and with very small gardens indeed in the compounds of the houses. The chillies, tomatoes, and vegetables generally that are required by the village are grown, as well as kurakkan and gingelly, on a chena, and a certain amount of chena land is necessary for this purpose. This has now been recognized, and an extent of half an acre a year for each adult male has been granted where there is suitable land, which is the case in practically every village. The granting of individual permits has been done away with, and the Arachchi has to see a communal chena demarcated, for which the villagers receive a single permit. The communal spirit still exists in this Province, and the fencing and watching of the chena is done in common. The villagers viewed the innovation with suspicion, and at first were reluctant to demarcate their chenas, but after much persuasion did so, and the result was successful. In a few villages the permits were refused on the ground that half an acre each was insufficient, but in a good many villages the extent demarcated was not fully cleared, and I believe that this extent is a fair compromise.

The system worked well, and it has the advantage of providing for all alike what in this Province is the necessary equivalent of garden land. The man without paddy land is not given a bonus, because of his poverty, in the shape of free Crown land for cultivation, but has to find other work, as it is right he should, and there is plenty of work for every man in the Province. The granting of permits to individuals left too much scope to the headmen for partiality and extortion, and their proper regulation was impossible. In practice the extent cleared was guessed at and never demarcated before cultivation, and with small chenas dotted here and there the prevention of illicit chenas was very difficult. The Arachchi has now to certify after measuring the sides of the cleared lines the extent of the chena, and that lines have been cut on the sides through the jungle with the corners trenched. This work on the Arachchi's part has been done well and with very little friction, and for the first time the villagers have known what they could clear without fear of being reported.

The extent of chenas reported illicitly cleared in 1914 is 2,086 acres, against 2,393 acres in 1913. Of this, 375 acres occurred in villages where the villagers lay claim to the whole chena lands of the villages, and for which test cases are being taken in the civil courts to decide the rights of the Crown. Of the balance, a considerable amount was a second cultivation on chenas cultivated the previous year, and this, though reckoned as illicit cultivation, is a trifling offence.

The question of illicit chena cultivation has taken up much time and attention, and I have dealt with the offenders largely as Government Agent. In 1913 the amount of Police Court fines inflicted for illicit chena cultivation was Rs. 8,514·47, and the amount of compensation recovered without prosecution by the Government Agent was Rs. 11,943·35. In 1914 the Police Court fines dropped to Rs. 1,916·25, and the amount of compensation recovered without prosecution dropped to Rs. 3,314·50. The recoveries of 1914 were exactly on the same lines as those of 1913, and though the recoveries of 1913 include a large amount of arrears in dealing with reports of previous years, there has been also a substantial and highly satisfactory decrease in the amount and seriousness of illicit chenas to be dealt with.

The extent allowed on permits for 1914 was 4,103, against 2,485 for 1913. The new system of chena permits is mainly responsible for the increase, but a few extra permits were given because of the war. Chenas are mainly cleared in July, or the war would have still more increased the figure.

Substantial progress has been made in the opening up during the year of the new Dry Zone Experimental Station at Anuradhapura by the Agricultural Department. The following is a summary of the work done :—

The area at present reserved for experimental purposes consists of about 130 acres of jungle land, 50 acres of which are now cleared. The main feature of the first year's work has been the conversion of 14 acres of land into a series of one hundred 1/10th-acre plots, seventy of which plots have been rendered irrigable by the construction of an irrigation channel which is fed from Nuwarawewa tank.

As regards experimental work, the plots have been utilized for a trial of a large selection of food products which are chiefly cultivated in Southern India.

The plots were divided up into sections as follows :—

Cereals, the most important of which has been Sorghum or Dhurra, both Indian and Soudanese varieties. It is hoped and expected that the cultivation of Sorghum will largely supersede that of kurakkan, it being greatly superior both as regards yield and nutritive value of grain.

Pulses, including varieties of gram, cow-pea, and Soya bean, &c., and also cluster bean, a valuable drought-resisting plant.

Oil Seeds, including linseed, niger seed, &c. Also West African oilnut palm, a large nursery of which has been established.

Roots and Rhyzomes, including ginger, turmeric, yams, &c.

Spices, including pepper, betel, and chilli.

Vegetable, both European and native kinds.

Fruits, including varieties of citrus, mango, pineapple, guava, jak, &c.

Miscellaneous, including sugarcane, Algroba bean, onion, &c.

An arboretum consisting of 10 acres has been established.

The cultivated area has been protected by a stout barbed wire fence.

Cooly lines consisting of 15 rooms, a store house, a cattle and implement shed, and quarters for a conductor have been erected on the grounds.

VII.—Municipal and Quasi-Municipal Government.

Statements showing the working of the Local Board and the Road Committees are annexed. The following is the number of cases dealt with in each Village Tribunal :—

Palata.	Pending on Jan. 1, 1914.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending on Dec. 31, 1914.
Civil.				
Nuwaragam	171	1,243	1,323	91
Hurulu	91	1,539	1,568	62
Kalagam	28	816	794	50
Tamankaduwa	21	145	160	6
Criminal.				
Nuwaragam	196	2,165	2,257	104
Hurulu	107	904	827	184
Kalagam	115	1,236	1,243	108
Tamankaduwa	27	136	160	3

During 1914 there were 225 appeals to the Government Agent, of which 20 succeeded. There were 14 appeals from the Government Agent to His Excellency in Council, of which 2 were successful.

In 1914 new Village Committee members were elected under section 19 of the Ordinance for three korales of Nuwaragam palata and for the six korales of Hurulu palata.

The Gansabhawa rules, which had been under revision for some time, were published in January, 1914.

No new work of any importance was done from Gansabhawa funds. It was intended to build a new Gansabhawa court-house at Mihintale, President's quarters for the President of the Nuwaragam palata Village Tribunal, and to replace two temporary school buildings with permanent buildings, but it was decided to let these works wait till the war was over.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

The District School Committee consisted of the following members during the year:—The Government Agent, North-Central Province (Chairman), Mr. S. D. Krisnaratne, Mr. S Thambapillai, Mr. L. B. Bulankulama, Ratemahatmaya, Rev. T. S. Johnson, Rev. Fr. C. H. Boury, O.M.I. Three meetings were held during the year.

Under the supervision of the Committee are 35 Government schools, 12 mission schools, and 7 Gansabhawa schools. A new mission school was opened at Punewa. Two new Government schools have been built at Amunukole and Relapanawa, but teachers have not yet been appointed. Contracts were let for replacing Ratmalagahawewa school of mud walls and thatched roof by a school with brick walls and tile roof, and for extending the school at Kebitigollewa.

An important step was taken during the year by the Local Board of Anuradhapura in making education in the town compulsory for boys. It had hitherto been an anomaly that in the jungle villages of the Province education was compulsory, while in the town there was no way of compelling boys to attend school. The by-laws are at present confined to the attendance of boys only, as the necessary accommodation for the increased attendance expected takes time to provide; nor is public opinion very advanced on the subject of female education.

There are 3 Koran schools in the Province recognized to the extent that Moor boys are allowed to attend them up to the age of nine instead of a Government school.

The question of female education was brought up for consideration, but no progress has been made. There is no village outside Anuradhapura town large enough for a separate girls' school, and the difficulty of providing accommodation and chaperonage for a female teacher for a mixed school is very great. No female teacher from the village itself is ever available in the Province. The absence of any hope of an increased grant to the District School Committee during the war has led to the question being dropped for the time being.

The average attendance at the Government schools during the year showed a satisfactory increase over 1913. Considerable attention was paid during the year to the question of attendance, and it was seen that the Koralas exercised stricter supervision over the absentees.

IX.—POLICE AND CRIME.

Six cases of homicide occurred in 1914, against 5 in 1913. In 2 cases (both in Anuradhapura town) no clue was obtainable. In 1 the murderer committed suicide after killing his wife. Convictions were obtained in the other 3 cases, one man being sentenced to be hanged.

An attempt was made to murder the Government Agent by an Indian Buddhist priest.

Thirteen cases of grievous hurt were found by the Police Court to have occurred in 1914, against 16 in 1913, 4 in 1914, being cases in which a knife or other dangerous instrument was used, against 5 in 1913. Seventeen true knife cases in which simple hurt alone was caused were registered in 1914, against the same number in 1913.

While offences against the person showed no increase, offences against property increased. The number of true cases of house-breaking rose from 13 in 1913 to 25 in 1914. The village headman is not so efficient in coping with these cases as in dealing with offences with the person where evidence is generally forthcoming on the spot. Many of these cases of house-breaking are believed to be the work of one man, who was at last caught on the road with the proceeds of a burglary on his person. Unfortunately the complainant in the case changed the venue of his arrest to his own compound and the case broke down in consequence.

The ordinary Kandyan villager in this Province is very law abiding, and the amount of crime is small. Out of 148 cases reported to the police of serious crime, 61 occurred in Anuradhapura town.

The sanctioned strength of the police force in Anuradhapura town is 1 sub-inspector, 4 sergeants, and 20 constables. Their conduct was good, and few breaches of discipline were reported.

The relations of the regular police with the headmen were good, police being sent out to assist the village headmen in cases of serious crime.

X.—IRRIGATION.

The major works in the Province have been maintained in good order, and a proper supply of water has been received by all fields under them. The following is a list of the more important work done by the Irrigaton Department:—

Nachchaduwa.

1. Completion of main left bank high level channel supplying Tissa.
2. Completion as far as the 5th mile of the left bank low level channel. Work beyond the 5th mile is not being carried out till the land is sold under the first five miles.
3. Survey and demarcation of distributaries for the above two channels, with a view to the blocking out of the irrigable land by the Survey Department. This work is still in progress.
4. Demarcation of reservation of main bund, service road, and main channels by concrete landmarks.

Sangilikanadarawa.

1. Enlargement of the natural spillway from 250 feet to 400 feet and construction of a breaching section.
2. The increasing of the spill discharges of Kirigollewa and Muwatagama and Wadiwewa to secure the greater safety of Sangilikanadarawa.

3. These works were rendered necessary by the information secured from observations of flood discharges obtained during the wet season of 1911.

4. The construction of a new concrete spill in Sangilikanadarawa right bank channel.

Nuwarawewa.

Survey and demarcation of an extension of the existing high level channel with a view to pushing the sale of further irrigable lands. Work still in progress.

Topawewa.

Rebuilding of damaged sluice and provision of a natural spill. This work undoubtedly saved the tank from breaching during the present wet season.

Arrangements were made during the year by which there will be closer co-operation between the Government Agent, on whom rests the supervision of cultivation, and the Irrigation Department regarding the management of Kalawewa and the Yoda-ela. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer has also readily given valuable advice on the many questions of irrigation that come before the Government Agent.

Village Tanks.—A North-Central Province village depends for its existence on the supply of water from the village tank, and supervision of the 1,500 tanks on the earthwork register is one of the most important duties of the Government Agent. The name "village tank" gives no idea of the size of them, and many are large reservoirs with a depth of 12 feet of water at the sluice, with masonry spills and sluices and well-kept embankments with turfed slopes and crests gravelled. About half the number are completely restored, the villagers having no work to do on them beyond ordinary upkeep work.

The amount of earthwork done on these tanks is very large. The number of days' work called out in 1914 was 188,805, and the number of days' work done was 167,119. The amount of work done is very satisfactory, as during the year the north-east monsoon rains came very early, and in many tanks there was too much water to allow of earthwork being excavated from inside the tank, and the default was unavoidable, as no pits are allowed to be cut outside the bunds in order that there may be no small stagnant pools of water.

Steady progress is being made towards the complete restoration of all the village tanks. A few have been struck off the list of working tanks, as their restoration would involve too much labour. The ordinary rate of labour called out is six Sinhalese katties per pangu, or three cubes of earthwork per acre, plus labour necessary to turf the work and gravel the crest. The value of this is Rs. 3 per acre per annum, and where the restoration would take more than ten years the villagers are given the option of carrying on the work under the supervision of the village tank staff, which means that all have to do their share, or of having the tank left to their own efforts. The local option thus allowed is generally wisely exercised, and results in the tank being kept on the list where the fields are worth it.

The following is the statement of the Irrigation Fine Fund account :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1913	5,128	84
Receipts from January to December, 1914	4,220	42
Total ..	9,349	26

EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries of clerks, peons, &c.	1,246	38
Stationery and printing	84	34
Remission of fines	156	28
Manufacture of cement pipes	54	26
Incidental expenses	4	0
Spent on tanks	1,974	44
Transport of cement pipes	121	32
Advance for channel works	623	37
Balance on December 31, 1914	5,084	87
Total ..	9,349	26

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is a statement of works completed in 1913-14 (July, 1913, to September, 1914) :—

Special repairs to District Court, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to Public Works Department draughtsman's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to Provincial Engineer's second clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Widening culvert, Forest Office, Anuradhapura.
Strengthening door of treasury room, Anuradhapura Kachcheri.
Bath and earth-closet, Sinhalese clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Stove to Residency, Anuradhapura.
Additions, Provincial Registrar's clerk's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to Registrar of Land's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements to Anuradhapura police station.
Improvements to Anuradhapura jail.
Improvements to Provincial Surgeon's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Improvements, operating room, Anuradhapura hospital.
Improvements, Maradankadawala dispensary.

Alterations, Anuradhapura post office.
Culvert, Kekirawa-Ganewalpola road.
Filling up ponds in Government quarters No. 18, Anuradhapura.
Extension of Kachcheri, Anuradhapura.
New quarters for native writer, Anuradhapura.
Reconstruction of clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for Sub-Inspector of Police, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for police clerk, Anuradhapura.
Public Works Department circuit bungalow, Horowapotana.
Overseer's quarters, Kekirawa.
Cooly lines, Mihintale District.
Telegraph stores and office, Anuradhapura.
Addition, Revenue Officer's quarters, Tamankaduwa.
Improvements, Cadet's quarters, Anuradhapura.
Addition, District Engineer's clerk's quarters, and Public Works Department store, Maradankadawala.
Additions and improvements to Government clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Additions, assistant land clerk's quarters, Ottupallama.
Additions to mosquito and fly-proof doors, Anuradhapura hospital.
Widening embankments, Talawa-Kekirawa road.
Track metalling approach road to Anuradhapura hotel.
Passing places, Anuradhapura-Trincomalee road.
Renewing platform of 10 ft. span bridge, 41st mile, Puttalam-Anuradhapura road.
Repairing culvert No. 160, Habarana-Topawewa road, by a 20 ft. span bridge.
Side drains along Puttalam and Kurunegala roads.

Statement of works carried over to 1915 :—

Deepening well, Mihintale hospital.
Clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for District Engineer, Maradankadawala.
Public Works Department store and shed, Anuradhapura.
Public Works Department circuit bungalow, Habarana.
Additions and improvements to premises occupied by the Survey Department.
Additions and improvements to Public Works Department quarters.
Track metalling Anuradhapura-Galawela road.
Track metalling Maradankadawala-Habarana road.
Track metalling Mannar road to boundary of Province.
Bridge, Mirisgonioya-Galkulama road.

The most urgent requirements of the Province are—(1) Clerks' quarters at Anuradhapura, where the difficulty of finding houses is much felt; (2) bridge over the Kalawewa spill—the road under the spill is impracticable when Kalawewa is full, and for about three months during the last rainy season no cart could be taken into the considerable extent of the Province south of the Kala-oya; (3) new hospital at Maradankadawala or Kekirawa. The hospital at Anuradhapura is too far away from the southern part of the Province.

XII.—FORESTS.

The revenue realized by sale of timber during the year by the Forest Department was :—

	Rs.	c.
Central Timber Depôt	16,424	39
Anuradhapura	2,600	95
Total ..	19,025	34

Revenue realized by sale of timber, &c., to private purchasers during the year was Rs. 7,279·32.

XIII.—EXCISE.

One meeting of the Advisory Board for the Province was held during the year, at which it was decided that no change should be made in the number or position of the existing taverns. The consumption of arrack was 11,606 gallons in 1914, a decrease of 1,082 gallons on 1913.

No fermented toddy is drawn in the Province.

As to the sale of foreign liquor there is none outside Anuradhapura town. There is a slight increase shown over the six months' figures of 1913 that are available in the sale of malt liquors, wines, and brandy, but the chief trade is in gin, and this shows a decrease.

The tavern license for the sale of foreign liquor was sold by tender for the financial year 1914–15 and realized Rs. 3,005. The fee for the previous twelve months was Rs. 125. The increased amount is a welcome increase to the Local Board funds and a legitimate tax on the profits of the vendor.

Not only does the decreased consumption of both foreign liquor and arrack show that there is no increasing tendency to drinking habits in the Province, but the figures for cases of drunkenness also show this. In 1913 44 persons out of 46 charged were convicted of being drunk and disorderly, but in 1914 only 28 persons were so charged, all being convicted. All the cases in 1914 were from Anuradhapura town.

There was one conviction out of two cases in 1914 for illicit sale of arrack, three convictions out of three cases for illicit drawing of toddy, and four convictions out of five cases for possession of Indian hemp.

The Excise Department has been very successful, I believe, in this Province in stopping the illicit sale of arrack. In former years when an unsatisfactory Arachchi connived at its sale there was very little chance of detecting it, but the Excise Department now proves such a useful check on the headman that he no longer dares to allow it, as the risk of its being found out is too great.

XIV.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There have been no cases of rinderpest in the Province during the period under review.

Hoof-and-mouth disease first broke out in Anuradhapura town in July, 1914, and spread over the Province, affecting 65 tulanas. There are still 14 tulanas where the disease prevails. The headmen and the Stock Inspector have taken much trouble in stamping out the disease. Statement showing figures as regards this disease is annexed. The figures for Anuradhapura town show that the Gravets Mudaliyar and his headmen have worked very well :—

Palata.	Number affected.		Number died.		Number of Recoveries.	
	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Neat Cattle.
Nuwaragam ..	328	397	21	35	307	362
Hurulu ..	2,996	3,214	206	187	2,790	3,027
Kalagam ..	821	1,003	49	80	772	923
Tamankaduwa ..	12	11	—	3	12	8
Anuradhapura town ..	—	18	—	1	—	17
Total ..	4,157	4,643	276	306	3,881	4,337

XV.—LAND SALES.

I annex the figures showing the sale of land :—

	Extent sold. Acres.	Average Price per Acre. Rs. c.
1913	927	19 80
1914	402	22 75

A considerable extent of land was also sold by the Land Settlement Departmen t during 1914.

XVI.—THE WAR.

The North-Central Province is very largely indeed self-contained. The population consists mainly of small landowners, whose requirements in the matter of clothing and other necessaries from outside are very few. A rise in the price of food stuffs is rather an advantage than otherwise to the majority of the people, as the Province exports a fair amount of grain, and consequently the war has not affected the Province beyond the small proportion of it that lives on a fixed wage.

There was a sudden rise in prices at the outbreak of the war, but any unnecessary rise was checked by the issue of the Government Proclamation regarding prices, and trade has since then proceeded on a normal basis, with prices averaging about 15 per cent. higher than before.

There was also a sudden hoarding up of coin as soon as the people realized what the war meant, and it was difficult during September to obtain change for notes. Confidence, however, was gradually restored, and by the end of October the difficulty disappeared.

The North-Central Province villager is a timid creature, and lived in considerable trepidation for the first few weeks of the war. Many of them buried their valuables, and were ready to fly to the jungles at the least disturbance. In some villages the threshing of the yala paddy crop was delayed for fear their houses would be looted and the grain removed. It was also rumoured that all men holding gun licenses would be called on to serve as soldiers.

The news of the sinking of the Emden ran like wild fire through the Province and did much to restore confidence, and now to the ordinary villager the war is a matter of indifference and simply a temporary difficulty for England.

Instructions were issued for the cultivation of as much paddy land as possible for the present "maha" crop, in order to secure an abundant food supply. These instructions have been generally obeyed, and as every tank has had a good supply of water an exceptionally large quantity of fields were sown. The crop prospects are excellent, and the Province seems likely in 1915 to have one of the most prosperous years it has ever had.

Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
March 8, 1915.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE FOR 1914.

THE Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province consisted of the following members :—The writer, being the Chairman; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer, from January to March, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. H. F. Clarke; and Unofficial Members, Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna, C. A. Velupillay, F. Booth, and Rev. T. S. Johnson.

2. Nine meetings of the Provincial Road Committee were held during the year.

3. There was no change in the staff.

4. Two cases of encroachments were reported during the year in Maradankadawala district. Steps were taken to have them removed.

5. Separate District Road Committees were constituted from the beginning of the year for Nuwarakalawiya and Tamankaduwa.

6. *Resthouses.*—All resthouses were white and colour washed and other repairs attended to. The ceiling of the Polonnaruwa resthouse and all the woodwork of the Mihintale and Madawachchiya resthouses was painted.

7. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1914 :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Amount received from District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—			Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of resthouses ..	1,549	65
(*a*) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	4,563	15	Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation ..	624	95
(*b*) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	—		Pay of resthouse-keepers ..	3,013	50
Resthouse collections :—			Provincial Road Committee's establishment	1,000	0
Rs. c.			Miscellaneous charges ..	80	98
(*a*) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee .. 1,461 34					
(*b*) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee .. 876 68					
	2,338	2			
Contributions from District Road Committee on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—					
(*a*) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee ..	—				
(*b*) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee ..	140	0			
Miscellaneous receipts ..	238	40			
	7,279	57		6,269	8
Balance on January 1, 1914 ..	5,139	33	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	6,149	82
Total ..	12,418	90	Total ..	12,418	90

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, March 5, 1915.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARAKALAWIYA, FOR 1914.

A District Road Committee for the Nuwarakalawiya District was established during this year.

2. The members of this Committee are the same as those of the Provincial Road Committee, with the exception of Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, the Provincial Engineer, whose place is filled by Mr. J. W. van Twest, the District Engineer (as Official Member).

3. The staff of officers of the Provincial Road Committee does the work of this Committee.

4. The Committee met four times during the year.

5. *Upkeep of Roads.*—The usual work on the maintenance of roads was carried out during the year and the roads kept in fair order.

6. *Improvement of Roads.*—The following improvements were carried out during the year :—

(1) Eppawela-Timbiriwewa road : two miles side drain cutting, forming road, reducing hills, raising low places of road, gravelling two miles of road for the first time, cutting and clearing to a width of 15 feet on each side of road for 2½ miles.

(2) Hiripitiyagama-Kalaoya road : gravelling 1½ mile of road for the first time, cutting and clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on half a mile of road.

(3) Eastern minor road : forming embankment at newly built culverts.

(4) Sipukulam-Galenbindunuwewa road : 2¾ miles side drain cutting and forming road, reducing hills, raising road at low places, gravelling two miles of road for the first time, cutting and clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of road for 1½ mile.

(5) Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road : building three permanent stone culverts, forming approaches and gravelling same, and re-gravelling embankments at the 4th mile.

(6) Madawachchiya-Kebitigollèwa road : building one permanent stone culvert, forming approaches at a new culvert, and obtaining cement and metal for making cement concrete pipe culverts.

7. *Labour*.—Owing to the scarcity of masons in the Province the few culverts sanctioned for the eastern minor road, Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road, and Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road were not completed during the year.

8. All District Road Committee buildings were white and colour washed, tiles shifted, and other repairs attended to.

9. The usual comparative statements of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1913 and 1914, together with receipts and expenditure for 1914, are herewith annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1913 and 1914.

	1913 *		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.*		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	80,033	—	—	74,137	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	22,552	—	—	21,066	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	20,452		90·69	19,273		91·49
(b) Paying double commutation	216		·96	171		·81
(c) Labouring six days ..	16		·07	25		·12
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		20,684	91·72		19,469	92·42
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise unaccounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,180		5·23	1,073		5·09
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	217		·96	187		·89
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	36		·16	21		·10
(h) Fined	3		·01	3		·01
(i) Imprisoned ..	2		·01	3		·01
(j) Left local area ..	412		1·83	303		1·44
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		1,850	8·20		1,590	7·54
7. Unaccounted for	—	18	·08	—	7	·04

* Figures for the whole Province. † Figures for the Nuwarakalawiya district.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Nuwarakalawiya, for 1914.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money ..	29,103 0	Payment made on account of rest-houses	4,563 15
Commutation realized in labour ..	37 50	Amount expended on minor works ..	18,138 26
Miscellaneous receipts ..	3,058 89	Establishment and commission to division officers :—	
		Rs. c.	
		(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment —	
		(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 4,515 92	
		(c) Commission to division officers .. 2,567 78	
			7,083 70
		Miscellaneous charges ..	1,579 93
	32,199 39		31,365 4
Balance on January 1, 1914 ..	5,078 28	Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	5,912 63
Total ..	37,277 67	Total ..	37,277 67

District Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, March 5, 1915.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

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III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TAMANKADUWA, FOR 1914.

UP to the end of 1913 the Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province attended to the duties of the District Road Committee. But from January 1, 1914, Tamankaduwa was declared a separate district and Nuwarakalawiya another, each under the Government Agent, North-Central Province, as Chairman.

2. The District Road Committee of Tamankaduwa consisted in 1914 of the following members :— The Government Agent, Mr. B. Constantine, as Chairman, and Mr. Godwin de Livera, Revenue Officer, as Chairman in the absence of the Government Agent ; the District Engineer, Mr. S. W. Dassanaike ; and Messrs. T. B. Minneriya, P. L. Adirian Appuhamy, and Juwanis Appu Kandappu Udayar, Unofficial Members. On the death of Mr. Juwanis Appu Kandappu Udayar, Mr. Paththiniyar Sellappah succeeded in October, 1914.

3. The first meeting was held on February 18, 1914, when Mr. B. Constantine took the chair, as also at subsequent meetings held on the following dates, namely, July 28 and October 26, 1914.

4. There were no encroachments reported during the year.

5. The total amount realized by the collections of the poll tax was Rs. 2,679. The amount spent on the upkeep of roads was Rs. 487, an excess of Rs. 187 over the expenditure of 1913.

Tamankaduwa being a very backward district in the matter of road communication, it is necessary to devote a larger amount in the future to improvements to roads than has been done in the past.

The pinpara from Polonnaruwa up to Gallella should be gradually improved, as also the Polonnaruwa-Hatamuna road. A mile or two need only be taken up at a time, and the work spread out over a number of years.

6. The usual works on the maintenance of the Minneriya-Alutoya minor road and the approach roads to the resthouse and the Government buildings were carried out during the year.

7. The heavy rains during December did a certain amount of damage to the surface of the approach road to Polonnaruwa resthouse, but no serious damage was done.

8. A license to seize cattle was issued for the portion of the road adjoining Polonnaruwa ruins.

9. The usual comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1914.

	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
			c
1. Population of local area	—	6,778	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour	—	1,877	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—			
(a) Paying single commutation	1,776		94·08
(b) Paying double commutation	5		·26
(c) Labouring six days	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,781	94·88
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—			
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	17		·90
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere, double entries, or entries by mistake	79		4·20
(g) Fined	—		—
(h) Imprisoned	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation		96	5·11
7. Unaccounted for	—		—

10. The statement of revenue and expenditure is annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Tamankaduwa, for 1914.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Commutation realized in money ..	2,679 0	Amount expended on minor works ..	487 0
		Establishment and commission to division officers :—	
			Rs. c.
		(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	140 0
		(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment ..	305 97
		(c) Commission to division officers ..	178 94
			624 91
		Balance on December 31, 1914 ..	1,567 9
Total ..	2,679 0	Total ..	2,679 0

District Road Committee's Office,
Polonnaruwa, January 18, 1915.

GODWIN DE LIVERA,
for Chairman.

IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, ANURADHAPURA, FOR 1914.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Anuradhapura for 1913 and 1914 is as follows:—

REVENUE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes:—				
Property rates ..	4,304 58		4,364 33	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections..	3,816 0		3,431 90	
Other ..	658 95		1,056 26	
		8,779 53		8,852 48
Licenses:—				
Liquor ..	2,998 75		837 87	
Opium ..	2,000 3		1,600 2	
Carts ..	910 0		761 0	
Other ..	642 50		425 50	
		6,551 28		3,624 39
Rents:—				
Market ..	5,860 56		6,372 37	
Other ..	560 25		3,872 49	
		7,285 54		10,244 86
Fines ..	—	560 25	—	566 75
Miscellaneous ..	—	3,042 89	—	5,166 17
		26,219 49		28,454 65
Balance on Jan. 1 ..	—	15,886 18	—	19,072 25
Total ..	—	42,105 67		47,526 90
EXPENDITURE.				
Cost of administration:—				
Establishment ..	1,730 0		1,882 0	
Office contingencies	305 67		435 76	
Cost of audit ..	121 21		134 61	
Revenue service ..	1,112 84		816 87	
		3,269 72		3,269 24
Sanitation ..	—	6,717 24	—	9,654 30
Lighting ..	—	1,037 16	—	1,321 43
Police charges ..	—	92 27	—	155 88
Public works:—				
Maintenance ..	4,274 82		5,166 93	
New construction ..	5,046 18		3,006 71	
		9,321 0		8,173 64
Miscellaneous ..	—	2,596 3	—	2,711 95
		23,033 42		25,286 44
Balance on Dec. 31 ..	—	19,072 25	—	22,240 46
Total ..	—	42,105 67		47,526 90

2. The revenue of 1914 shows an increase of Rs. 2,235·16 when compared with that of the previous year. This was chiefly due to the recovery of rent from poya stalls by the Board, instead of by the market renter as in previous years.

3. The usual work on maintenance of roads and buildings was carried out during the year. The heavy rains during November and December did a certain amount of damage to the Outer Circular road, which was put in order by the insertion of an additional pipe culvert and raising road at low places.

4. The Board considered the question of introducing a water supply to the town, and as an initial step a sum of Rs. 500 was voted for the purpose of sinking test wells.

5. The MacBride road, which was abandoned for some years as an unimportant road, was taken up by the Board this year and greatly improved by gravelling, forming road, clearing jungle, and cutting side drains. This serves as an approach road to the experimental garden from the Anuradhapura-Trincomalee and Anuradhapura-Matale roads.

6. Under the head "Extraordinary" the following works were completed during the year:—

(1) Metalling the Dharmasalawa road.
(2) Metalling the road opposite the Provincial Engineer's bungalow.
(3) Metalling the Mosque road.
(4) Deepening pond opposite hospital.
(5) Filling ponds behind Church Missionary Society bungalow.
(6) Erecting latrine at Erukkulampitiya.
(7) Connecting ponds adjoining Post Office.
(8) Filling pond behind Archæological Commissioner's Office.
(9) Fencing drinking water channel.
(10) Fixing notice boards near latrines.
(11) Improving overseer's quarters.
(12) Extension of cultivator's market and cement drain.
(13) Converting a portion of meat market into a fly-proof room.

7. *Lighting.*—A new lamp was fixed on the Outer Circular road. The Board was unable to get more new lamps on account of the war.

8. There were no epidemics during 1914. A sum of Rs. 9,654·30 was spent on account of sanitation.

9. Twelve meetings were held during the year. The Official Members were the writer, being the Chairman; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer, from January to March, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. H. F. Clarke; and Dr. T. Ohlmus. Unofficial Members were Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratna, V. Ramasamy, and M. M. Ussanar.

10. At an election held in December Messrs. M. M. Ussanar, S. N. Sittampalam, and R. H. Haramanis Appu were elected Unofficial Members for the next two years.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1913 and 1914.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census	—	5,354	—	—	5,354	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable for labour	—	2,851	—	—	2,854	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation	2,396		84·04	2,172		76·10
(*b*) Paying double commutation	70		2·45	50		1·75
(*c*) Labouring six days ..	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		2,466	86·49		2,222	77·85
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise unaccounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	35		1·23	26		·91
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere..	21		·73	74		2·59
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	16		·56	28		·98
(*h*) Fined	—		—	2		·07
(*i*) Imprisoned ..	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area ..	313		10·98	495		17·35
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		385	13·50		625	21·90
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	7	·25

Anuradhapura, March 5, 1915.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Changes of Officials.—On June 15, 1914, Mr. Reid was succeeded as District Judge by Mr. Campbell. On July 15 Mr. Marshall, Office Assistant, left the Province on transfer, and Mr. Maybin, Cadet, acted till relieved by Mr. Rogerson on September 23. Mr. Rogerson was transferred from the Province on December 29, and was succeeded by Mr. Maybin. Mr. MacDonald was attached to the kachcheri as Cadet on December 29.

Mr. Wodeman, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, was succeeded on December 1 by Mr. Forrest.

Notable Occurrences.—On March 23 His Excellency the Governor arrived in Badulla, and was received by the local Volunteer forces, members of the Local Board, chiefs, and heads of departments. The next day His Excellency visited the jail, hospital, and kachcheri. On the 25th morning His Excellency received a deputation from the three provincial Planters' Associations, and was entertained at breakfast in the town hall by the planters of Uva. In the afternoon His Excellency held a reception in the Residency grounds, and gave a treat to the school children of Badulla. The visit terminated next morning.

On August 5 Great Britain became involved in war with Germany and Austria. There was an entire absence of panic throughout the Province, and all classes by their orderly behaviour showed their loyalty to the British Government.

II.—REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of revenue for 1913 and 1914:—

Head of Revenue.	Mean for Twelve Months, 1912-13. Rs. c.	Revenue for 1914. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
1.—Customs.				
Other goods	16 92	14 61	—	2 31
3.—Licenses, &c.				
Salt	2,767 67	6,645 90	3,878 23	—
Arrack, rum, and toddy	234,491 18	252,465 46	17,974 28	—
Sundries	1,750 60	2,122 15	371 55	—
Tolls	51 33	26 0	—	25 33
Stamp duties	12,176 31	23,659 57	11,483 26	—
Fines and forfeitures	10,252 61	10,526 25	273 64	—
Police rates	3,876 18	3,925 52	49 34	—
Total ..	265,365 88	299,370 85	34,030 30	25 33
4.—Fees of Court, &c.				
Cattle branding fees	1,477 53	727 35	—	750 18
Drugs	2,830 55	2,813 80	—	16 75
Hospital and dispensary receipts ..	1,791 63	1,928 22	136 59	—
Irrigation works, recoveries on ..	3,036 47	3,755 6	718 59	—
Medical aid dues	25,204 80	25,688 10	483 30	—
Opium sales	7,212 73	6,873 50	—	339 23
Prison labour, &c.	0 48	—	—	0 48
Survey fees	229 45	493 23	263 78	—
Sundries	3,545 76	2,487 20	—	1,058 56
Total ..	45,329 40	44,766 46	1,602 26	2,165 20
5.—Post and Telegraphs.				
Other collections	0 23	1 20	0 97	—
6.—Government Railway.				
Railway receipts	3,363 59	3,300 92	—	62 67

Head of Revenue.	Mean for Twelve Months, 1912–13. Rs. c.	Revenue for 1914. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
8.—Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Sale of old stores, &c.	317 88	180 79	—	137 9
Abatements under Ordinance No. 13 of 1906	1,113 30	1,501 39	388 9	—
Sundries	1,011 19	3,116 39	2,105 20	—
Total	2,442 37	4,798 57	2,493 29	137 9
9.—Land Revenue.				
Rent of Government buildings	250 89	412 86	161 97	—
Rent of lands	7,559 57	10,199 61	2,640 4	—
Miscellaneous land revenue	47 87	61 50	13 63	—
Revenue, Forest Department	13,657 89	7,250 90	—	*6,406 99
Total	21,516 22	17,924 87	2,815 64	6,406 99
Total exclusive of Land Sales	338,034 61	370,177 48	40,942 46	8,799 59
10.—Land Sales.				
Land sales, &c.	80,328 95	92,111 48	11,782 53	—
Grand Total	418,363 56	462,288 96	52,724 99	8,799 59

III.—EXPENDITURE.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1912–13 and 1914.

Details of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1914. January 1 to September 30. Rs. c.	October 1 to December 31. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	Expenditure, July, 1912, to December 31, 1913. Rs. c.
Personal emoluments	31,145 16	10,407 22	41,552 38	57,819 7
Other charges	13,622 24	4,442 81	18,065 5	24,718 0
Total	44,767 40	14,850 3	59,617 43	82,537 7
Special Expenditure.				
Stationery, office furniture, &c.	2,491 4	—	2,491 4	1,831 65
Cholera, smallpox, &c.	5,057 8	—	5,057 8	71 50
Contagious diseases of animals	726 45	39 62	766 7	3,101 12
Wells and small village works	2,496 88	—	2,496 88	2,655 24
Repairs to Village Committee buildings	3,248 74	—	3,248 74	1,747 50
Value of salt taken over from Delmege, Forsythe & Co.	—	—	—	18,620 68
Relief measures at Mahakandura	146 17	—	146 17	187 78
Cost of renewing equipment, Circuit Bungalow, for District Judge, Bandarawela	530 66	—	530 66	—
Purchase of furniture, weights, measures, for Haputale Stores	328 40	—	328 40	—
Compensation for toddy renter, Passara, for loss occasioned by smallpox outbreak	150 0	—	150 0	—
Cost of acquisition of old Town Hall, Badulla	2,516 0	—	2,516 0	—
Repairs to District School Committee buildings	3,000 0	—	3,000 0	—
Medical Department, Sanitary Branch, for scavenging Bibile town	120 10	—	120 10	—
Clearing and maintenance of plague sites	167 0	—	167 0	—
Total Special Expenditure	20,978 52	39 62	21,018 14	28,215 47
Grand Total	65,745 92	14,889 65	80,635 57	110,752 54

IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal industries are agricultural, the products being rice and dry grains, tea, rubber, coconut, and cacao. The staple food of the people is rice, supplemented by dry grains, or, in the more remote parts of the Province, dry grain without rice. The local supply of rice is entirely inadequate for the needs of the Province, a large quantity of imported rice being consumed. The area under paddy cultivation during the year is reported to have been 28,691 acres, as against 26,871 acres in the previous year, and the yield is estimated at 598,127 bushels, as compared with 490,153. But, as I have previously remarked, I should be loath to place too great reliance on these figures, which are the result of guess work on the part of the headmen. Last year's returns showed a remarkable decrease on the previous year, which I stated was probably imaginary; this year's figures have reverted practically to those of the previous year. An extent of 2,677 acres of chena was cultivated on permit, as compared with 2,467 acres the previous year. Chenaing was allowed without restrictions in order to increase the food supply, which it was thought might be affected by the war. Illicit clearings to the extent of 225 acres, as against 163 in the previous year, were detected, and the clearers fined. Kurakkan and Indian corn are the chief

* Due to expiry of a large contract to supply firewood to the Ceylon Planters' Transport Company.

chena crops, but beans, peas, pumpkins, chillies, and yams are also grown. Coconuts are grown throughout the Province wherever the elevation is not too high. Jak and breadfruit are fairly abundant. English vegetables are grown to a considerable extent in the higher districts of the Province, especially in the neighbourhood of Palugama. A small quantity of tobacco is grown in Bintenna and Udukinda for local use. Tea is, of course, the most important product, and the area of land under tea cultivation is steadily increasing. Three new estates were registered at the kachcheri during the year. The figures regarding acreage and yield of estates in the Province have not yet reached me.

No fresh land has been opened in rubber. Motor vehicles are gradually taking the place of bullock carts for the transport of goods. Minor industries, such as pottery, brasswork, brick-making, mat, cane, and rattan work, are carried on to a limited extent. There are no mines worked at present in the Province, though mica of good quality and inferior plumbago are known to exist.

Cattle Disease.—There were several small outbreaks of rinderpest in Udukinda, Bintenna, Yatikinda, and Wellassa. The total number of cases was 173, out of which 92 died and 56 were shot, as against 1,245 cases in the previous year. There were several slight outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease.

Health of the People.—The public health was not altogether satisfactory. Smallpox made its appearance about the middle of the year at Nahavilla estate, Namunukuli, Badulla, Passara, Lunugala, and Kataragama. There were 87 cases and 24 deaths. The most serious outbreak was that at Passara, where the disease had obtained a firm hold and the infection was widespread; there were 40 cases and 14 deaths there. A body of police was placed in charge of the town, Mr. Maybin being in charge. The Korala also was present throughout and did good work. The fact that the epidemic was successfully combated is, I think, due, in the first place, to the activity and efficiency of the Provincial Surgeon, and, in the next place, to the fact that all the officers engaged in the outbreak did their duty. Two police constables contracted the disease, and one died. It was a bad year for malaria. In Badulla town in the rainy months, in spite of comparative freedom from mosquitoes, due to the work of the mosquito brigade, malaria was extremely prevalent and of a severe type, and throughout the Province during the fever season there was much illness. The number of deaths registered during the year was 10,114, compared with 8,986 in 1913 and 8,124 in 1912. I can form no idea why last year should have been less healthy than usual. Salvarsan treatment for parangi is being carried out in Medagama and Alutnuwara hospitals. Parangi in some of the remote villages in Bintenna is terrible to see, and I trust that sufferers from this disease will go to Alutnuwara in increasing numbers. Eye affections are prevalent. A few suitable cases which I came across on circuit I sent for treatment to the Victoria Eye Hospital, where they received benefit.

V.—PILGRIMAGES.

The major festival at Kataragama, which was to have taken place in July, was prohibited owing to the outbreak of smallpox at Kataragama. The usual pilgrimages at Badulla and Alutnuwara, and the Roman Catholic pilgrimage at Welimada, were held without the occurrence of epidemic or disturbance.

VI.—EDUCATION.

There are 32 Government schools in the Province (29 boys and 3 mixed), 24 grant-in-aid schools (4 boys, 6 mixed, and 14 girls), and 182 temple and mosque schools. A sum of Rs. 4,835·98 was spent during the year in constructing two new school buildings at Lunugala and Alutnuwara and repairing existing buildings and fencing gardens. The construction of a new school building at Uraniya was commenced.

VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

During the year 305 serious cases were reported to court, as against 462 for the previous eighteen months. Of the total of 305 cases, 49 were pending at the end of the year, 34 were found to be false or doubtful, while of the balance of 222 cases, 79 ended in convictions, 68 in acquittals, and in 65 there was no evidence to charge any one. There has been an increase in stabbing cases, which show a total of 39, and a decrease in cattle theft, of which there were 26 cases, as against 56 for the previous eighteen months. I have, while on circuit, devoted a good deal of my attention to checking theft of cattle. Out of the 8 cases of homicide, 4 ended in convictions and 2 in acquittals, while 2 were pending at the end of the year. I remain of opinion that there has not been an increase of crime generally owing to the introduction of the Excise System.

My opinion of the conduct and efficiency of the Uva police is good. In emergencies, such as the recent smallpox outbreak and rinderpest epidemics, their work is nothing less than excellent, while in criminal matters, though by no means always successful in detecting crime, their record is, I think, very fair. There are a certain number of men in the provincial force who take a personal pride in doing good work, and a little recognition and encouragement goes a long way with them. The relations between the police and the rural headmen are cordial, and, as I remarked last year, I find that the relations between the police and villagers with whom they come in contact are friendly. Certainly there is now no fear of police among ordinary villagers, as there used to be.

VIII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The following towns are under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance :—Haputale, Passara, Koslanda, Haldummulla, and Lunugala. Government has been asked to apply the Ordinance to Welimada.

A sum of Rs. 1,950 was received from Government, being half cost of constructing public latrines at Passara, Lunugala, and Haldummulla.

The following works were completed during the year :—

	Rs.	c.
A meat market at Haputale at a cost of	2,406	20
A slaughter-house at Koslanda at a cost of	536	40
Two latrines at Haldummulla at a cost of	1,126	14
One latrine at Koslanda at a cost of	493	3

Latrines at Passara and Lunugala will shortly be completed. A sum of Rs. 230 was spent on erecting a standpipe at Lunugala supplied from the surplus water of the hospital. I hope to extend the pipe line this year and erect another standpipe.

The work in connection with the Passara water supply was begun, but was stopped owing to general retrenchment.

Village Committees.—There are four Village Tribunal Presidents for the Province. The total number of Village Tribunal cases instituted for the year was 1,724 civil and 2,950 criminal or *quasi*-criminal. On January 1, 1914, there were 119 civil and 228 criminal cases pending. Out of these, 1,713 civil and 2,886 criminal cases were decided during the year, excluding 241 civil and 503 criminal cases amicably settled.

The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 52. In 33 the judgments were confirmed, and in 19 set aside. There were no appeals from the Government Agent's decision to the Governor in Executive Council.

The total collections of the Village Committees for the year amounted to Rs. 20,548·98 under the heads Communal Collections, Village Tribunal Fines, Cattle Vouchers, and Miscellaneous Receipts, as against Rs. 19,802·62 in 1913. The balance brought forward from 1913 was Rs. 448·77. Out of the sum of Rs. 20,997·75 thus available, Rs. 20,820·25 was spent in repairing 8 Village Tribunal court-houses, 2 wire footbridges, 24 ambalams, 3 dispensaries, and 3 wells, and in maintaining 386 Village Committee roads 1,285 miles in length, leaving a balance of Rs. 448·77 at the end of the year. The expenditure on the staff of the Village Committees was :—Clerical staff, Rs. 4,650; peons, Rs. 1,110; court-keepers and dispensary-keepers, Rs. 954.

IX.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The total area advertised for sale or settlement at the kachcheri during 1914 was 3,863 acres 10 perches. The number of land sales held was 28. The extent sold was 1,842 acres 8 perches, realizing Rs. 90,889, at an average price of Rs. 49·88 per acre, as compared with 2,265 acres 1 rood 16 perches, realizing Rs. 109,876·14, at the average price of Rs. 43·10, in the year 1913.

Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.—No lands were sold under this minute.

New Areas of Cultivation.—Of the 1,842 acres 8 perches, the greater part was purchased by Europeans for tea cultivation. In addition to the sales at the kachcheri, an extent of 752 acres 2 roods 6 perches was sold by the Settlement Officer for Rs. 18,126·08, as compared with 354 acres 2 roods 36 perches sold for Rs. 10,397 in 1913.

Land sales are carried out as promptly as possible, and, as a general rule, land can now be advertised for sale within a year after the application to purchase has been received.

Statement showing the settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance in the Province of Uva in the year 1914 :—

Settled by	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants. Extent.	Sold to Claimants. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total settled.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Settlement Officer	11,770 1 15·75	478 3 24	2,993 14	667 0 0	12,916 0 39·75
Government Agent	1,592 0 24	—	—	—	1,592 0 24
Total	13,362 1 39·75	478 3 24	2,993 14	667 0 0	14,508 1 23·75

X.—IRRIGATION.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer of Haldummulla reports as follows :—

1. *Annual Vote of Rs. 1,000 for Village Works.*—Thirteen sub-estimates amounting to Rs. 652·04 were sanctioned against the vote, but principally owing to the lateness of the date of sanction only Rs. 396·58 was spent. Rock blasting required in Keladena-ela and Udamallewa-ela, under estimates Nos. 7/53 and 7/54, for Rs. 40·17 and Rs. 36·87 respectively, was not done, as the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Bibile, was unable to get masons to undertake the work. He advanced money to one contractor, who bolted, leaving the Irrigation Sub-Inspector to meet the loss.

The work on estimates Nos. 7/69, 7/71, and 7/72, for providing iron troughs at Asweddume-ela, Udapitiyakumbura-ela, and Imbuldande-ela, was not completed, owing to the lateness of the date of sanction and the delay in obtaining the necessary ironwork from the Government Stores.

Re-votes for completing the unfinished works have been applied for for 1914–15, and as soon as the money is sanctioned the work will be carried out.

Most of the estimates sanctioned against the Rs. 1,000 vote were on account of flood damages caused in December, 1913, and January, 1914.

Two lists comprising 76 works were submitted by the Ratemahatmaya, with a statement that the damage to the works was beyond the power of the villagers to repair, and that they require Government assistance. The inspection of a large number of these works occupied a great deal of the time of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Bibile, and the Irrigation Inspector, Badulla, who in addition to village works have also the major works of the Province to look after. The result of their inspections of the damaged village works showed that in most instances the villagers were well able to make the repairs themselves unaided.

The many unnecessary inspections caused delay in submitting estimates for works actually requiring Government aid, and consequently the estimates were late in being sanctioned. To avoid delay of this nature in future, I have recommended that the Ratemahatmayas be required to visit works personally before reporting that Government aid is necessary, and by this procedure I hope to get early sanction of estimates, and so spend the whole of the money voted for village works in future. The floods of December, 1913, and January, 1914, caused much damage to irrigation works all over the Province, and in some cases cultivation had to be temporarily abandoned.

2. *Maintenance of Village Irrigation Works.*—An estimate for Rs. 2,300 was sanctioned for the maintenance of village irrigation works, of which Rs. 1,925·38 was spent in salaries of the village irrigation staff, viz., two senior overseers at Rs. 32·50 per month each for Upper and Lower Uva Divisions, two at Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for Wellawaya and Wiyaluwa divisions respectively, and also an extra overseer employed in the Divisional Irrigation Engineer's office as assistant clerk. An additional extra overseer is also employed for Buttala section, his salary being met from Irrigation Fine Funds. The staff were employed in the supervision of approximately 136 village tanks and 3,000 village elas. Their duties consist principally in inspecting the tanks and elas, and in calling out labour for the repair and maintenance thereof. Few of the elas are maintained in good order, the overseer reporting in many cases that they are overgrown with jungle and weeds.

Damage to irrigation works is frequently due to neglect, as when silt is allowed to accumulate and depressions in the bunds are not repaired even moderate rainfall causes breaches in the bunds to occur.

3. *New Rules.*—The enforcement of the new rules in connection with the very large number of irrigation works in the Province will no doubt be a gradual process, and will require the co-operation of the Ratemahatmayas and all Irrigation Headmen and Vattai Vidanes, as the villagers' usual procedure in the past has been to delay all maintenance work until the latest possible moment, and to do such work as is necessary at the time to enable them to obtain water for their cultivation. I recommend that the new rules first be strictly enforced in regard to the more important works in each of the seven divisions of the Province, and I anticipate that the examples of better results due to systematic maintenance and cultivation at proper seasons will in time lead to general improvement over the whole Province.

4. *Irrigation Headmen.*—The appointment of ela and vel-vidanes, who reside near the irrigation work in their charge and have interest in the proper maintenance of the work, is desirable. In cases where the headmen do not reside near the works, the irrigation overseers have difficulty in getting their instructions carried out, and consequently the works often become neglected.

5. *New Staff.*—The irrigation overseer at Wellawaya resigned his position on September 15 last, and a new overseer has been appointed on probation. The irrigation overseer at Buttala was dismissed on September 21 last for inefficiency, and a new overseer has been appointed in his place.

The Director of Irrigation proposes to appoint an Irrigation Sub-Inspector as special village works officer for Uva, relieving the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Bibile, and the Irrigation Inspector, Badulla, of their village irrigation work duties.

6. *Cement Pipes.*—An estimate for Rs. 64 was sanctioned for the supply of cement pipes for Kotawera tank. The amount spent in supplying the pipes required was Rs. 50·80.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Progress was made with the new wards at Lunugala hospital and with the new hospital at Passara. The dispensary at Passara was completed and is in use. Progress was made with the Bibile-Uraniya and Taldena-Meegahakiula roads. It was decided by the Road Committee that the Passara-Nakkala road should not be carried on after the completion of the section now in progress. Several roads have been made suitable for motor lorry traffic by earth-cutting at dangerous corners and by the provision of passing places at intervals. Land for the Badulla Railway has been acquired as far as Ella, and on this section most of the earthwork and tunnelling have been completed.

XII.—POSTAL.

A telegraph office was opened at Wellawaya, and a village receiving office at Lemastota.

XIII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Arrack and Toddy.—There are 18 arrack taverns and 47 toddy taverns in the Province. One toddy tavern was closed in consequence of complaints received from the Ratemahatmaya. With this exception, I have received no complaints during the year as to the ill-effects of any tavern. I see no reason to alter my opinion that, provided care is taken not to establish a tavern except where the necessity is clearly shown, the Excise Ordinance should not lead to an increase of drunkenness. I may note here that at all the meetings of the Excise Advisory Committee the decisions come to have been by the unanimous vote of the Committee.

Cattle Branding.—Chemical branding is carried on throughout the Province. The total number of animals branded was 2,702.

Dog Registration.—The number of dogs registered was 4,388, and the number destroyed was 257.

Gun Licenses.—The number of new licenses issued was 473, making a total of 5,265 for the Province.

Game.—Elephants are numerous throughout the low-lying parts of the Province. In Wellassa they were causing damage to crops, and I issued six elephant licenses at reduced rates. Other game is in most localities very scarce, having been almost exterminated by the villagers' guns. I am doing what I can to check illicit shooting, but so far my success has not been great. Snipe are noticeably fewer than they were fifteen years ago ; in villages where they used to be fairly plentiful there is now hardly a bird to be found.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—Three societies have been established—at Badulla, Makulla, and Medagama—and will, I think, gradually achieve good results.

Friend-in-Need Society.—This society, started in 1913, has a membership of forty-three.

XIV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

I have received no report on this subject from the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

XV.—CONCLUSION.

I mentioned last year that I still used my horse for travelling, and endeavoured to visit as many villages as possible, instead of using a motor car and confining my journeys to the few principal roads. My remark has been the subject of some adverse criticism, the justice of which I readily admit. But I am one of those unfortunates—happily their number is decreasing—who find themselves incompetent to decide various matters from their office chair without visiting the spot. However, I find I get to learn a good deal by trying personally to visit as many villages as I can. Moreover, the villagers appear to like one to take an interest in their local affairs. In one out-of-the-way village at my first visit I found a general atmosphere of dejection ; no attempt had been made to cultivate the village tract of fields owing to lack of seed paddy and buffaloes and what not. I told the villagers I should expect to find the fields cultivated on my return a year later. On my next annual visit, thanks to the Ratemahatmaya's interest in the matter, almost the whole tract was under cultivation. I mention this merely as an instance of how a visit to a village may be useful.

I am still pressing for more wells in out-of-the-way places. I am sure that the liquid that many villagers have to drink in dry weather must be conducive to sickness.

There is some prospect of getting the acreage under cultivation at Hambegamuwa increased. Elsewhere extension of paddy cultivation will come very gradually.

The proposal for a new road from Kirklees to Welimada did not for various reasons make any progress during the year. I remain of opinion that this is a greatly needed road, which would open up a very fertile corner of the Province.

Badulla Kachcheri,
February 27, 1915.

F. BARTLETT,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, BADULLA, FOR 1914.

THE revenue for 1913 amounted to Rs. 21,123·23, that for 1914 was Rs. 24,579·84, showing an increase of Rs. 1,470·83, in addition to a special grant from Government of Rs. 2,516 as the value of the old Town Hall.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates	5,223 59	4,858 10
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,366 0	3,470 0
Water-rates	3,200 90	2,927 14
Other	605 75	1,807 25
Licenses :—		
Liquor	2,068 75	3,353 0
Opium	1,593 41	1,274 73
Carts	833 0	711 0
Other	1,430 75	1,507 56
Rents :—		
Market	603 3	573 0
Other	603 30	648 33
Fines	522 75	286 75
Sundries :—		
Miscellaneous	1,072 3	646 98
Balance on January 1	5,849 38	170 1
King Edward VII. Memorial Fund collections	—	3,057 81
Value of old Town Hall	—	2,516 0
Total	30,030 42	24,749 85

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans	2,770 62	2,841 62
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment	2,787 31	3,200 54
Office contingencies	242 6	153 49
Cost of audit	104 92	122 84
Revenue services	727 81	607 10
Sanitation	4,888 76	7,272 86
Lighting	1,332 48	1,669 48
Police	53 97	30 0
Public works :—		
Maintenance	4,742 71	3,823 22
New construction	11,740 96	3,073 15
Petty expenses	468 81	688 12
Balance on December 31	170 1	1,267 43
Total	30,030 42	24,749 85

The scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out by contractors. The former work was fairly satisfactory, the latter was not. Progress was made towards the institution of a new system of conservancy ; a night soil depôt was acquired, and a road to it constructed and a cart procured at a cost of Rs. 2,259·51.

Street lighting was done departmentally at a cost of Rs. 1,669·48.

Bakeries were inspected and kept in fair order.

The following shows the number of dogs registered, destroyed, and redeemed within the Local Board Town of Badulla :—

	Registered.	Destroyed.	Redeemed.
1913	178	23	—
1914	176	57	—

Regulations under the Rabies Ordinance were enforced, and there are few stray dogs in the town.

The cemetery was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 260.

The water supply was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year. The standpipes were repaired and painted, but the question of augmenting the present supply will have to be considered in the near future.

Weights and measures were periodically inspected and stamped.

The roads, drains, and culverts were kept in a fair state of repair at a cost of Rs. 2,323·92.

The public health was unsatisfactory. There was one case of smallpox in Badulla. In the latter part of the year there was a severe epidemic of malaria.

Births and deaths respectively were 218 and 553, as against 245 and 499 in the previous year. These figures include hospital deaths.

The Official Members were Messrs. F. Bartlett, Government Agent ; R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer ; and Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. D. H. Kotalawala, S. Perera, and P. Packir Saibo. Four meetings of the Board were held.

The new Town Hall was completed. A road was constructed from the Badulla-Passara road to the village of Hanwella within Local Board limits.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

Return under Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census	—	6,488	—	—	6,488	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	1,898	—	—	1,962	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation	1,610		84·82	1,675		85·37
(b) Paying double commutation	36		1·89	32		1·63
(c) Labouring six days ..	11		·57	8		·4
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation ..		1,657	87·3		1,715	87·41
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	106		55·84	93		4·74
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere	41		2·16	46		2·34
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake.. ..	—		—	—		—
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned ..	1		·05	2		·1
(j) Left local area ..	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area ..		148	7·79		141	7·18
7. Unaccounted for ..	—	93	4·89	—	106	5·4

The local debt is Rs. 33,618·56, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year in which the Loan was raised.	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1890 ..	8,480	33,618 56	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1,170 52	1,671 10	1942
1894 ..	15,200						
1895 ..	4,000			4½ per cent.			
1897 ..	2,500						
1911 ..	15,000			4 per cent.			
1913 ..	5,000						

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

The following statement shows the rainfall during the several months of the year :—

Month.	Inches.	Days.
January	8·49 ..	22
February	1·02 ..	6
March	5·16 ..	10
April	6·13 ..	14
May	3·54 ..	8
June	0·68 ..	9
July	0·43 ..	4
August	0·99 ..	9
September	5·51 ..	14
October	11·78 ..	28
November	7·81 ..	26
December	14·70 ..	26

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

February 27, 1915.

II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, BANDARAWELA, 1914.

THE revenue of 1914 amounted to Rs. 17,137·23, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,254·70 over that of last year, the increase being due to additional assessment tax recovered.

Statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	3,183 8	3,616 95
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections ..	1,160 0	1,324 0
Water-rates ..	5,058 4	5,623 10
Other rates ..	1,119 25	1,321 0
Licenses :—		
Opium (compensation from Government)..	825 63	660 50
Carts	366 0	301 0
Liquor ..	1,410 0	1,753 0
Other licenses ..	967 85	936 95
Fines	246 30	365 0
Rents :—		
Market rent ..	883 50	1,150 50
Sundries :—		
Miscellaneous ..	662 88	85 23
Loan from Government on account water meters	6,000 0	—
Balance on January 1 ..	6,032 7	8,065 8
Total ..	27,914 60	25,202 31

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	3,051 53	3,135 48
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	1,830 68	1,794 96
Office contingencies ..	329 67	324 77
Cost of audit ..	83 46	84 41
Revenue services ..	556 96	551 4
Sanitation ..	1,544 40	2,268 84
Lighting ..	673 47	613 14
Police	248 30	31 20
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	2,044 37	3,227 92
New construction ..	8,730 68	5,465 37
Petty expenses ..	756 0	1,182 52
Balance on December 31	8,065 8	6,522 66
Total ..	27,914 60	25,202 31

Scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out satisfactorily by a staff of three sweepers and one latrine cooly under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 958·74.

Sanitary Precaution.—A sum of Rs. 1,052·15 was spent in this connection.

Bakeries.—All the bakeries in the town were periodically inspected and found to be in fair order.

Lighting.—All lamp-posts were repaired and maintained in good order. The lighting was done by the Board at a cost of Rs. 613·14.

Dogs.—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed in the Local Board town of Bandarawela :—Registered, 33 ; destroyed, 104 ; redeemed, nil.

Cemetery.—The condition of the cemetery is most unsatisfactory, but the Board has not at present funds to improve it.

Weights and measures in the town were tested and stamped.

The water supply was, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained during the year. The standpipes were repaired and painted at a cost of Rs. 507·20.

Roads, &c.—The roads, drains, and culverts in the town were kept in a state of repair at a cost of Rs. 1,323·39. A sum of Rs. 437·93 was spent for widening No. 1 Circular road, and a sum of Rs. 254·35 for erecting an earthenware pipe drain from the latrine by the station to the kandura below.

Esplanades.—A sum of Rs. 503·50 was spent in this connection.

Public Health.—The health of the town was satisfactory. The absence of mosquitoes still continues. A night soil depôt was prepared and a cart bought with a view to the early establishment of a proper conservancy system.

Buildings.—Eight new vegetable, beef, and mutton stalls were added to the market at a cost of Rs. 2,651·90. The following were also constructed :—A cart and a cattle shed at a cost of Rs. 193·95 ; a water cart at a cost of Rs. 200 ; cooly lines at a cost of Rs. 931 ; night soil cart at a cost of Rs. 200.

Constitution of the Board.—The Official Members were Messrs. F. Bartlett, Government Agent ; P. M. Norris, District Engineer, Diyatalawa ; and Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon. The Unofficial Members were Dr. P. M. Muttucumaru and Messrs M. J. Peeris and F. A. Brough. Eight meetings were held during the year.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

Return under Thoroughfares Ordinances, 1861, 1884, and 1885.

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	1,478	—	—	1,478	—
2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	652	—	—	763	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	574		88·36	660		86·5
(b) Paying double commutation ..	3		·46	1		·13
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		577	88·49		661	86·63
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2		·3	—		—
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	15		2·3	—		—
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	3		·46	—		—
(h) Fined	—		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	—		—	—		—
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		20	3·06		26	3·4
7. Unaccounted for	—	55	8·43	—	76	9·96

The local debt is Rs. 52,861·88, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

Year in which Loan was raised	Original Amount of Loan.	Present Amount of Loan.	Rate of Sinking Fund.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund.	Annual Amount payable for Interest.	Date when Loan will be extinguished.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1906	49,918 0	52,861 88	2 per cent.	3½ per cent.	1,118 36	2,017 12	1943
1908							
1908 ..	4,007 20						
1913 ..	6,000 0	—	—	4½ per cent.			

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1914 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

February 27, 1915.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1914.

I.—PROCEDURE.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the results of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by last Census ..	—	186,674	—	—	186,674	—
2. Number of resident males by the division officer's list reported liable to labour	—	34,549	—	—	34,261	—
3. Discharged obligation within the local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	28,825		83·14	30,016		86·44
(b) Paying double commutation ..	346		1·01	343		·99
(c) Labouring six days	52		·15	33		·09
(d) Labouring twelve days	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		29,223	84·30		30,392	87·78
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work ..	2,809		8·35	1,951		5·63
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,808		5·22	1,640		4·73
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	41		·11	40		·11
(h) Fined	2		—	—		—
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	3		·008
(j) Left local area	668		1·93	596		1·72
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		5,328	15·61		4,229	12·21
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appended is a comparative statement for the last ten years showing the percentage of the commutation recovered at single rate :—

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1905	86·67	1910	87·77
1906	87·59	1911	89·40
1907	87·10	1912	84·54
1908	87·85	1913	83·14
1909	88·28	1914	86·44

The amount collected in money as commutation and value of labour done shows a decrease of Rs. 63·76 compared with the year 1913. A comparative statement for ten years, inclusive of the year under review, is appended :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1905	45,524 85	352 25	45,877 10
1906	45,754 25	109 50	45,863 75
1907	45,045 0	64 50	45,109 50
1908	45,690 94	90 0	45,780 94
1909	45,557 85	108 0	45,665 85
1910	46,206 66	111 0	46,317 66
1911	47,538 18	145 50	47,683 68
1912	46,321 70	85 50	46,407 20
1913	46,117 76	58 50	46,176 26
1914	46,053 0	49 50	46,102 50

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue realized and expended is shown in the following statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Road tax collection of Upper Uva ..	27,757 93	Minor roads	41,574 26
Road tax collection of Lower Uva ..	18,968 70	Labour	46 50
Labour	46 50	Upkeep of resthouses	6,593 51
Resthouse collections	6,009 50	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ..	3,966 65
Government grant	5,000 0	Salaries of Provincial Road Committee establishment	3,036 38
Security of resthouse-keepers ..	318 0	Salary of Superintendent of Minor Roads	1,960 0
Advance recoverable	2,000 0	Commuted allowance of Superintendent of Minor Roads	750 0
Miscellaneous receipts	1,674 92	Salary of messenger to Superintendent of Minor Roads	150 0
Branch road assessments recovered ..	5,920 55	Commission to division officers ..	5,281 95
Previous year's balance ..	11,300 33	Office contingencies and transport, &c. ..	1,006 16
		Equipment of resthouses ..	884 8
		Audit fees	110 0
		Purchase of tools	96 63
		Pensions	480 0
		Advances	700 0
		Improvements to minor road No. 50 ..	197 40
		Improvements to minor road No. 73 ..	1,924 59
		Security money refunded to resthouse-keepers	302 50
		Security money deposited in the Savings Bank	318 50
		Payment to Colonial Treasurer on account of branch roads	3,164 5
		Miscellaneous payments ..	1,035 95
		By balance	5,417 32
Total ..	78,996 43	Total ..	78,996 43

The amount apportioned as two-thirds commutation towards principal roads for 1914 is Rs. 12,202·25.

Constitution of Committees.—At the close of the year 1914 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following members :—The Government Agent; Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer; Messrs. R. Gatehouse, R. Bannerman, and S. B. Smith.

Important Works.—A bridge was constructed across the Kuda-oya, near Rambukpota, close to Cullen estate.

The Naulla resthouse was temporarily closed and rented to Mr. Campbell, Railway Construction Engineer.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

February 27, 1915.

SABARAGAMUWA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1914.

Area of the Province, 1,901 square miles.
Area of Ratnapura District, 1,259 square miles.
Population of the Province, 408,521.
Population of Ratnapura District, 165,992.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THIS report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1914, and deals principally with the administration of the Ratnapura District. The administration of the Kegalla District is dealt with by the Assistant Government Agent.

2. The year has not been an eventful one. The most notable feature has been the absence of floods.

3. The following were the changes of public officers which took place during the year :—Mr. G. Waddell, Provincial Engineer, was appointed Deputy Director of Public Works, and succeeded by Mr. C. F. Emerson ; Mr. D. K. McMinn, District Engineer, was transferred to Jaffna, and succeeded by Mr. J. C. Cooper ; Mr. A. P. Boone, District Judge and Police Magistrate, was appointed to Kegalla, and succeeded by Mr. A. L. Crossman ; Mr. D. Bloxham, Superintendent of Surveys, went on leave in June, and was succeeded by Mr. N. B. Favell, who went to the front in October, and was succeeded by Mr. C. H. Vince ; Mr. A. H. Pinder, Office Assistant, was transferred to the Customs in February, and succeeded by Mr. R. H. Whitehorn, who was relieved by Mr. W. E. Hobday in May ; Mr. Hobday joined the Ceylon Contingent in September, and Mr. A. N. Strong was appointed in his place in November ; Mr. H. W. Codrington, Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla, was transferred to Puttalam in August, and was succeeded by Mr. H. A. Burden.

4. Amongst other events during the year may be mentioned the following :—

5. *June 3.*—The titular rank of Muhandiram was conferred on Mr. Martinus Perera, who had held the rank *ex-officio* in the Kachcheri for over twenty years.

6. *June 9.*—The Opanake railway extension was sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

7. *August.*—Steps were taken to collect subscriptions for the Prince of Wales's War Fund. The total amount realized in the whole Province up to the end of the year was Rs. 11,727·07. Out of this, the amount collected in Ratnapura District was Rs. 6,988·94.

8. On August 26 a public meeting was held in the Wace Memorial Hall to pass the accounts of the Ratnapura Flood Relief Fund. The total collections amounted to Rs. 12,614·26, of which Rs. 10,290·32 was spent on relief in connection with the floods. In view of the partial destruction of the paddy crops by the floods of December, 1913, the meeting decided to assist the field owners by repaying a portion of the cost of the seed paddy advanced by Government. A sum of Rs. 746·35 was voted for this purpose. The present balance Rs. 1,577·59 is kept as a reserve for future floods.

9. *September.*—The elephant kraal organized by Mr. J. W. Maduanwala did not prove a success. Only one elephant was captured. Unseasonable rains contributed largely to its failure.

10. *October.*—The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Province of Sabaragamuwa was sanctioned, and Mr. A. I. Sheringham was appointed with effect from October 1. Kuruwita was brought under the operation of the Small Towns Ordinance ; Ratnapura town was proclaimed under the Police Ordinance, and a police force of one sergeant and eight constables is now employed for town purposes only with effect from October 1. The appointment of an Additional President of Village Tribunals was sanctioned.

11. *December.*—The biennial Local Board elections were held and resulted in the return of the sitting members unopposed.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

12. The gross revenue of the Province for the financial period ended September 30, 1914 (fifteen months), was Rs. 1,067,412·93. The increase over last year's revenue is Rs. 265,568·30. This increase is due to the fact that arrears of the arrack rents for the previous financial period were credited in the year under review.

13. The revenue collected in the Ratnapura District was Rs. 498,027·09. The chief items were Arrack Rents, Rs. 311,760·31 ; Sale of Stamps, Rs. 36,244·09 ; Court Fines, Rs. 11,821·91 ; Sale of Opium, Rs. 23,461·25 ; Medical Aid Dues, Rs. 29,197·50 ; Rent of Lands, Rs. 7,808·75 ; Sale of Timber, Rs. 10,601·06 ; and Sale of Land, Rs. 38,220·17.

14. The largest increases were :—Police Court Fines, Rs. 717·04 ; Medical Aid Dues, Rs. 7,901·99 ; Rent of Lands, Rs. 712·56 ; Sale of Lands, Rs. 13,255·45.

The chief items of decrease were :—Arrack Rents, Rs. 250,410·06 ; Stamps, Rs. 4,907·38 ; Sale of Opium, Rs. 928·34 ; Sale of Timber, Rs. 11,491·91. The decrease on account of the Arrack Rents is largely due to the financial stringency which resulted from the outbreak of the war. The amount due by the renters is well secured, and will be recovered in the course of 1915.

15. The total expenditure for the same financial period was Rs. 69,359·30, which gives a proportionate increase of Rs. 5,005·30 over the previous year's expenditure. The chief items of increase were :—Travelling Allowance, Rs. 1,525·11 ; Infectious Diseases, Rs. 543·52 ; Salaries of Clerical Service, Rs. 1,360·73 ; Construction of Roadside Drains, Rs. 948. The largest decreases were :—Registration and Destruction of Dogs, Rs. 129·64 ; Pensions, Rs. 822·95.

III.—FOOD SUPPLY AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. Though the year cannot be called a prosperous one owing to the effect of the war in raising the price of food stuffs and in causing depression in the important industries of gemming and plumbago mining, the general condition of the people has not been unsatisfactory. During the first few months of the war the occurrence of distress was apprehended in the villages where the people depend on estate work and gemming as a means of livelihood, but the return of estates to normal conditions of work quickly allayed all fears of anxiety. The cessation of gemming has undoubtedly reduced the resources of the villagers, but this industry being entirely speculative, its temporary abandonment will probably lead to an extension of paddy cultivation and a corresponding increase in food supplies next year, when the effects of the war, if prolonged, will probably be more keenly felt. The rise in the price of food stuffs was inevitable, and has principally affected villagers who have abandoned agriculture for cooly work. Measures were adopted to prevent any abnormal increases, and, except in the neighbourhood of large estates, complaints of excessive prices have been remarkably few.

17. To avoid the possibility of shortage of food Government authorized the issue of chena permits for Crown lands to meet special cases, but the necessity for this measure has not yet arisen. So long as the villager can find work on estates and the many public works now in progress in this Province, it is not proposed to take advantage of this concession.

18. No distress has occurred in any part of the Ratnapura District during the year under review, and, judging from the good crops harvested during the second half of the year and the still brighter prospects of the maha crop of 1915, there is no cause for anxiety in the future.

19. The staple food of the people is rice, home-grown and imported, supplemented by other cereals, such as amu, kurakkan, jak, breadfruit, and various kinds of yams. The home-grown rice is never sufficient for the needs of a village, and the people are largely dependent on imported rice.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

20. *General Health.*—The general health during 1914 has been distinctly satisfactory. Excepting a slight outbreak of dysentery in a few villages of Kuruwiti and Kukul korales, the Ratnapura District has been remarkably free from any serious epidemic. There were a few cases of chickenpox and measles, but none proved fatal. The severe epidemic of malaria which broke out during the latter part of 1913 at Opanake and Godakewela did not make its reappearance this year.

21. *Plague.*—There was no case of cholera, smallpox, or plague during 1914 in the Ratnapura District. At the outbreak of plague in Colombo special measures were adopted to minimize the possibility of its introduction into the Province. Third class passengers arriving at Ratnapura by train were examined ; an iron frame plague camp and temporary segregation huts were erected in the town, whilst in other populous localities sites were prepared and materials collected for the erection of camps.

In August two cases of plague were imported into Karawanella in the Kegalla District. The patients had contracted the disease in Colombo and were removed to Karawanella by night in a motor car. One of the patients was concealed in a house within a few yards from the Government hospital. Both cases terminated fatally. Karawanella is a crowded bazaar, and it is due to the prompt measures taken by the local authorities that the disease did not spread.

22. The vital statistics of the Ratnapura District for the last three years are as follows :—

	1912.	Rate per Mille.	1913.	Rate per Mille.	1914.	Rate per Mille.
Births ..	5,715	34·3	7,195	42·7	6,993	42·1
Deaths ..	7,034	42·7	6,329	38·1	6,934	41·7

These figures include deaths and births among estate coolies. The health of the estate population in 1914 showed distinct signs of improvement.

23. *Dispensaries.*—Including the visiting stations, there are 29 dispensaries in the Ratnapura District. Of these, 10 are permanent Government buildings. After the opening of the hospital at Kendangamuwa, the apothecary stationed at Parakaduwa was transferred to Kandangoda. A new dispensary is in course of construction at Potupitiya, a remote village in Kukul korale.

24. The proposals for 1914–15 included the construction of permanent dispensaries at Kuruwita and Mahawalatenna, but owing to the necessity for retrenchment these works have been postponed. The new dispensary building at Kalawana was completed in the course of the year.

25. The appointment of a permanent apothecary at Doloswala and of a temporary apothecary at Uggalkaltota were also sanctioned, but only the dispensary at Uggalkaltota was opened. Kaltota is an isolated village on the borders of the Province of Uva, and possesses a fine irrigation work. The extreme unhealthiness of the locality and the absence of proper medical facilities have always proved a serious obstacle to its full development. By way of experiment a temporary apothecary was appointed for the fever season. It is unfortunate, however, that owing to the necessity for retrenchment the dispensary had to be closed in January of this year. But its unqualified success during the short period of its existence will, it is hoped, lead eventually to the appointment of a permanent dispenser. Its success may be gauged from the fact that for the first time for many years there were no deaths at Kaltota during the wet season.

26. The establishment of permanent dispensaries is an urgent requirement at the following places, namely, Kalatuwawa, Galagama, Opanake, Madampe, Ayagama, and Mullendiyawala.

27. *Hospitals.*—The Province is extremely well served with hospitals. During the year new hospitals were sanctioned for Aranayaka in the Kegalla District and Kahawatta in the Ratnapura District. Both these hospitals are primarily intended to serve the estates, but will prove exceedingly useful to the villagers. Undugoda hospital in the Kegalla District was opened in July. Kitulgala hospital is in course of construction, and Kahawatta is to be commenced early in 1915. The opening of the Kahawatta hospital will give considerable relief to the Ratnapura hospital, which is often overcrowded.

28. *Parangi.*—The treatment of parangi, which received special attention last year, continued to meet with remarkable success. In 1914 a considerable number of persons applied for exemption from road tax on account of parangi, but at the exemptions this year (1915) the decrease in the number of persons suffering from parangi and the comparatively healthy condition of persons who had undergone the Salvarsan treatment were most noticeable. There is not the slightest doubt that the villagers are beginning to realize and appreciate the effectiveness of this drug, and that when a hospital is easily accessible and the patients are not incapacitated on account of the disease from making the journey, the treatment is readily sought after. The Kolonna hospital is doing specially good work, and even receives a large number of patients from the Hambantota District. In the distant parts of Kolonna and Meda korales, where communications are difficult, there is still a large number of parangi patients who, owing to poverty or to the advanced stage of the disease, are unable to make the journey to the hospitals. To induce the headmen to take a more lively interest in this humane work, a system of rewards is to be introduced. But the better course is undoubtedly the establishment of a temporary hospital for a certain period at the various centres which are too far from the existing hospitals for the patients to avail themselves of the treatment. It is unfortunate that shortly after the outbreak of the war the Salvarsan treatment had to be stopped, as the drug was then only obtainable from Germany. To stamp out this loathsome disease permanently, not only must the treatment be made compulsory, but temporary hospitals with doctors qualified to administer the drug should be established in localities where medical facilities are inaccessible. In many cases patients who have undergone the treatment have insisted on leaving the hospital before it is known if a cure has been effected.

29. The following table gives the results of the Salvarsan treatment during 1914 at the different hospitals in the Ratnapura District where the drug is now administered :—

Hospital.	Number admitted with Parangi.	Number treated with Salvarsan and cured.
Kolonna	194	63
Balangoda	139	110
Rakwana	64	40
Total ..	397	213

As soon as the Salvarsan drug is again obtainable it is proposed to introduce the treatment in the Ratnapura and Kendangamuwa hospitals.

V.—INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

30. The industries of the Ratnapura District are chiefly agricultural; the principal cultivations are tea, rubber, paddy, dry grain, coconuts, and arecanuts. Gemming and plumbago mining are also carried on to a large extent in some of the korales. Cardamoms are cultivated in the forests below the Horton Plains.

31. *Tea and Rubber.*—No large areas have been brought under cultivation in tea during the year. The total extent in tea is estimated to be 25,785 acres. Rubber cultivation continues to expand. There was an increase of 1,199 acres in 1914, making a total of 23,753 acres in the Ratnapura District.

32. *Paddy Cultivation.*—Except in certain parts of Kolonna korale, paddy cultivation is carried on in almost every village in the district. In Kolonna korale the greatest obstacles to the regular cultivation of the fields are the insufficiency and uncertainty of the water supply and the want of goiyas. In the rest of the district the water supply is ample, but in the neighbourhood of estates villagers show an increasing tendency to prefer estate work, which gives them a quicker return for their labours. This fact combined with the attractions of gemming, which is often carried out in paddy fields, has undoubtedly in the past, and especially in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales, led to a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation. The outbreak of the war, however, which put an immediate stop to the gemming industry, has already resulted in increased cultivation of fields, and there is every promise of considerable extension of paddy cultivation during 1915.

33. Except in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales, where the maha crops were partially damaged by the floods of December, 1913, the paddy harvest during the year has been good. The rains have been ample and seasonable, and the promise of a good crop throughout the district at the end of 1914 has been entirely fulfilled.

34. Complaints regarding the damage of fields by silt washed down from rubber and tea plantations are diminishing. Reasonable claims from villagers are invariably treated sympathetically by the planters. Troubles only arise when the cultivator thinks it more profitable to recover silt damages than to cultivate his fields. At Badahelgoda, where the opening of a rubber estate caused the abandonment of a very large tract of fields, the estate proprietors have cleared the channel of silt and are constructing an anicut and regulator at a cost of about Rs. 1,500. The completion of this work will enable the landowners to bring the entire range of fields under cultivation again without the fear of any further silt damages to the channel.

35. The silting of elas and streams is a more difficult problem. The worst case of this kind is one at Kendangamuwa, where, in consequence of the accumulation of silt, a large oya has changed its course and an extensive area of paddy fields has been filled with silt. The contour of the country and the frequent occurrence of floods in this district make it somewhat difficult to discriminate between what should be regarded as the act of God and the act of the estate.

36. *Chena Cultivation.*—Chena cultivation is practised throughout the district, and most extensively in the villages where people cannot obtain work on estates, and where the conditions for paddy cultivation are not favourable. Thus, in Kolonna korale and parts of Atakalan and Kukul korales, the cultivation of chenas is an absolute necessity, and any attempt to check it would lead to widespread

distress. In these parts chena produce serves as a medium of exchange for other necessary food stuffs. There is ample private land available for the cultivation of chenas, and except in Kella, no Crown permits for chena cultivation have been issued for very many years. At the outbreak of the war, when it became known that Government had authorized the issue of Crown chena permits, an extraordinary number of applications were received from all classes of people, rich and poor, in the Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales, where regular chena cultivation had not been practised for many years. Subsequent inquiries proved not only that there was no necessity for the cultivation of Crown chenas, but also that many of the applications were speculative, made in the hope of securing Crown forests to chena, and, that too, though the applicants possessed or had the opportunity of cultivating private lands with inferior jungle growth. No form of cultivation is so dear to the villager as the chenaing of high forests, and when the crisis in Europe opened up such vast possibilities, he was not slow to take advantage of them. In these two korales, however, the necessity for indulging in the villagers' ambition for the chenaing of Crown forests has not yet arisen and is not likely to arise. In some of the interior parts of the district, especially in the villages of Kaltota, Molamure, and Rajawaka of Meda korale, where the great loss of cattle by rinderpest will seriously affect the cultivation of fields, the necessity for chena cultivation has arisen, and to avoid any distress in these parts arrangements are being made to issue Crown permits for chena cultivation in 1915.

37. The chena crops during the year have been distinctly satisfactory. No reports have been received of the failure or destruction of the crops by unseasonable rains.

38. *Coconuts and Arecanuts.*—Except in parts of Atakalan korale in the neighbourhood of Madampe and Godakewela, the cultivation of coconuts is nowhere taken up seriously. Coconuts are grown in almost every village garden; but, generally speaking, the soil and contour of the district are not suitable for extensive cultivation. Arecanuts are grown in every village, and are a profitable source of income.

39. *Manufactures.*—The only manufactures of any importance are pottery, silverware, brassware, and household furniture of a crude type. Ropes and mats are made by Rodiyas. There has been no development to record in these industries since 1913.

40. *Gemming.*—Gemming, though almost entirely speculative, is, when successful, one of the most profitable industries of the district. Gems are to be found principally in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales, and to a less extent in Atakalan korale. The outbreak of war caused the immediate cessation of gemming, and in consequence one of the main sources of income of many villagers was immediately cut off. But the people engaged in gemming were not solely dependent on it as a means of livelihood, and have not suffered the distress that was at first anticipated; the majority have either returned to agriculture or have obtained work on estates.

41. The number of gemming licenses issued during the last three years is as follows:—1912, 193; 1913, 204; 1914, 161. It is noteworthy that of the 161 licenses issued in 1914 only 10 were issued after the outbreak of the war.

42. During the year the right to gem in Crown land to the extent of 42 acres 1 rood 34 perches was sold for Rs. 3,478·25. No lands have been leased for gemming since August.

43. *Plumbago.*—Plumbago mines are worked chiefly in Kuruwiti, Kukul, and Kolonna korales. The largest mines are at Dumbara in Kukul korale, where an English Mining Company is established. The number of mines registered during 1913 and 1914 are respectively 121 and 56. The decrease in 1914 is entirely due to the outbreak of war, which has had a most depressing influence on this industry. All the small mines were closed down immediately after war was declared. The larger mines continued to be worked, but with a considerably reduced labour force. No local distress has resulted from the closing of these mines, as the miners are chiefly men from the low-country, who immediately returned to their homes. Only in Kolonna korale, where the Kandyan villager works in the pits, has the closing of the mines had any local effect. But there is no distress, as the number of people affected is small, and work on estates is available.

VI.—RAINFALL.

44. The rainfall during 1914 though short of the average by nearly 15 inches was seasonable and well distributed. In 1913 destructive floods swept through the town and submerged certain portions of the district, causing incalculable damage; but during the year under review there was not a single flood—not once did the Kalu-ganga rise above its banks. The even distribution of rain is probably largely responsible for the absence of any severe epidemic of malaria and the general excellence of the crops during the latter part of the year.

45. The following statement of rainfall significantly illustrates the varieties of climate in the Ratnapura District:—

Year.	Ratnapura. Inches.	Pelmadulla. Inches.	Mahawalatenna. Inches.	Maduanwala. Inches.
1910	128·04	101·98	75·88	42·09
1911	148·77	93·08	38·65	58·75
1912	149·95	131·80	72·96	79·61
1913	159·95	138·62	85·86	59·75
1914	128·14	116·65	86·05	73·26

VII.—PILGRIMAGES.

46. The two most important pilgrimages in this Province are the Adam's Peak pilgrimage and the Esala perahera at Dewalegama.

47. The peak pilgrimage commences in January and continues to about the middle of May. At the outbreak of plague in Colombo considerable apprehension was felt that the Colombo pilgrims might introduce the disease into the Province. It was not practicable, as in the Kataragama festival, to restrict the number of pilgrims. Eventually it was decided to subject the pilgrims to medical examination at various points. This medical examination took place at the railway stations where the pilgrims detrained—chiefly Kuruwita and Ratnapura—and at the general hospital, Ratnapura. A police guard was also posted at Higgashena in order to restrict pilgrims to certain defined routes and to facilitate the medical examination. Considering the large number of pilgrims who came from Colombo, and

especially from the localities where plague broke out, it is a matter for congratulation that there was not a single case of plague or other serious epidemic during the pilgrimage.

48. In March, 1914, I paid a visit to the Peak and inspected the ambalams on the two routes in this Province. The sanitary arrangements are supervised by an inspector, an apothecary, and a staff of coolies. The cost of this service during 1914 was Rs. 439·74. From 1915 the committee appointed under the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance has consented to contribute annually a sum of Rs. 100 towards the cost of sanitation. The pilgrims are remarkably well looked after by the Buddhist societies. At every important halting place there are large iron or brick ambalams and a pipe water service.

49. The Esala perahera was held, as usual, in August. This festival is celebrated at the Mahasaman Dewale, which is 1½ mile from Ratnapura. It is as much a fair as a festival, and is more or less local, though it usually attracts a large number of gamblers from the low-country. During 1914, thanks to the prompt measures taken by the Basnayake Nilame, the festival was remarkably free from gambling and drinking.

50. Another famous but less generally known pilgrimage in this district is the one made to Kuragala, a mountain rising abruptly some 2,000 feet above Uggalkaltota. This holy place is principally visited by Muhammadans, who believe it to be an underground route to Mecca. The story is that many centuries ago a Muhammadan sought refuge here to expiate some offence committed by him in Arabia. He lived a hermit's life for many years in the caves which are to be found in this mountain, and eventually disappeared in a supposed bottomless pit. The popular belief is that he found his way to Mecca. During the early part of the year, when plague broke out in Colombo, this holy place was visited by large numbers of Muhammadans from Colombo.

51. There are numerous other small pilgrimages in the district, but none of them are of anything but local importance. It is a noteworthy fact that since the opening of the railway the number of villagers who visit the sacred places in Kandy and Anuradhapura is rapidly increasing.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

52. The Rural Schools Ordinance is in operation throughout the district and continues to work with satisfaction. The Town Schools Ordinance is in force in Ratnapura, Rakwana, and Balangoda.

53. The following statement shows the number of schools in the district :—Government schools, 69 (boys' 57, girls' 12) ; mission schools, 7 ; estate schools, 5.

54. Two new schools were opened in 1914 at Gallella and Ketapola. New schools are proposed for Karawita, Niriella, Halpe, and Embilipitiya, but owing to the insufficiency of funds and the inadvisability during the continuance of the war of imposing a special tax on the people, these works have been postponed. There are hopes, however, of utilizing village labour in 1915 for the schools applied for at Karawita and Halpe.

55. For the same reason, namely, the want of funds, the question of enlarging certain boys' schools in order to accommodate girls has been indefinitely postponed. In the more populated parts of the district there is certainly a demand for female education, and when funds are available, it has been decided first to convert boys' schools into mixed schools, and then if the number of girls justifies it, to erect separate girls' schools. The lack of funds, however, is at present a serious obstacle to this scheme.

56. In 1914 there were 3,511 prosecutions against school defaulters ; of this number, 1,250 ended in conviction. Though the number of prosecutions increased during 1914, there has been a marked improvement in attendance. Only in Kolonna korale is education more or less unpopular and not appreciated.

57. The question of expediting the trial of school cases received consideration during the year. The proposals include the appointment of paid attendance officers and the simplification of the procedure preliminary to the institution of cases.

58. The important question of altering the age of compulsory attendance is still under consideration. The majority of the Chief Headmen are in favour of the proposal, but in purely agricultural districts, where children are required at an early age to assist the parents in field and chena operations, I think that the proposed alteration of the present age limit, which is from 6 to 12 years, to 7 to 15 years will prove a hardship.

59. The District School Committee still suffers from lack of funds, and finds it extremely difficult to carry out any new works of improvement. A special grant of Rs. 4,000 was given from Government in 1914 to assist the committee in rebuilding the schools which were totally wrecked by the floods of October, 1913. There are four other schools which require very urgent attention. It was intended to rebuild two of these schools in 1915, but the reduction of the annual grant after the outbreak of the war has again postponed these works. Without an increased or a special grant it will take very many years to convert the present temporary schools into permanent buildings. The upkeep of the temporary buildings is a severe drain on the funds of the committee.

60. During the year four new schools were taken in hand. The schools at Dodampe and Opanake were completed, whilst the two girls' schools at Pallekanda and Kiriella will be completed in the early part of 1915. It is proposed to build a new school at Godakewela in 1915 out of Gansabhawa funds.

61. The members of the School Committee are the Government Agent (Chairman), the Director of Education, Rev. Father Wallyn, S.J., and Messrs. D. E. Jayetilleke and H. A. Gunasekera, Ratemahatmaya of Nawadun korale. Two meetings were held in 1914.

62. I append a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1913 and 1914 :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Balance brought forward	4,743 85	4,858 57
Government grant	3,984 50	8,067 0
Fines in school cases	1,666 5	2,058 51
Village Committee contributions ..	2,686 44	1,014 79
Miscellaneous	54 50	247 30
Total ..	13,135 34	16,246 17

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Salary of clerk	300 0	360 0
Repairs to buildings	3,884 59	4,252 61
Making and repairing fences	1,412 53	563 10
Erection of new buildings and extensions ..	2,356 71	4,420 55
Miscellaneous	322 94	354 5
Refund of Government grant	—	2,000 0
Balance	4,858 57	4,295 86
Total ..	13,135 34	16,246 17

IX.—CRIME.

63. The criminal statistics of the Ratnapura District show a considerable increase in the number of serious crimes during the year under review. The following figures for the last five years are significant :—

Year.	Number of Crimes reported.
1910	276
1911	285
1912	286
1913	341
1914	443

64. This large increase is due to the development of the district and the extension of the railway, which are both responsible for an increased number of undesirable immigrants from the low-country in search of employment. It is principally in Nawadun and Kuruwiti korales, where are situated all the important rubber estates, gem and plumbago mines, and where the railway extension works are being carried out, that there is a noticeable increase in grave crime during the last year. The following figures for the last three years show the crimes reported from these two korales :—

Year.	Kuruwiti Korale.	Nawadun Korale.
1912	55 ..	57
1913	75 ..	68
1914	120 ..	149

65. It is also significant that the largest increases are in respect of offences against property, notably burglary and theft, the majority of which have remained undetected. The following statement for the last three years shows the nature of the chief crimes :—

Crime.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Arson	9 ..	17 ..	9
Burglary	65 ..	76 ..	112
Cattle theft	21 ..	36 ..	22
Grievous hurt	24 ..	28 ..	27
Murder	14 ..	13 ..	25
Hurt with knife	60 ..	60 ..	82
Robbery	38 ..	39 ..	45
Theft over Rs. 20	46 ..	60 ..	108

Of the burglary and theft cases, 76 and 66 respectively were committed in Nawadun and Kuruwiti korales.

66. The increase in crime in these two korales is being carefully watched, and if the figures for 1915 show no improvement, it will be necessary to consider the question of establishing police stations in the most criminal localities. My own view is that it will eventually be necessary to establish police stations at Pelmadulla, Niwitigala, and Ellagawa.

67. In the other korales of the district there is remarkably little crime. The figures form an interesting comparison with those already given for Nawadun and Kuruwiti korales :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Kuruwiti korale	55 ..	75 ..	120
Nawadun korale	57 ..	68 ..	149
Atakalan korale	21 ..	27 ..	52
Meda and Kadawat korales ..	28 ..	31 ..	51
Kukul korale	17 ..	17 ..	25
Kolonna korale	6 ..	5 ..	19

68. There is a noticeable increase in the number of murders during 1914. The figures for the last three years are as follows :—

Year.	Number of Cases.
1912	14
1913	13
1914	24

In 1914, although there are only 24 cases, the number of murdered persons was 32. In one particularly bad case, which occurred in a village below the Peak, 6 persons were killed. In all the cases, with the exception of 4, the victims and the assailants were Sinhalese.

X.—POLICE.

69. There are four police stations in the Province, three in the Ratnapura District and one at Kegalla. The strength of each station during the year was as follows :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Ratnapura	1	4	24
Rakwana	—	1	4
Balangoda	—	1	4
Kegalla	1	1	8
Total ..	2	7	40

70. The present sanctioned police force for the whole Province is 2 sub-inspectors, 9 sergeants, and 44 constables. An increase was necessitated partly in view of the increase in crime in the Nawadun and Kuruwiti korales, and partly on account of the decision of the Local Board of Ratnapura to employ regular police for town purposes. From October, 1914, a police force consisting of 1 sergeant and 8 constables is employed solely for the protection of the town, the cost being paid by a rate of 2½ per cent. on immovable property in the town limits.

71. Another important addition to the police force is the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Since his appointment there has been a noticeable improvement in the conduct and discipline of the force and in the investigation and detection of crime.

72. The conduct of the police during 1914 has been satisfactory. I desire specially to mention the good and honest work done by Sub-Inspector Dole and Police Sergeant Abeywardena. Sub-Inspector Dole was mainly responsible for the discipline of the police before the appointment of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and has proved himself an efficient and reliable officer. Police Sergeant Abeywardena has been entrusted with several important investigations, which he handled with great skill and care.

73. In January, 1914, a punitive police force consisting of 1 sergeant and 10 constables was quartered at Kehelpannala in the Kegalla District for a period of six months. The reason for this step was the number of undetected and suppressed crimes in the village.

XI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

74. *Local Boards.*—A separate report of the working of the Local Board is given as an appendix to this report. The only two towns in this Province which are under the operation of the Local Boards Ordinance are Ratnapura and Kegalla.

75. *Sanitary Boards.*—The continued development of the district in consequence of the opening of rubber estates and the extension of the railway has increased the importance of many wayside bazaars, and necessitated the exercise of more strict sanitary supervision within these localities. The tendency in the past has been to bring each bazaar under the operation of the Small Towns Ordinance after they have become crowded and insanitary and thus more difficult to deal with. But the policy has now been initiated of bringing localities under the Ordinance as soon as there are any indications of a place becoming an important centre of trade. Taxation is not always necessary at the outset, but by the adoption of this policy the Board is able to control building operations in the growing towns to prevent the insanitary crowding of tenements and to threaten taxation if attention is not paid to cleanliness.

76. In 1913 the only two small towns in the Ratnapura District were Rakwana and Balangoda. In 1914 the proclamation of Kuruwita, Kendangamuwa, Kahawatta, and Wellandura was recommended to Government. Kuruwita was brought under the operation of the Ordinance with effect from October 1, 1914. The delay in proclaiming Kendangamuwa was due to the necessity of amending the Ordinance, as the proposed town lies within the limits of two different revenue districts. Kahawatta is the terminus of the railway on the Rakwana road and is a growing centre of trade. This village as well as Wellandura and Kendangamuwa will be proclaimed early in 1915.

77. The question of bringing under the Ordinance the following important villages, namely, Pelmadulla, Panawenna, Godakewela, and Opanake, is receiving attention during 1915. Opanake is at present a small village, but as it will be the terminus of the railway on the Balangoda road its proclamation is a necessity. The other places are important bazaars which require strict sanitary supervision.

78. During the year the scavenging of the streets and the conservancy of the public latrines in Balangoda and Rakwana were carried out fairly satisfactory. The Board, however, experiences much difficulty in securing the services of coolies suitable for this work. Scavenging carts of the Colombo type are being made for these two towns in 1915. The use of these carts will facilitate the removal of rubbish. The question of a refuse destructor has been postponed owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable site and to the want of funds to pay for the necessary supervision.

79. Each town is lighted and provided with two latrines. More latrines are required, and will, if funds permit, be provided in 1915.

The assessment rate of each town was raised in 1914 from 4 to 6 per cent. The increased rate was necessary in order to provide more funds for urgent works of improvement.

80. The following are the more important public works carried out or sanctioned in 1914 :—

	Rs.	c.
Balangoda.		
Cement concrete side drains at Tumbagoda (a moiety) ..	724	50
Acquisition of land for girls' school	124	4
Extension of existing drains	137	50
Horbury latrine for females	564	0
Rakwana.		
Cement side drains (moiety)	1,099	23

The construction of cement drains has effected a great improvement to the towns. A moiety of the cost was contributed by Government.

81. The more important works still required and receiving attention in 1915 are the following :—

Balangoda.

(1) Cement side drains at Bogahamula.
(2) Additional female latrine.
(3) Slaughter-house for sheep.
(4) Girls' school new building.
(5) Iron lamp-posts to replace the present wooden structures.
(6) Cattle pound.

Rakwana.

(1) Construction of cement drains behind the bazaars to connect with the main road drains.
(2) General cemetery.
(3) Cattle pound.
(4) Additional latrine for males.
(5) Iron lamp-posts.

82. The necessity for more strict supervision of the sanitation of the towns has been felt during the year. As a rule, the Government Agent is not able to visit the towns more than once in two months. The Board has therefore decided to appoint a sanitary inspector trained by the Sanitary Department in Colombo. With the increase in the number of small towns in the district the inspector will have his time fully occupied, and eventually the appointment of two or three inspectors will be necessary.

83. Another question which has come up for consideration during the year is the extension of the Rakwana town limits. The present limits are somewhat restricted. They were fixed twenty years ago, and in the meantime houses have been built immediately outside the limits, which benefit from, though they do not contribute to, the cost of the sanitary measures. The limits will be extended in the course of 1915.

84. The members of the Sanitary Board during 1914 were the following :—The Government Agent (Chairman), the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, the District Medical Officers of Balangoda and Rakwana, Mr. S. D. Mahawalatenna, and Mr. D. E. Jayetilleke. One meeting was held during the year.

85. A statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1914 is appended :—

Balangoda.

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.
1. Taxes :—		1. Sinking fund on loans ..	90 0
(a) Assessment tax ..	1,381 17	2. Interest on loans	157 50
(b) Road tax	499 50	3. Cost of administration :—	
(c) Dog tax	6 50	(a) Salary of clerk ..	123 75
2. Licenses (stamp duty) :—		(b) Salary of inspector ..	120 0
(a) Liquor	500 0	4. Office contingencies :—	
(b) Carts	80 0	(a) Stationery	19 55
(c) Guns	21 0	(b) Printed forms ..	9 37
(d) Butchers' licenses ..	10 0	5. Cost of audit	25 0
3. Fines :—		6. Revenue services :—	
(a) Police Court fines ..	12 50	(a) Commission to road tax collectors	59 50
(b) Other fines	—	(b) Commission to assessment tax collector	42 37
4. Opium rent	653 40	(c) Cost of writing receipts ..	19 53
5. Miscellaneous :—		7. Education : Town schools :—	
(a) Slaughter-house fees ..	141 0	(a) Maintenance of schools ..	101 90
(b) Cemetery fees ..	87 0	(b) Value of land acquired for girls' school	124 4
(c) Other fees	125 70	8. Sanitation :—	
Deposits	37 34	(a) Cost of scavenging ..	360 0
Balance on January 1 ..	2,498 4	(b) Wages of scavenging ..	414 0
		(c) Cost of disinfectants ..	122 99
		9. Lighting :—	
		(a) Cost of lighting ..	240 0
		(b) Maintenance of lamps ..	14 50
		10. Public works :—	
		(a) Maintenance of roads ..	88 0
		(b) Maintenance of wells ..	45 5
		(c) Maintenance of latrines ..	63 0
		(d) Maintenance of cemetery ..	65 75
		(e) Cemetery coolies ..	150 0
		11. Miscellaneous :—	
		(a) Stores	32 37
		(b) Tools	20 0
		(c) Cart and cooly hire ..	22 98
		(d) Dog destruction ..	3 50
		Incidental	91 11
		Cement drains, Tumbagoda ..	724 50
		Dust bins	91 50
			3,441 76
		Balance on December 31 ..	2,611 39
Total ..	6,053 15	Total ..	6,053 15

Rakwana.

Revenue.		Amount. Rs. c.	Expenditure.		Amount. Rs. c.
1. Taxes :—			1. Sinking fund on loans	..	76 0
(*a*) Assessment rate	..	625 50	Interest on loans	.. ..	133 0
(*b*) Road tax	.. ..	453 0	2. Cost of administration :—		
(*c*) Dog tax	.. ..	4 40	(*a*) Salary of clerk	..	123 75
2. Licenses (stamp duty) :—			(*b*) Salary of inspector	..	120 0
(*a*) Liquor	.. ..	357 50	3. Office contingencies :—		
(*b*) Carts	.. ..	26 0	(*a*) Stationery	.. ..	19 55
(*c*) Guns	.. ..	3 0	(*b*) Printed forms	..	9 38
(*d*) Butchers' licenses	..	10 0	4. Cost of audit	.. ..	25 0
3. Fines :—			5. Revenue services :—		
(*a*) Police Court fines	..	80 0	(*a*) Commission to road tax collectors		54 25
(*b*) Other fines	.. ..	2 0	(*b*) Commission to assessment tax collectors	.. ..	—
4. Opium rent	.. ..	695 47	(*c*) Cost of writing receipts	..	15 49
5. Miscellaneous :—			6. Education : Town schools :— Maintenance of schools	..	9 0
(*a*) Slaughter-house fees	..	76 70	7. Sanitation :—		
(*b*) Other fees	.. ..	15 30	(*a*) Cost of scavenging	..	330 0
Balance on January 1	..	2,723 57	(*b*) Wages of scavenging coolies	..	330 0
			(*c*) Cost of disinfectants	..	106 21
			8. Lighting :— Cost of lighting	.. ..	390 0
			9. Public works :—		
			(*a*) Maintenance of latrines	..	26 0
			(*b*) Maintenance of drains	..	7 50
			10. Miscellaneous :—		
			(*a*) Stores	.. ..	19 34
			(*b*) Cart and cooly hire	..	22 50
			Incidental	.. ..	27 45
			Cement drains	..	1,099 23
			Bridge on Godakewela road		45 25
			Balance on December 31	..	2,083 54
Total	..	5,072 44	Total	..	5,072 44

XII.—Village Communities.

86. *Village Committees.*—The Village Communities Ordinance is in operation throughout the Province. Presidents of Village Tribunals have jurisdiction over the whole of the Kegalla District. In the Ratnapura District the Village Tribunals have been established only in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales. In the other korales the Ratemahatmayas preside over the Village Councils for the trial of breaches of rules and school cases.

87. Many useful works are undertaken by the Village Committees. In addition to the maintenance of the village paths and the repairs to small edandas, the following more important works were completed in 1914 in this district :—

	Rs. c.
(i.) Edanda over Niriella-ganga	399 80
(ii.) Construction of a new Village Tribunal at Marapona ..	2,594 53
(iii.) Village Committee bungalow at Galagama	477 0
(iv.) Bathing place at Ganegoda	266 79

88. The village works carried out during 1914 with the Government grant of Rs. 2,500 were the following :—

	Rs. c.
(i.) Repairs to wire bridge at Udakada	273 0
(ii.) Edanda over Hangamu-ganga	1,184 20
(iii.) Repairs to the Mullendiyawela well	316 45
(iv.) Two edandas over elas in Kukul korale	331 50
(v.) Two edandas over the Boltumbe-oya and Maha-oya in Kadawata korale	100 0

89. Though many useful works are carried out in the villages, the supervision of village labour still leaves much to be desired. In 1912 careful instructions were drawn up by my predecessor for the guidance of the headmen in the supervision of labour, but whether through lack of intelligence or on account of apathy the village headmen do not appear to be able to handle the labour satisfactorily. In a mountainous district like Ratnapura it is not possible to work the Ordinance without the headmen. But the absence of any public spirit and the want of co-operation amongst the villagers are at present serious obstacles to any real progress of village public works. There is much to be done in every part of the district, especially in regard to the improvement of village communications, but until the headmen recognize that they hold their appointments for the benefit of the general community and not for their own aggrandizement, the advantages of this useful Ordinance will never be realized. What is needed more than anything else for a successful working of the Ordinance is continual and honest supervision. The Ratemahatmayas have not always the time to exercise this very necessary supervision, whilst the question of appointing independent supervisors of village works is one fraught with considerable difficulty. The matter, however, is receiving consideration during 1915, and steps are being taken to devise more satisfactory means than at present exist for the supervision of labour and the more prompt closing of the accounts.

90. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of each korale during the year 1914 :—

Name of Village Committee.	Balance at end of 1913. Rs. c.	Revenue for 1914. Rs. c.	Total Expenditure for 1914. Rs. c.	Balance at end of 1914. Rs. c.
Kuruwiti korale ..	1,414 81	3,025 92	1,670 68	2,770 5
Nawadun korale ..	7,504 55	5,006 98	6,124 94	6,386 59
Kukul korale ..	1,305 0	1,882 28	1,495 94	1,691 34
Atakalan korale ..	7,947 25	4,261 94	1,380 86	10,828 33
Kolonna korale ..	368 24	1,661 8	840 6	1,189 26
Meda korale ..	1,918 94	2,295 17	1,505 84	2,708 27
Kadawata korale ..	1,515 3	908 53	1,347 11	1,076 45
Total ..	21,973 82	19,041 90	14,365 43	26,650 29

91. *Village Tribunals.*—The Village Tribunals have jurisdiction in Kuruwiti and Nawadun korales. Owing to the increase of work in these two korales, an additional President was appointed by Government with effect from October 1, 1914. As a result of this appointment a noticeable decrease in the arrears had taken place even before the end of the year. From the beginning of 1915 the President of Nawadun korale will hold sessions at Karangoda, where the court had been closed three years ago owing to the increase of work in the other courts. The question of extending the jurisdiction of the Presidents by including certain portions of the adjoining Kukul and Atakalan korales is one that must soon be considered in view of the increasing work in the Police Court.

92. The Tribunals do good work, and are of great assistance in relieving the Police Court of a large number of trifling cases.

93. A new Village Tribunal was erected at Marapona in the course of the year at a cost of Rs. 2,594.

94. I append a statement showing the number of institutions, civil and criminal, in the Village Tribunals for the last four years :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Kuruwiti korale ..	1,245	1,900	2,380	2,629
Nawadun korale ..	892	1,268	987	2,728
Total ..	2,137	3,168	3,367	5,357

95. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of each Village Tribunal during 1914 :—

Name of Village Tribunal.	Balance at end of 1913. Rs. c.	Revenue for 1914. Rs. c.	Total Expenditure for 1914. Rs. c.	Balance at end of 1914. Rs. c.
Kuruwiti korale ..	871 72	2,101 25	1,200 23	1,772 74
Nawadun korale ..	1,032 66	3,391 21	1,070 21	3,353 66
Total ..	1,904 38	5,492 46	2,270 44	5,126 40

XIII.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

96. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—Applications for divorce show no signs of decrease. But there is a significant increase in the number of applications which were struck off owing to the absence of parties, though there is no corresponding increase in the number of applications. The Chiefs continue to deplore the facility with which villagers can obtain divorce. One Chief remarks :—"If the General Marriage Ordinance is substituted, it will improve the barbarous habits of the ignorant Kandyan villager to a great extent." But the repeal of the Ordinance, however much desired by the enlightened section of the community, should I think come at the instance of the villagers. I do not think it wise to interfere with the long-established customs of the people. Education, and with it the possible development of a higher morality, will perhaps some day effect the desired change.

97. In several korales there is a large number of unregistered unions. I attribute this mainly to the insufficiency of registration facilities. Steps are being taken to increase the number of registrars, especially in the korales where villages are far apart and inaccessible. An interesting fact reported by the Ratemahatmaya of Balangoda is the registration of the marriage of two Rodiyas. It appears to be the first registration of a Rodiya's marriage in this district.

98. A statement of marriages and divorces for the last three years is appended :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Marriages under Kandyan Marriage Ordinance ..	542	666	489
Marriages under General Marriage Ordinance ..	298	291	339
Divorces :—			
Number of petitions	258	231	259
Number granted	90	76	79
Number refused	34	18	14
Number struck off	89	89	131
Number pending	45	54	35
Causes of divorce :—			
Adultery by wife	—	2	1
Separation for a year	4	3	5
Mutual consent	86	7	73

99. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—Operations under this Ordinance are carried on chiefly by the Land Settlement Department. The only action taken by the Government Agent during 1914 was the republication of the notice regarding a large land claim at Embilipitiya. The following are particulars of the notice :—

Notice No.	Preliminary Plan No.	Lot No.	Extent. A. R. P.
5,237 ..	358 ..	302 ..	624 0 0
5,237 ..	358 ..	305 ..	248 0 20

The republication was necessitated by the discovery of an irregularity in the publication of the original notice in 1912. The investigation under the Ordinance has not yet been completed.

100. *Excise Ordinance.*—The Excise staff stationed in the Ratnapura District consists of an Assistant Superintendent of Excise and four inspectors. The Assistant Commissioner of Excise, who was formerly quartered in Ratnapura, is now stationed in Badulla.

101. The working of the Excise Ordinance during 1914 was satisfactory. The toddy renters who gave so much trouble in the period 1912–13 have, with very few exceptions, settled down to business, with apparent considerable success. Of the 46 taverns sold, the renters of only 7 were in default to the extent of Rs. 1,623·61. The defaulters are being sued for the recovery of the arrears.

102. The distribution of the toddy taverns is now practically settled. Of the 48 taverns sanctioned for 1914, only 46 were sold. During the next rent period the number of taverns will be reduced to 46. The rents during 1914 were almost entirely in the hands of low-country men.

103. There was a noticeable increase this year in the revenue derived from the sale of the Toddy Rents. The following are the figures :—1913–14 (15 months), Rs. 12,686·75 ; 1914–15 (12 months), Rs. 14,111·46.

104. The number of arrack taverns in the Ratnapura District was reduced by one in 1914. The present number of taverns, including 3 godowns, is 36.

105. The arrack rents sold in 1914 for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1914, realized the following prices :—Ratnapura District, Rs. 241,248 ; Three Korales, Rs. 278,000 ; Four Korales, Rs. 197,760. With the exception of the Three Korales' rent, the prices realized from the other areas show a large increase over the prices of the previous year.

106. During the year 29 licenses were issued for the sale of foreign liquor in the Ratnapura District. The licensed premises include the resthouses. The revenue derived in 1914–15 on this account is Rs. 4,306·27.

107. *Dog Registration.*—Dogs are registered by the gan-arachchies, who are appointed proper authorities under the Ordinance. The system appears to work satisfactorily. Much difficulty is experienced in securing persons to shoot unregistered or diseased dogs. The Sinhalese villager refuses to take up this work. To relieve the Police Court of the work of trying cases instituted under this Ordinance, a proposal has been made to Government to amend the Ordinance and to give the Village Tribunals and Committees power to try the cases.

108. During the year under review 2,199 dogs were registered and 115 cases were instituted against defaulters. Of these cases, 97 ended in conviction.

109. *Firearms Ordinance.*—The number of gun licenses renewed in 1914 was 2,574. The number of new licenses issued was 445.

110. *Game Ordinance.*—Seventeen game licenses were issued during the year. There were 8 prosecutions under the Game Laws, but only one resulted in a conviction. The Province of Sabaragamuwa is not a hunter's paradise. Deer and sambur are to be found in almost every part of the Ratnapura District, and especially in Atakalan, Meda, and Kolonna korales, which are in the dry zone. But the thick, low scrub jungle and the scarcity of open places makes it extremely difficult to obtain any sport. The best sporting area is in Kolonna korale, and specially by the banks of the Walawe-ganga, where spotted deer, sambur, elephant, bear, and buffalo are to be found.

111. *Opium Ordinance.*—During the last five years there has been a steady decrease in the number of registered consumers of opium and in the quantity of opium issued. The following table gives interesting information on these points :—

Number of persons registered when Ordinance came into force ..	867
Number transferred from other districts to end of 1914	32
Number of new consumers	8
Total registered up to end of 1914 ..	907
Number of deaths	122
Transferred to other districts	47
Number of registered consumers who failed to obtain certificates ..	80
Number of licenses cancelled	8
Total ..	257
Present number of registered consumers in district	650

The quantity of opium allowed to the 650 registered consumers and 157 vedaralas is 3,238,116 grains, but the actual amount issued during 1914 was 2,451,181.

XIV.—IRRIGATION.

112. With the exception of the Batugedara channel, which is in Ratnapura town, the remaining important major irrigation works are situated either within or very close to the dry zone, which comprises Kolonna and parts of Meda and Atakalan korales. In these korales the most important working schemes are the following :—Malwatta channel, Rakwana-ganga or Wellawa scheme, Walalgoda channel, Uggalkaltota channel, Panamure and Kitalabokke channels. All these works consist of anicuts built across rivers, from which water is led by a channel to a tract of fields.

113. The channels at Batugedara, Malwatta, Wellawa, Panamure, and Kitalabokke were maintained in good order during the year. Except at Batugedara, where the usual goiyas show a tendency to prefer cooly work on estates and the railway extension, the fields under these schemes were successfully brought under cultivation during the year.

114. The condition of the Walalgoda and Uggalkaltota channels was by no means satisfactory during the year. In both these works the capacity of the channels was seriously reduced owing to the accumulation of silt. In addition the field sluices require urgent repairs. At the beginning of the present year (1915) the Kaltota channel was receiving attention, and will be put into satisfactory order before the next cultivation season. It is hoped that attention will be directed to the restoration of the Walalgoda channel in 1915, but in this district (Kolonna korale) the Irrigation Department always experiences considerable difficulty in securing labour for the necessary maintenance works. The field owners are reluctant to co-operate with the Irrigation Officer by supplying labour to keep the work in a state of efficiency, and consider their obligation ceases with the payment of the rate.

115. The two important works which are still in need of development are the Uggalkaltota scheme and the Hingurearawewa. The Kaltota channel is situated in the Bintenna, an inaccessible and very unhealthy part of the district. The absence of medical facilities and the want of a good road, along which the produce of the fields can be brought to the Balangoda market for sale, have contributed more than anything else to the slow development of this scheme. There is a large tract of fields under the channel, and there is always an abundant supply of water, which is tapped from the Walawe-ganga; given a good road and medical assistance, I am confident that this scheme would meet with the success it deserves. In the latter part of 1914 the appointment of an apothecary was sanctioned for a period of six months, that is, during the prevalence of the fever season. But as I have already stated in paragraph 25, the dispenser was removed in January of this year. No greater boon can be conferred on the people of this inaccessible village than the establishment of a permanent dispensary, and I am confident that the availability of medical assistance on the spot will attract a larger number of settlers, and eventually make this irrigation scheme a success. The Road Committee has cut a natural road to within 2 miles from the channel, but without Government assistance it will take many years to construct the culverts and bridges necessary to make it passable for carts.

116. The Hingure-ara tank is another most promising scheme with an ample water supply and a large tract of paddy fields. But its situation in a sparsely populated and unhealthy part of the district is a serious obstacle to its development. It is hopeless to expect the local headmen or villagers to develop it. They have sufficient fields and chenas of their own to supply their present requirements, and, moreover, their poverty prevents them from embarking on new ventures. The only hope lies in the outside capitalists. During 1914 a landowner in the Hambantota District deposited survey fees for 50 acres under this tank, and if his venture proves a success, there is every probability that this work may attract others.

117. Other small irrigation works in the district are the Kinchigune channel, the tanks at Embilipitiya, Tunkeme, and Mulgama, and the Opanake aqueduct. As regards the tanks, all, except the group at Tunkeme, are in good order, and satisfy the needs of the villagers. The tanks at Tunkeme will never prove a success unless a channel is cut to supply them with water from the Hulanda-oya. But the cost of this work is prohibitive and would not at present justify the results, as the tanks only irrigate a limited extent of land. Moreover, the cultivation of paddy in this part of the district, which is on the border of Hambantota, is practically abandoned owing to the uncertainty of the water supply and the extreme poverty of the people. The majority of the villagers are engaged in chena cultivation.

118. The Opanake aqueduct, which conveys water to a large tract of paddy fields at Opanake, 8 miles from Balangoda, was rebuilt in 1914 at a cost of Rs. 650. A steel trough has been substituted for the former wooden structure, and the field owners are paying the cost by ten annual instalments.

119. No difficulty has been experienced during the year in the collection of water-rate. The lands of only two defaulters were seized and sold.

120. In the korales within the wet zone paddy cultivation is carried on by means of elas, which tap the numerous rivers and streams. There is never any lack of water, and no special works of assistance are required.

121. The following is a statement regarding the Irrigation Fine Fund :—

	Rs. c.
Balance end of 1913	2,050 2
Receipts in 1914	47 50
Expenditure in 1914	—
Balance end of 1914	2,097 52

Small minor works will be constructed out of this fund during 1915.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

122. The principal public works completed in the Province during 1914 were the following :—

(1) Hospital at Undugoda (Kegalla).
(2) Hospital at Kendangamuwa.
(3) Paying ward at Karawanella hospital.
(4) New female ward at Kegalla hospital.
(5) Dispensary at Kalawana.
(6) Dispensary at Mawanella.
(7) Quarters for Provincial Surgeon at Ratnapura.
(8) Mosquito-proofing, Public Works Department bungalows and overseers' quarters on the Hambantota road.
(9) Mosquito- and fly-proofing, Karawanella hospital.
(10) Widening the road from Ratnapura to Halpe and to Rakwana.
(11) Renewal of bridges at Kahawatta, Hunuwala, Opanake, and Balangoda.
(12) New Fiscal's Office at Avissawella.

123. The following are the more important works in progress or sanctioned :—

(1) New resthouse, Ratnapura. This will be completed early in 1915.
(2) Circuit bungalow at Balangoda.
(3) Conversion of wooden bridges on the Malwala road into iron bridges suitable for lorry traffic.
(4) Extension of the railway from Kahawatta on the Rakwana road to Opanake on the Balangoda road. This extension of about 4 miles will bring the railway to a point 8 miles from Balangoda.
(5) Hospital at Kahawatta.
(6) Hospitals at Kitulgala and Aranayaka (Kegalla District).
(7) Road from Kendangamuwa to Woodend. Three miles of this road are now completed and open to the public.
(8) Road from Rambukkana to Karandupone.
(9) Dispensaries at Potupitiya, Mahawalatenna, Dedigama, and Pindeniya.
(10) Provincial Surgeon's Office.
(11) Female parangi ward at Kolonna hospital.
(12) New administration block for the Kegalla hospital.
(13) New Kachcheri, Kegalla.
(14) Station approach road at Ratnapura. This road will run parallel to the railway line across the paddy fields behind the bazaar. Its object is to relieve Main street of the present congestion of traffic.

124. The following public buildings at Ratnapura have been sanctioned, but work has been deferred until a decision is arrived at regarding the proposed new bridge across the Kalu-ganga :—

(1) New Post Office.
(2) New hospital in place of the proposed extension of the existing hospital.
(3) Quarters for the Office Assistant, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Conservator of Forests.
(4) Quarters and office for the Superintendent of Surveys.
(5) Conversion of present Post Office into a police station and inspector's quarters.
(6) Quarters for clerks.

125. The urgent necessity for more public offices and quarters in Ratnapura, and the lack of suitable building land within the present limits of the town, emphasize the importance of constructing the proposed bridge which will connect the town with the other side of the river, and render available large areas of cheap and suitable building blocks.

126. The following are the principal requirements of the Province :—

(1) Extension of the narrow gauge railway from Karawanella to Bulatkohupitiya and of the broad gauge from Rambukkana to Kegalla and Morantota. Both these extensions are necessary, and considering the large native population and the important planting districts they will serve cannot fail to turn out paying propositions.
(2) Surface drainage, Ratnapura town. An urgent and important work, which will be undertaken by the Local Board. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 55,000, and the Board propose to carry it out on loan. The outbreak of the war has temporarily postponed this undertaking.
(3) Additional waterworks, Ratnapura town. With a rapidly growing town additional waterworks are becoming an urgent necessity. Another promising source is at present being investigated.
(4) Quarters for clerks at Kegalla. A scheme has been submitted to Government, but owing to the necessity for retrenchment in consequence of war has not yet been sanctioned.
(5) Permanent dispensaries at Kuruwita, Niwitigala, Kaltota, Ayagama, Mullendiyawala, and Kalatuwawa.
(6) Extension of the Kendangamuwa-Woodend road to Dehiowita. This extension is necessary whether along the present trace of the road or by a deviation. The present road to Woodend, which is in course of construction, is intended to serve as a feeder to the railway at Kendangamuwa, but its termination at Woodend will, it is feared, not attain the desired object of the road.
(7) Metalling the Hambantota road from Timbulketiya to Liyangahawela. The Hambantota road is an important inter-provincial road, but being for the most part gravelled is not passable throughout the year. In the dry season it is much used by motors and salt carts. On grounds of public policy and convenience it is desirable to make the road passable throughout the year.
(8) Road to Kaltota. There is an important irrigation work at Kaltota, and for the full development of this work a good cart road is essential. The Road Committee is gradually improving it, but without Government assistance it will be many years before the road will be open to cart traffic.

127. Other important but at present less urgent public works which, however, if carried out will undoubtedly assist in the further development of the Ratnapura District are the following :—

(1) A cart road from Yatipawwa to Karandana.
(2) A cart road from Talawitiya to Kurugammodara.
(3) Bridge across the Kalu-ganga at Galature and extension of the cart road from Galature estate to Ayagama.
(4) Extension of the Kukul korale road from Karawita to Kalawana and thence to Badureliya in the Kalutara District.

XVI.—FORESTS

128. The revenue of the Forest Department during the financial period of fifteen months ended September 30, 1914, was Rs. 10,601·06. During the previous year of twelve months the revenue was Rs. 19,972·76. The decrease is chiefly due to less demand for timber by estates and larger sales of private timber.

129. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, who is stationed at Ratnapura, is also in charge of the forests in the Western Province.

130. Offences under the Forest Ordinance are not very common in this district. A statement is appended of the forest offences dealt with by the Government Agent :—

Number of offences reported	93
Cases in which compensation was recovered	26
Amount of compensation	Rs. 285·05
Number of prosecutions	35
Number of convictions	17
Number of acquittals	7
Number pending	11
Number of reports still under inquiry	32

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

131. *Sale and Settlement : Crown Lands.*—There were twelve land sales during 1914, with the following results :—

	A.	R.	P.
Extent offered for sale or settlement	470	0	34
Extent sold	433	2	28
Total realized by sale, settlement, &c. ..	Rs. 24,171·01		

132. There was less demand for land during 1914 than in previous years. The applications included two applications from Europeans for land intended for rubber cultivation. The extent applied for was 86 acres. The following is a statement of applications for the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Applications.	Extent applied for. A.	R.	P.
1910	20 ..	331	2	0
1911	32 ..	339	2	26
1912	55 ..	612	2	18
1913	75 ..	1,086	1	8
1914	21 ..	177	3	22

133. Three applications for certificate of quiet possession were dealt with during the year by the Government Agent. The extent of land involved was 346 acres 2 roods 39 perches. There are seven other applications which are still awaiting inquiry.

134. The Chena Surveyor Muhandiram, who was appointed in July, 1913, continues to do good work. During the year he inspected 15 final villages and detected 10 encroachments, the total extent of which was about 10 acres. In addition to the inspection of final villages, the Muhandiram's duties include the location of illicit fellings and clearings on Crown lands in unsettled villages. There is no doubt that the continual inspection of Crown lands by this officer has reduced encroachments to a minimum.

135. *Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes.*—During 1914 129 acres 2 roods 7·96 perches were acquired, chiefly for the Pelmadulla railway extension and the Kukul korale road. A sum of Rs. 70,006·20 has been paid this year by way of compensation. Of this, a sum of Rs. 51,329·59 has been paid on account of lands acquired for the railway. The following is a statement relating to the cases referred to court :—

Number of cases pending on January 1, 1914	21
Number of cases referred to Court in 1914	65
Number of cases settled	21
Number of cases tried	5
Number of cases pending at the end of 1914	60

Most of the cases were referred to court on account of disputes of title ; very little difficulty has been experienced as regards the amount of compensation.

136. *Cattle Disease.*—There was a very severe outbreak of rinderpest during the year, which has not yet been stamped out. It first made its appearance in the villages bordering the main cart roads, and the carters suffered heavy losses amongst their bulls. It was impossible to close the trunk roads without seriously interfering with the supplies to estates, and consequently at the outset some difficulty was experienced in suppressing the outbreak. By the strict enforcement of the rules for segregation of contacts and by shooting all diseased or suspected cattle the outbreak was eventually suppressed along the main roads. Subsequently it made its appearance in a violent form in the interior villages of Meda korale, where, owing to the difficulty of enforcing the rules on account of the nature of the country and because of the apathy and indifference of the cattle owners, the losses have been very heavy. The large number of deaths of buffaloes will, it is feared, seriously interfere with paddy cultivation in these remote villages. During the year 1,235 cattle were attacked and 1,083 died.

137. The continual outbreak of rinderpest emphasizes the necessity for the regular use of lorries by estates. When the disease prevailed along the high road, several estates employed lorries, and now that the roads are being made suitable for lorry traffic, a rapid increase in the number of lorries is anticipated in this district.

138. I regret to state that no interest is taken by the people of this district in either Agricultural or Co-operative Credit Societies. It is true that a Co-operative Credit Society was formed last year in Kadawata korale, but after its registration the members have failed to take any further action. Under the guidance of an Agricultural Instructor the experimental garden at Balangoda is proving a distinct success. The instructor has done much useful work in the district, and there are indications that his efforts to encourage the growing of vegetables and the improvement of paddy cultivation are meeting with some success.

R. N. THAINE,
Government Agent.

Ratnapura, April 3, 1915.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1914.

THE Local Board of Ratnapura during 1914 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. G. Waddell, Provincial Engineer, up to February 10, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Emerson ; Dr. C. de Vos, Provincial Surgeon ; Mr. C. F. Dharmaratne ; Mr. H. Ellawala ; and Mr. C. Ellawala.

2. The Board held nine meetings during the year. The fifteenth biennial election of Unofficial Members was held on December 14. The sitting members, Messrs. C. F. Dharmaratne, H. Ellawala, and C. Ellawala, were returned unopposed.

3. The following comparative statement exhibits the revenue and expenditure for the years 1913 and 1914 :—

REVENUE.	1913. Amount. Rs. c.	1913. Total. Rs. c.	1914. Amount. Rs. c.	1914. Total. Rs. c.
Taxes :—				
Property rates ..	5,430 55		7,479 76	
Thoroughfares Ordinance collections	3,822 70		4,398 30	
Other :—				
Animals and vehicles ..	386 25		411 25	
Dogs	95 0		57 0	
		9,734 50		12,346 31
Licenses :—				
Liquor	3,091 88		1,658 75	
Opium	4,261 54		3,409 23	
Carts	—		1,445 0	
Other :—				
Special license to slaughter	22 50		20 0	
Stamp duty on licenses ..	90 0		1,472 50	
Motors	—		20 0	
		7,465 92		8,025 48
Rents :—				
Market	3,229 87		3,340 50	
Other :—				
Lands	411 55		272 80	
Wace Memorial Hall ..	65 0		135 0	
		3,706 42		3.748 30
Fines :—				
Judicial	590 0		1,558 0	
Departmental ..	81 50		53 56	
Stray cattle ..	286 50		360 50	
		958 0		1,972 6
Miscellaneous :—				
Cemetery	208 0		192 50	
Cattle pound and slaughter-house	1,169 0		1,053 0	
Conservancy fees ..	2,213 0		2,632 0	
Clearing private gardens ..	384 1		128 84	
Sundries	465 15		616 32	
		4,439 16		4,622 66
		26,304 0		30,714 81
Balance of previous year ..	—	16,163 48	—	18,110-54
Total ..		42,467 48		48,825 35
EXPENDITURE.				
Interest and sinking fund on loan	—	1,397 50	—	520 0
Cost of administration :—				
Establishment ..	6,848 77		8,117 56	
Office contingencies ..	183 40		218 39	
Cost of audit ..	128 11		138 66	
Revenue service ..	934 58		1,157 10	
		8,094 86		9.631 71
Education	—	286 75	—	252 0
Sanitation	—	3,463 28	—	4,160 6
Lighting	—	665 48	—	678 66
Police	—	54 58	—	77 35
Public works :—				
Maintenance ..	4,766 17		5,240 53	
New construction ..	5,528 29		7,895 28	
		10,294 46		13,135 81
Miscellaneous ..	—	100 3	—	646 1
		24,356 94		29,101 60
Balance at end of year ..	—	18,110 54	—	19,723 75
Total ..		42,467 48		48,825 35

4. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1913 and 1914 is appended :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	5,476	—	—	5,476	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	2,241	—	—	2,486	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	1,837		81·97	2,148		86·40
(b) Paying double commutation ..	23		1·03	14		0·56
(c) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		1,860	83·00		2,162	86·96
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	59		2·63	69		2·78
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	118		5·27	67		2·69
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake..	21		0·94	31		1·25
(h) Fined	—		—	3		0·12
(i) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(j) Left local area	183		8·16	154		6·19
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		381	17·00		324	13·03
7. Unaccounted for	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. The following is a statement of the debt :—

Market Loan.

Year in which the loan was raised	1908
Original amount of loan	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 7,040
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished	1938

6. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town during 1914 has been satisfactory. There has been no serious epidemic, and even cases of chickenpox have been remarkably few. The number of births and deaths during the last two years was as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
Births	173	155
Deaths	207	296

7. The scavenging of the town has been satisfactory. The use of the Colombo type rubbish cart has expedited the removal of refuse. Whenever it has been possible to do so without causing a nuisance, rubbish has been utilized for filling up insanitary hollows. Otherwise the rubbish is removed outside the limits and burnt or buried. From 1915 a special cooly will be employed, whose sole duty will be to attend to the disposal of rubbish. The erection of a refuse and night soil destructor, which was approved by the Board, has been abandoned on the advice of the Senior Sanitary Officer, Colombo, who considered the climate too wet for its satisfactory working.

8. Much difficulty is still experienced in securing coolies for the scavenging and conservancy work. The only coolies available for this work are Tamils, who after two or three months almost invariably abscond. During the year an attempt was made to give the work out on contract, but no tenders having been received it is still worked departmentally.

9. Plans and estimates for the surface drainage scheme were prepared during the early part of the year. The scheme is to cost Rs. 55,000. The Board resolved to ask Government for a loan, but the outbreak of the war has indefinitely postponed the work. It is hoped that in view of the urgent importance of this work funds will be available to commence it after the war is over.

10. At the outbreak of plague in Colombo special precautions were adopted in the town to minimize the possibility of its introduction and to prepare for the reception of any local cases. All trains arriving at Ratnapura were met by a medical officer or an apothecary, who examined all third class passengers ; a campaign was commenced against rats, but did not meet with much success. An iron frame hospital was erected near the site of the infectious diseases hospital, and a temporary segregation camp was put up in a suitable site.

11. The present infectious diseases hospital is a most unsuitable building for the requirements of a comparatively large town like Ratnapura. It is proposed to erect a more modern hospital with a male and female ward, kitchen, and latrine. Estimates and plans are being prepared, and it is hoped that Government will contribute a moiety of the cost. The Board has recognized the necessity for a new hospital.

12. Early in the year the appointment of a sub-inspector was sanctioned by the Board. The additional appointment was necessitated by the great increase of outdoor work, and the need for more strict supervision over the scavenging staff.

13. *Public Works.*—The following are the more important works carried out this year :—

(1) Cement side drains at Tiruwanaketiya. Government contributed half the cost of this work.
(2) Erection of iron railings at the entrance to the reservoir in order to prevent people from having access to the waterworks.
(3) Filling up a large insanitary hole on the top of the fort.
(4) Fixing enamelled name plates on all the important roads.
(5) Widening the road near the junction with the bazaar.
(6) Hackery stand.
(7) Reconstruction of cattle pound which had been damaged by the floods.

14. Other important public works to be carried out in 1915 are the following :—

(1) Erection of a new latrine of an improved type.
(2) Metalling the inner circular road. which, after opening of the new resthouse, will become an important road.
(3) Filling up of low-lying swamps.

15. *Lighting.*—The lighting of the town is carried out departmentally. The petrol lamp which the Board purchased last year has not proved a success. Experiments are now being made with the Wells' incandescent lamps, which give a brilliant light, and should prove more successful than the petrol lamps. Twelve new lamps were sanctioned at the end of the year, and will come into use early in 1915.

16. *Waterworks.*—Gaugings to test the supply of the Umandola were continued throughout the year. The construction of an additional reservoir is the most important work after the town surface drainage scheme. The proposed Umandola reservoir will supply the whole town. The present waterworks only supply a limited area. The new reservoir will have to be undertaken on a loan. There was an ample water supply in 1914.

17. *Town Schools Ordinance.*—The Ordinance continues to work satisfactorily. In 1914 the number of children attending school rose from 530 to 552.

18. *Legislation.*—By-laws for the prevention of malaria and for the better control of cattle galas were framed by the Board and received the sanction of Government. These by-laws are being strictly enforced. Formerly it was the practice for the Board to clean up the premises of householders and to recover the cost, but since the beginning of 1914 householders have been required to keep their premises clean or run the risk of prosecution. There is a noticeable improvement in the cleanliness of premises. New by-laws for the better maintenance of wells are at present receiving the consideration of the Board.

19. *Miscellaneous.*—There were no floods during the year, which is a remarkable event in the history of the town. A fleet of canoes consisting of two large double canoes, one small double canoe, and two single boats was built for the Board in the early part of 1914.

20. The experience in the big floods of 1913, when people either refused to lend their boats for the rescue of lives or demanded extortionate hire, emphasized the necessity of providing canoes which would be at the service of the local authorities. The cost of this fleet of canoes was Rs. 770.

21. *Cattle Disease.*—Rinderpest made its appearance in the town at the beginning of February, and, though always promptly dealt with, kept breaking out at intervals throughout the year. The largest number of cases occurred in Batugedara, where out of 59 cases 27 died and 30 were destroyed. In the other parts of the town out of 19 cases there were 14 deaths.

22. The Board has decided to extend the limits of the town. A large number of houses are springing up just outside the present limits, and in the interests of the town it was essential to bring these areas where the town is expanding under the control of the Board. The proposed extension will come into force early in 1915.

R. N. THAINE,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, April 3, 1915.

II.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA FOR 1914.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1914 consisted of the following members :—Chairman, the Government Agent ; Mr. G. Waddell, Provincial Engineer, up to February, and thereafter Mr. C. F. Emerson ; Messrs. H. Ellawala, G. Brown, and R. Brough.

2. Six meetings were held during the year. Papers were also circulated among the members for approval.

3. The Provincial Road Committee is entirely responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the resthouses. In the Ratnapura District there are six resthouses and four bungalows. The new resthouse at Ratnapura, which is being constructed out of Government funds, will be ready for occupation about the middle of 1915.

4. A new resthouse will be required at Kahawatta when the railway is opened. It will then be unnecessary to retain the resthouse at Pelmadulla. It is not unlikely, too, that later a small resthouse will be needed at Opanake, which will be the terminus of the railway on the Balangoda road.

5. In the Kegalla District there are nine resthouses. No additional resthouses are at present required in this district, but the question of rebuilding a portion of the Kitulgala resthouse is under consideration.

6. The most important works of improvement carried out during the year, or at present in course of construction, are the following :—

(1) Two additional bedrooms at the Balangoda resthouse.
(2) Motor garage, Ruanwella.
(3) Cement drains for stables at Rakwana.
(4) Reconstruction of the stables and coach-house at Bulatkohupitiya.
(5) Improvement of approach road at Kegalla resthouse.
(6) Water tanks at Kegalla to catch the rain from the roof.
(7) New bathroom at Ambepussa.

7. The following works have been estimated for and will receive the sanction of the Committee early in 1915 :—

(1) Additional motor garage at Yatiyantota.
(2) Motor car shed at Balihul-oya.
(3) Wire fence on concrete pillars for Kegalla.
(4) Providing iron bars and screens for bedroom windows at Pelmadulla, Madampe, and Balangoda.
(5) Water tank at Balangoda to catch the rain from the roof.
(6) Rebuilding the coach-house at Ambepussa.

8. The usual works of maintenance were carried out satisfactorily during the year.

9. The expenditure on resthouses, bungalows, and ambalams during the year was as follows :— Ratnapura, Rs. 3,138·62 ; Kegalla, Rs. 5,650·75.

10. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for 1914 :—

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914			4,209 86
Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :—			
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee			16,269 25
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee			31,526 50
Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads			3,748 0
Resthouse collections :—	Rs. c.		
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	3,019 91		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	2,890 31		
			5,910 22
Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :—			
	Rs. c.		
(a) From Ratnapura District Road Committee	600 0		
(b) From Kegalla District Road Committee	600 0		
			1,200 0
Miscellaneous receipts			2,164 49
		Total	65,028 32

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1894, and 10 of 1902, on account of—			
(a) Principal roads	35,847 0		
(b) Resthouses	8,789 37		
			44,636 37
Pay of resthouse-keepers			4,092 0
Provincial Road Committee establishment			1,197 0
Toll grants remitted to—	Rs. c.		
(a) Ratnapura District Road Committee	1,309 0		
(b) Kegalla District Road Committee	2,439 0		
			3,748 0
Miscellaneous charges			1,554 70
Balance on December 31, 1914			9,800 25
		Total	65,028 32

11. *Branch Roads Department.*—There are six branch roads in the Province which are controlled under Ordinance No. 14 of 1896. The following statement gives the names and situation of the roads, the length of each road, and the contribution of Government and the estates :—

Name of Road.	Length. Miles.	Government Contribution. Rs.	Estate Contribution. Rs.
Ratnapura District.			
(i.) Ratnapura-Malwala Ferry	5	2,800	2,856
(ii.) Balangoda-Chetnole	3	1,400	1,428
Kegalla District.			
(i.) Glenalla-Havilland	3·50	2,200	2,244
(ii.) Dehiowita-Algoda	1·5	600	612
(iii.) Parakaduwa-Hemmingford	1·48	500	510
(iv.) Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola	1·65	600	612

12. Local Committees have been appointed for all, except the Gevilipitiya-Hatgampola road. All estate contributions were paid in during the year.

13. No work has yet been commenced on the Dehiowita-Deraniyagala branch road. The estimated cost of this road is Rs. 272,205. Steps were taken during the year to regularize the proceedings taken in 1912, but owing to the war and the desire of some of the estate proprietors to withdraw from the road, it appears likely that the proposal will have to be abandoned. No definite decision, however, has yet been arrived at.

14. *Estate Road Department, Ordinance No. 12 of 1902.*—There are three estate roads in the Province. These roads are the following :—

Ratnapura District.—(i.) Ellearawa-Pinnawala, 6 miles ; (2) Malwala Ferry - Wewelwatta Factory, 14 miles.

Kegalla District.—Beville-Digowa, 5½ miles.

15. The only road to which Government gives a contribution is the Ellearawa-Pinnawala road. The usual contribution is Rs. 1,800, which represents two-fifths of the cost of maintenance. It is proposed to proclaim this road under the Branch Roads Ordinance in 1915 or 1916. It is used very largely by the general public.

16. The Beville-Digowa road was brought under the operation of the Ordinance early in 1914. The road is at present in course of construction, and will eventually connect with the Parakaduwa-Hemmingford branch road.

17. In the Kegalla District a proposal was made to the interested estates to bring the Morantota-Arandara road under the Ordinance. This road is at present in charge of the District Road Committee, which owing to want of funds was not in a position to make rapid progress with its construction. Government provided in the Estimates a grant of Rs. 6,700, but no action has yet been taken under the Ordinance by the interested estates.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

18. The District Road Committee of Ratnapura consisted of the following members during 1914 :—The Government Agent (Chairman) ; the District Engineer (Mr. D. K. McMinn up to July, and thereafter Mr. J. C. Cooper) ; Mr. C. F. Jayetilleke ; Mr. J. Vandenberg ; Mr. E. R. E. Geddes up to March, and thereafter Mr. J. Hawke. In addition to these members, Mr. G. Brown is an additional member appointed under section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

19. One meeting was held during the year. Papers were also circulated to the members for approval of votes.

20. The amount collected as commutation in money and in labour shows a slight increase over the collections of the previous year. The increase is probably due to the great influx of coolies and low-country Sinhalese employed on the Railway Extension works. I append a statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for the years 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	130,151	—	—	130,151	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	32,232	—	—	33,026	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(a) Paying single commutation ..	28,519		88·48	28,795		87·18
(b) Paying double commutation ..	239		·73	236		·71
(c) Labouring six days	1		—	6		·01
(d) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		28,759	89·21		29,037	87·90
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	1,745		5·41	2,043		6·19
(f) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	1,569		4·87	1,792		5·43
(g) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	24		·07	21		·06
(h) Fined	2		—	5		·01
(i) Imprisoned	2		—	3		—
(j) Left local area	131		·40	125		·38
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area	—	3,473	10·75	—	3,989	12·07
7. Unaccounted for	131	—	—	125	—	—

21. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1914 is appended below :—

REVENUE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914			22,281 3
	Rs. c.		
Commutation realized in money	42,218 0		
Commutation realized in labour	9 0		
		42,227 0	
Toll grant on minor roads			1,309 0
Miscellaneous receipts			85 57
	Total ..		65,902 60

EXPENDITURE.			Amount. Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses			16,269 25
Amount expended on minor works			20,735 27
Establishment and commission to division officers :—			
(*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment	Rs. c. 600 0		
(*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	2,377 50		
(*c*) Commission to division officers	5,153 54		
			8,131 4
Miscellaneous charges			1,386 57
Balance on December 31, 1914			19,380 47
	Total		65,902 60

22. Mr. P. Sitthamparapillai, who had held the appointment of Superintendent of Minor Roads from 1903, was transferred to Jaffna in April, and was succeeded by Mr. K. S. Muttiah.

23. There are 39 minor roads in charge of the District Road Committee with a total length of 248 miles. Of these, only 10 roads totalling 39¾ miles are gravelled or natural cart roads. The remaining roads are called bridle roads, but the majority are not rideable owing to the absence of bridges across the numerous streams or rivers, which are usually too rocky to ford.

24. The work on most of the bridle roads is confined to clearing jungle. Without enormous expenditure, which the Committee is unable at present to afford, it is not practicable either to convert these tracks into cart roads or to make them suitable for riding. The absence of good rideable roads makes some parts of the Ratnapura District exceedingly difficult to travel in. The only rideable roads are in the neighbourhood of estates and in Kolonna korale, where the greater portion of the land is flat. The result is that all circuit work off the main roads has to be done on foot.

25. For some years the policy of the Committee has been to concentrate its labours on the improvement of the existing gravelled cart roads and the construction of natural roads where the country is not too mountainous, and where there is a demand for improved communications.

26. During the year the following roads received special attention :—

(1) Demuwata-Karawita road.—The total length is 14 miles. Two miles of cart road have now been formed as far as Kotamulla. In 1915 it is proposed to extend this road another mile and eventually to carry it to Hangamuwa. There are populous villages along this road, and if the bridge across the Kalu-ganga is sanctioned, the road will become an important outlet to a prosperous part of the district.

(2) Talawitiya-Kurugammodera road.—Total length is 7 miles. Of this, 3 miles have been converted into a cart road. No further extension is at present contemplated, but this road is one that should eventually be taken over by Government in order to open up the country and connect this part of the Kuruwiti korale with the Nambapana road.

(3) Idangoda-Ayagama road.—Total length is 10 miles. Of this, 2 miles has been cut by Galature estate with assistance from the Committee. Its extension to Ayagama, one of the few important villages in Kukul korale, is shortly to receive consideration.

(4) Ereporuwa-Embilipitiya road.—Total length is 16 miles. This is the only minor road in Kolonna korale. The Irrigation Department proposes to make a cart road from Embilipitiya to Panamure, where there are several irrigation works, but owing to retrenchment the work has been postponed. The extension of the proposed cart road from Panamure to Kolonna is necessary, and will, it is hoped, be taken up in the course of the next year or two.

(5) Balangoda-Kaltota road, 18 miles.—A natural road has been cut to within 2 miles from Kaltota, but the road is not provided with bridges and culverts, and is at present not passable for carts. The completion of this road, which leads to one of the most important irrigation works of the district, is an urgent requirement. A great deal of attention is being given to this road by the Committee, but it is only possible to improve it gradually. In 1915 the Committee propose to provide bridges and culverts on the first 2 miles. The assistance of Government will be necessary to open the road within a reasonable time.

27. The following are the most important works carried out or sanctioned during the year :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Improvement of the Gilimale road	786 60
(2) Cutting one mile of cart road from Demuwata to Kotamulla	3,355 50
(3) Repairs to wooden bridges and culverts on Ereporuwa-Embilipitiya road	860 90
(4) Gravelling and maintenance of Balangoda-Damahana road	1,417 50
(5) Contribution to Gansabhawa for stone culverts on Galgoda road	202 0
(6) Wire-bridge over Kuru-ganga	2,010 0
(7) Repairs to wooden bridges on Balangoda-Bogahalanda road	144 90
(8) Improvement of the horse ferry at Demuwata (Ratnapura)	171 75
(9) Improvement of Dela bridle road	862 95

28. The total amount spent on the upkeep and improvement of roads during 1914 was **Rs. 20,735·27.**

R. N. THAINE,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, April 3, 1915.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1914.

I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

IN January Mr. W. R. W. Morgan was appointed District Engineer, Kegalla, in place of Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas.

2. In May Mr. A. P. Boone was appointed District Judge, Kegalla, in place of Mr. T. G. Willett.

3. Mr. H. W. Codrington was transferred to Puttalam as Assistant Government Agent, and the writer assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla, on August 7.

4. Mr. G. H. Pritchard was appointed District Engineer, Kegalla, on Mr. W. R. W. Morgan's transfer to Galle in October, and Mr. Morgan was again appointed as District Engineer, Kegalla, in December.

5. Mr. C. E. Jones, Cadet, was attached to the Kegalla Kachcheri on December 23.

6. War was declared between England and Germany on August 4.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The revenue for the fifteen months July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, amounted to Rs. 569,385·84. This works out at Rs. 455,507·47 for twelve months, which shows an increase of Rs. 295,344·28 over the amount obtained in the previous twelve months. As, however, a sum of Rs. 352,636·45 on account of the Kegalla arrack rents for 1912–13 was credited at Ratnapura, the nett result is a decrease of Rs. 57,275·25.

8. The chief increases have been—

	Rs. c.
Licenses: Sundries	3,453 9
Stamps	2,615 80
Fines and Forfeitures	669 14
Fees of Court:—	
Government Printing Office Receipts	405 15
Sundries	522 59
Forest Department Revenue	2,848 88

9. The chief decreases have been—

Arrack, Rum, and Toddy	38,076 9
Ferry Tolls	814 97
Fees of Court: Medical Aid Dues	862 3
Recordroom Collections	1,254 37
Land Revenue: Lands	16,717 35
Premia on Leases	936 11

III.—FOOD SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. The harvest in 1914 was good, and there was an increase in the area brought under chena cultivation, probably as a result of the war. The standard of living and of comfort is undoubtedly still rising in the villages and small towns. This higher standard of living provides opportunities for new ventures in trade and business. The Kandyan takes no advantage of these opportunities, and new ventures are almost invariably in the hands of low-countrymen and outsiders.

11. It is only towards what is known as the peak wilderness that the conditions of life may be said to be hard for the villagers. This portion of the district has not as yet been opened up to any great extent. There are no roads and bridges.

12. Throughout the district villagers are working on estates in increasing numbers and the pay is good. The war as yet has made no marked impression on the condition of the people. Work on one German-owned estate was stopped for a time, but the estate is being worked again. A number of plumbago pits have been closed down, but inasmuch as the coolies are chiefly low-country people, who returned to their own villages as soon as they found themselves out of employment, there has been no distress in this district consequent upon the closing down. One of the most noticeable features in this district on the outbreak of war was the desire of many of the villagers to exchange their paper money for silver. A good deal of inconvenience resulted from this, but after a couple of months normal conditions prevailed again.

13. Prices have risen considerably on account of the war, and at one period, whilst the "Emden" was still at large, the prices of food stuffs were sufficiently high to affect the poorer classes considerably. This was only a temporary effect however.

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The health of the district has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Cholera appeared at Asmadale, but was successfully stamped out. An epidemic of dysentery occurred in June roundabout Watura, resulting in nine deaths, and one case of smallpox was reported from Waharaka. In all these cases the disease was effectually dealt with and stamped out. In August two plague patients were brought to Karawanella from Colombo. The cases were fortunately discovered early and drastic measures promptly taken. As a result no further cases occurred. The two patients died.

15. The following statement shows the number of patients treated at the various dispensaries and hospitals:—

Kegalla civil hospital	1,756	Pindeniya dispensary ..	.. 6,617
Kegalla dispensary attached to hospital ..	17,713	Rambukkana dispensary ..	.. 6,147
Karawanella district hospital ..	2,250	Mawanella dispensary ..	.. 10,599
Karawanella dispensary attached to hospital	6,870	Kitulgala dispensary ..	.. 3,921
Undugoda district hospital ..	320	Aranayaka ..	.. 6,120
Undugoda dispensary attached to hospital..	3,107		
Panapitiya dispensary	2,452	Total	.. 74,683
Nelundeniya dispensary	6,811		

V.—INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

16. The principal industries are the cultivation of rubber, tea, paddy, dry grains, coconuts, arecanuts, and plantains.

17. There are some important plumbago pits in the district, but many have been closed down this year since the outbreak of war, as there has been practically no demand for plumbago.

18. Gemming is carried on in a few villages of Panawal Korale West. This has also practically ceased since the outbreak of war.

19. The low price of rubber has affected the acreage opened up for cultivation, and has also resulted in a decrease of rubber thefts.

20. The silting up of fields still continues to be the cause of innumerable petitions. It appears to be impossible in many instances to prevent it. Needless to say the Kandyan villager does nothing to try and remedy the matter. Reservations are practically useless. So long as the main drains of clearings are directed into the streams which serve the paddy fields the fields will be silted up. I have seen a paddy field silted up owing to the wash from a new clearing when the clearing itself was nowhere in sight, being separated from the paddy field by quarter mile of forest. The same remarks apply to the silting up of rivers and streams. The fact that an insignificant area bordering a stream remains uncleared has practically no effect as regards the silting of a river or stream when the main drains carrying off the drainage from hundreds of acres from their waters directly into the streams.

21. The silting up of the Sitawaka river, if it continues much further, will result in a situation of some seriousness for the small town of Dehiowita. Owing to the height to which the river bed has become silted the drainage from the bazaar does not flow into the river, but is held back. It will probably require the expenditure of a considerable amount of money to deal effectually with the situation. The only remedy for the silting of the rivers and streams is for clearing of forest and chena for tea and rubber cultivation to cease for some years. The rivers and streams will then have an opportunity of cutting their way to their original beds again.

VI.—EDUCATION.

22. The constitution of the District School Committee, except for the change of Chairman, was the same as in 1913.

23. The movement for education is evidenced by the establishment of six new mission schools, viz., Daigala boys', Deewela mixed, Debatagama mixed, Tholangomuwa mixed, Kitulgala girls', Amitirigala girls'.

24. Two school buildings were reconstructed during the year at Yakella and Kitulgala, and extensions were made at Beddewela, Galapitamada, Wakirigala, Ruanwella, Ganetenna, and Mawatugoda schools. Owing to the necessity for retrenchment a number of works which had been sanctioned were stopped, and at present only necessary repairs are being dealt with.

VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

25. The total number of cases of serious crime reported was 490. Of these, 76 were designedly false and 273 true; convictions were obtained in 78 cases. During 1913 there were 208 true cases and 72 convictions. The difficulty of proving cases of burglary is evidenced by the fact that out of 83 true cases convictions were obtained in 7 only.

26. During the year 20 cases were reported as homicide; of these, 7 cases were found to be not true cases of homicides. Of the remaining 13, 4 are still pending. The 9 true cases which were decided during the year were disposed of as follows:—The accused in 2 cases were sentenced to be hanged, and sentences of ten years, three years, and a fine of Rs. 100 were passed in 3 other cases; in 1 case the offender was unknown; and in 3 cases the accused were acquitted.

27. It is a noticeable fact that not one of the 13 murders was due to a quarrel as regards land matters. The weapon used in the greatest number of cases was the knife, which was used in 5 of the 13 cases, a gun was used in 4 cases, a mamoty in 3 cases, and a club in 1 case. Two of the murders occurred on estates. In one case the murder followed a quarrel between two coolies, one of whom wished to marry the other's daughter, and the accused was sentenced to be hanged; in the other case a number of coolies were charged with murdering a kangany on Hemmingford estate, who, it is alleged, had ill-treated them. This case is still pending.

28. In one case a villager was murdered on a lonely Gansabhawa road, and although suspicion fell on a certain person no evidence whatsoever was forthcoming.

29. During the year punitive police were stationed at Kehelpannala owing to the difficulty of obtaining any evidence in the case of offences which occurred in that village and the immediate neighbourhood.

30. The case which has excited the greatest interest during the year was what appeared to be a double murder on the high road at Kehelwatugoda. In this case the Ratemahatmaya's clerk and a villager were found on the high road at a considerable distance from each other with their throats cut. The medical evidence indicated that both had been murdered. The exact manner in which the two men met their death, however, was not discovered. Three accused were arrested and charged before the Supreme Court, but they were acquitted.

VIII.—SANITARY BOARD.

31. The Sanitary Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); Mr. Black, District Engineer, Avissawella; Dr. Jinadasa, District Medical Officer; Meedeniya Disawa; and Mr. Mitchell. Rambukkana was brought under the Ordinance in October, Dehiowita and Yatiyantota being the only other two towns under the Board.

32. Yatiyantota and Dehiowita are looked after by one inspector, and this arrangement is not a satisfactory one. It has been decided to have an inspector for each town. With more efficient supervision it will be possible to reduce the staff of coolies employed, so that no greater expenditure will be involved.

33. The work undertaken during the year included a new slaughter-house, a new latrine for males, and repairs to the Government well and the latrine for females.

34. No special works were undertaken at Dehiowita. Dehiowita, as mentioned earlier in this report, is suffering from the effects of silting. Not only is the silting of the Sitawaka river rendering the drainage difficult, but the silt brought down from a new clearing is blocking up the drain along the Algoda road.

IX.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

35. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The number of marriages registered was 779, a great falling off as compared with the previous year.

There were 270 applications for divorce, of which 148 were granted. The number of divorces granted on the ground of mutual consent was 128.

36. *Dog Registration.*—846 dogs were registered during the year and 2,430 destroyed.

37. *Cattle Branding.*—The number of cattle branded during the year was 5,690.

38. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No work was done under the Waste Lands Ordinance by the Assistant Government Agent during the year.

39. No fresh villages in the Kegalla District were closed by the Settlement Officer during the year; final plans for the villages of Nugawela, Kosinna, Pahala Walpola, Kohombadeniya, Diyasunnata, Koholandeniya, Hurimaluwa, and Weligomuwa were issued.

40. The following statement shows the extent of land disposed of during the year :—

Statement showing separately the Extents of Lands sold to and settled on Europeans and Natives during the Year 1914.

Sold to and settled on whom.	Lands sold. A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Lands settled. A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Total. A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.
Europeans	195	2	21	13,957	40	149	2	12	16,161	88	345	0	33	30,119	28
Natives	304	2	37	28,647	0	0	0	24	46	60	304	3	21	28,693	60

41. *Land Acquisition Ordinance.*—During the year the lands were acquired for cooly lines and metal quarry on 44th mile, Karawanella-Glenalla road, for extending Beddewela boys' school garden, for a hospital at Kitulgala, for laying water pipes to Yatiyantota resthouse, for a boys' school at Helamada, for a metal quarry on Karawanella-Glenalla road, and for overseer's quarters, cooly lines, and metal quarry on 3rd mile, Yatiyantota-Ardross road. Parties were referred to court in three cases.

42. *Excise Ordinance.*—During the year one toddy tavern was suppressed. The number of toddy taverns is now 28, and of arrack taverns 51. It is proposed to suppress the toddy taverns at Kumbalgama, Weragoda, and Riditotuwa, and to open a new tavern at Hapugastenna. It is also proposed to suppress the arrack taverns at Siyambalawala, Lewangama, Malwatutenna, and Palpata.

43 The sale of the arrack rent for Four Korales realized Rs. 164,597·40, and for Three Korales Rs. 279,032·70. The rent from the toddy taverns realized Rs. 3,325.

44. *Ordinance No. 24 of 1889.*—The following statement shows the number of institutions, civil and criminal, in the Village Tribunals of this district for the last three years, and the number of appeals, and the manner of their disposal :—

	Galboda and Kinigoda Korales.	Beligal Korale and Paranakuru Korale.	Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama.
Number of cases instituted: civil and criminal :—			
1912	2,423	2,112	1,190
1913	3,328	2,629	2,046
1914	4,810	4,234	2,374
APPEALS.			
To Assistant Government Agent and manner of disposal.			
Number of appeals :—			
1912	50	31	19
1913	83	23	22
1914	56	65	29
Manner of disposal :—			
1912 :—			
Confirmed	46	30	19
Set aside	4	1	—
1913 :—			
Confirmed	72	21	21
Set aside	11	2	1
1914 :—			
Confirmed	51	59	27
Set aside	5	6	2
To His Excellency the Governor and manner of disposal.			
Number of appeals :—			
1912	2	—	2
1913	5	—	—
1914	3	1	—
Manner of disposal :—			
1912 :—			
Confirmed	2	—	1
Set aside	—	—	1
1913 :—			
Confirmed	4	—	—
Set aside	1	—	—
1914 :—			
Confirmed	3	1	—
Set aside	—	—	—

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

45. The most important works completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) Undugoda hospital.
(2) Kitulgala hospital.
(3) Mawanella dispensary.
(4) Reconstruction of the bridge over the Maha-oya on the Polgahawela road.
(5) Improvement of the Karandupone-Rambukkana road, which was taken over from the District Road Committee.
(6) Improvement of the Pindeniya road.
(7) Various additions to the Kegalla hospital.
(8) Work on the Hunugewatta-Woodend road.

In addition to the above works, a considerable amount of work was done in repairing the damages caused by the floods in 1913.

46. Although, as stated in the Administration Report for last year, the erection of a new Kachcheri and of clerks' quarters at Kegalla was sanctioned, this work has been postponed. Both these works are urgently needed.

47. Nothing further has been done with regard to the extension of the Main and Kelani Valley railway lines. This is one of the necessities of the district.

48. The works required are :—

(1) New Kachcheri.
(2) Clerks' quarters, Kegalla.
(3) Hospital at Aranayaka. This has been sanctioned, but the site has not been finally decided on as yet.
(4) Water supply to District Judge's quarters.
(5) Dispensary, Rambukkana.
(6) Post Office at Mawanella.

XI.—FORESTS.

49. The following demarcation work was done during the year :—

(*a*) Alapalawala-Nilapalagammana proposed reserve. 462 chains of old boundary lines were re-cleared and widened and 10 boundary pillars were erected at a cost of Rs. 87·50.

(*b*) Mahentenna, other Crown forest. 85 chains of the old boundary lines were re-cleared and widened and 12 boundary pillars were erected at a cost of Rs. 42·50.

(*c*) Urakanda, other Crown forest. 224 chains of the old boundary lines were re-cleared and widened at a cost of Rs. 70.

50. Forest revenue recovered in cash for the year amounted to Rs. 3,019·18.

51. A nadun area was found in Paradeniya and was cleared of bata and undergrowth to the extent of 4 acres.

52. No proposals for reservation of forests were made during the year.

Kegalla Kachcheri,
April 16, 1915.

H. A. BURDEN,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE LOCAL BOARD, KEGALLA, FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Composition of the Board.—The following members held office during the year 1914 :—Officials : The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, District Engineer, from January to September, Mr. G. H. Pritchard from October to December ; and Dr. Hinton de Silva, Medical Officer. Unofficials : Mr. J. R. Molligoda, Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, and Mr. G. S. Suraweera.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. Comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of this Board for the years 1913 and 1914 is annexed :—

REVENUE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Taxes :—		
Property rates ..	1,689 70	2,172 17
Thoroughfares Ordinance collection ..	1,338 0	1,412 0
Other ..	345 50	393 25
Licenses :—		
Liquor ..	2,260 0	931 25
Opium ..	848 71	678 97
Carts ..	152 0	100 0
Other ..	404 50	463 50
Rents :—		
Markets ..	922 62	1,012 50
Other ..	935 96	1,077 60
Fines	132 0	30 0
Miscellaneous ..	500 63	527 50
Deposit.. ..	344 61	61 0
	9,874 23	8,859 74
Balance on January 1 ..	4,455 68	2,091 65
Total ..	14,329 91	10,951 39

EXPENDITURE.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Interest and sinking fund on loans ..	1,020 0	1,020 0
Cost of administration :—		
Establishment ..	1,680 0	1,680 0
Office contingencies ..	137 3	153 44
Cost of audit ..	42 94	53 4
Revenue services ..	436 65	459 39
Sanitation ..	1,924 26	1,921 3
Plague expenses ..	—	129 32
Lighting ..	1,402 65	1,331 50
Police	96 53	25 37
Public works :—		
Maintenance ..	1,641 51	2,111 24
New construction ..	529 25	375 50
Miscellaneous ..	116 45	195 72
Market and recreation ground ..	2,663 88	—
Deposit.. ..	547 11	32 0
	12,238 26	9,487 55
Balance on December 31	2,091 65	1,463 84
Total ..	14,329 91	10,951 39

3. *Taxes : Property Rates.*—The increase was due to the recovery of rates on Government buildings for 1912 and 1913 and also to the recovery of rates on Provincial Road Committee buildings and District Road Committee office for 1913 and 1914 during the year.

4. *Taxes : Other.*—The increase was due to the recovery of tax on animals drawing licensed vehicles from January 1, 1914, whereas in 1913 this tax was recovered only for the second half-year.

5. *Licenses : Liquor.*—The decrease was due to some of the liquor shop keepers being allowed to pay their fees by instalments.

6. *Licenses : Opium.*—During 1913 compensation for loss of revenue owing to the new opium system was paid for fifteen months, whereas in 1914 compensation was only paid for twelve months.

7. *Rents : Markets.*—The increase was due to the recovery of vegetable market rents from the beginning of the year, whereas in the previous year this rent was recovered only from July.

8. *Rents : Other.*—The increase was due to the rent recovered from the Assistant Superintendent of Excise for the use of a portion of the Town Hall as his office for a few months during the year.

9. *Fines.*—Decrease was due to fewer prosecutions being entered during the year.

10. *Sanitation : Plague Expenses.*—A sum of Rs. 129·32 was expended during the year for the purchase of rat traps, spraying machine, disinfectants, and for payment for destroying rats.

11. *Police.*—Sixty-eight dogs were registered and forty-one dogs were destroyed during the year. The increased expenditure under this head during 1913 was due to the purchase of a new gun.

12. *Public Works : Maintenance.*—The increase in 1914 was chiefly due to the bridges on Mirihella road being thoroughly repaired.

13. *Public Works : New Constructions.*—A path round the new recreation ground was opened during the year. A contribution of Rs. 500 to be paid in two yearly instalments of Rs. 250 was voted for the levelling of a portion of the recreation ground, an equal sum being obtained from private subscriptions.

III.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

14. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1913 and 1914 is appended :—

	1913.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.	1914.		Percentage on Number under Head 2.
1. Population of local area by latest Census ..	—	2,536	—	—	2,536	—
2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour ..	—	810	—	—	846	—
3. Discharged obligation within local area by—						
(*a*) Paying single commutation ..	654		80·74	699		82·62
(*b*) Paying double commutation ..	6		·74	3		·35
(*c*) Labouring six days	—		—	—		—
(*d*) Labouring twelve days ..	—		—	—		—
4. Total discharged obligation		660	81·48		702	82·97
5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as—						
(*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work	33		4·07	18		2·13
(*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere ..	42		5·18	41		4·85
(*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake ..	3		·37	3		·35
(*h*) Fined	3		·37	—		—
(*i*) Imprisoned	—		—	—		—
(*j*) Left local area	58		7·16	75		8·86
6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area		139	17·16		137	16·19
7. Unaccounted for	—	11	1·36	—	7	82

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

15. The health of the people during the year was satisfactory.

16. The scavenging of roads, maintenance of public grounds, and conservancy of public latrines were carried out by coolies in the employ of the Board under the supervision of the inspector.

V.—GENERAL.

17. Six meetings of the Board were held during the year

18. Statement of debt due by the Board is appended :—

	Loan for the Construction, &c., of the Public Market.	Loan for completing, &c., the Public Market.
Year in which the loan was raised ..	1908 ..	1911
Original amount of loan	Rs. 8,000 ..	Rs. 8,000
Present amount of loan	Rs. 6,915·41 ..	Rs. 7,520
Rate for sinking fund	2 per cent. ..	2 per cent.
Rate for interest	4½ per cent. ..	4½ per cent.
Annual amount payable for sinking fund ..	Rs. 160 ..	Rs. 160
Annual amount payable for interest ..	Rs. 340 ..	Rs. 360
Date when loan will be extinguished ..	1957 ..	1961

19. *Recreation Ground.*—It was decided to lease an acre of the land acquired for the recreation ground to the Planters' Sports Club for the purpose of laying out tennis courts and putting up a small semi-temporary building.

20. A meeting for the election of three Unofficial Members for the years 1915 and 1916 was held on December 29 and resulted in the re-election of the sitting members.

H. A. BURDEN,
Chairman.

Kegalla, April 16, 1915.

12(1)15

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE District Road Committee, Kegalla, during 1914 consisted of the Chairman, Mr. H. W. Codrington (succeeded in August by Mr. H. A. Burden); the District Engineer, Kegalla, Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, from January to October; Mr. G. H. Pritchard from November; Mr. A. E. Barrs, European Member; Mr. F. C. Appellesz, Burgher Member; Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, Native Member.

2. Mr. A. W. Cantlay represented the Kelani Valley Planters' Association as Additional Member appointed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1887.

3. One meeting was held on March 12, 1914, and the opinion of the members was taken by circulars at other times.

II.—COMMUTATION TAX.

4. A comparative statement showing the result of the Committee's efforts to call out labour and collect commutation money is annexed:—

Yearly Progress Return of Collections under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884, for the Year ended December 31, 1914.

		Current Year.	Preceding Year.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of Province or district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers and inhabitants of Municipal and Local Board towns ..	35,628 ..	35,628
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns	47,165 ..	47,566
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	132·38 ..	133·50
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ..	1,522 ..	1,650
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2	3·20 ..	3·47
6.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns, less exemptions—2 less 4	45,643 ..	45,916
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	128·11 ..	128·88
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	43,025 ..	42,955
	(ii.) Performed labour	— ..	2
	(iii.) Fined	30 ..	35
	(iv.) Imprisoned	10 ..	8
	(v.) Total of (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ..	43,065 ..	43,000
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 (v.) to 6 ..	94·35 ..	93·65
10.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 (v.) to 1 ..	120·85 ..	120·69
11.	Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ..	2,578 ..	2,916
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of year ..	— ..	—

5. A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year under review is annexed:—

REVENUE.		Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1914		9,096 51
Commutation realized in money		65,182 50
Toll grant on minor roads		2,439 0
Miscellaneous receipts		7,561 91
Total ..		84,279 92

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses ..		31,526 50
Amount expended on minor works		20,030 96
Establishment and commission to division officers:—		
(a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment	600 0	
(b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment	5,370 14	
(c) Commission to division officers ..	7,725 55	
		13,695 69
Miscellaneous charges		6,664 70
Balance on December 31, 1914 ..		12,362 7
Total ..		84,279 92

III.—ENCROACHMENTS AND DAMAGE TO ROADS.

6. Nine prosecutions were instituted during the year, eight for building without giving notice and one for damage to roads. Four resulted in conviction of the accused, and in two instances accused were acquitted. One case was withdrawn and two are pending. Steps are being taken to remove two important encroachments on the Colombo-Kandy road.

7. Mr. P. E. de Kretser, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, was appointed Superintendent of Minor Roads, Kurunegala, and Mr. R. P. W. Seneviratne was appointed in his place. He assumed duties in July.

H. A. BURDEN,
Chairman.

Kegalla, April 16, 1915.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1914.

I ASSUMED duties as Acting Surveyor-General from March 10 on the departure of the Hon. Mr. R. S. Templeton, and continued to act during the rest of the period under review.

2. The year started full of promise of a good outturn of work in all branches being carried out, arrangements having been made for training new surveyors, and bringing up the sanctioned staff in the field, including supervision, to full strength. This would have been accomplished but for the outbreak of war, which necessitated considerable retrenchment. Those students who were ready for the field had to revert back to clerical and draughtsmen's duties, leaving 56 vacancies at the end of the year, while 60 surveyors had to be withdrawn from the field. At the same time applications from the supervising staff came pouring in for leave to go to the front, and many officers had of necessity to be disappointed, some of whom resigned rather than remain at their civil posts. The mobilization of several units of the Ceylon Light Infantry and of the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers also further reduced the number of surveyors available for the field. The actual strength of the field staff at the end of the year stood at 224 Grade Surveyors, 29 Assistant Superintendents, and 12 Superintendents, instead of a sanctioned strength of 280 Grade Surveyors, 37 Assistant Superintendents, and 12 Superintendents. Sixty Surveyors and 8 Assistant Superintendents were compulsorily recessed owing to the war. This naturally has had an adverse effect on the outturn of the work, and the frequent change in supervision necessitated by officers leaving for the front has also affected the general efficiency. The outstandings at the end of the year, both in the application and settlement surveys, may be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances: details will be found in this report. The training of 13 extra surveyors for carrying out irrigation surveys and 2 extra surveyors for forest surveys had to be abandoned.

3. During the year a new up-to-date Application Survey Manual was brought out, describing modern methods of survey practice in this Department. This manual has already justified the labour spent on its preparation, the old manual being quite out of date. Circulars had increased to an unworkable number; all those which were applicable are now embodied in the text of the new manual.

4. The clerks and draughtsmen responded well to the suggestion of an Administrative Section of the Colombo Town Guard, and credit is due to the R.E. Assistant Superintendents for their painstaking efforts in drilling them.

5. During the year the following additions and alterations have taken place in the field staff:—

Appointments.—Mr. J. Bell, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, arrived on April 3; Messrs. J. A. de Rosse and W. H. Crutchley, Survey Probationers, arrived on July 6, and Mr. A. C. Richardson, Survey Probationer, on October 28; twenty-six 3rd Grade Surveyors were appointed during the year.

6. *Acting Appointments.*—Mr. W. C. S. Ingles, Acting Surveyor-General from March 10 to January 4, 1915; Mr. A. J. Wickwar, Acting Deputy Surveyor-General from November 20 to the end of the year; Mr. A. H. G. Dawson, Acting Deputy Surveyor-General from March 10 to November 19, and Acting Assistant Surveyor-General from November 20 to the end of the year; Mr. G. K. Thornhill, Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands, from March 10 to the end of the year.

7. *Leave.*—The Hon. Mr. R. S. Templeton was on leave from March 10 to end of year; Mr. A. J. Wickwar was on leave from January 22 to November 19; Mr. A. J. Stronach was on leave from January 1 to March 6; Mr. D. Bloxham was on leave from June 15 to end of year; Mr. C. H. Vince was on leave from March 9 to November 1; Mr. J. W. Robertson was on leave from April 28 to end of year, and was granted an extension up to March 5, 1915; Mr. L. G. O. Woodhouse was on leave from February 24 to end of year; Mr. E. B. Manson was on leave from January 1 to October 30; Mr. C. W. F. Wavell was on leave from January 1 to June 7; Mr. H. W. Johnson (R.E.) was on leave from June 18 to August 9; Mr. C. A. Copland was on leave from October 19 to end of year.

8. *Promotions.*—Mr. W. W. A. Wall, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Process, was taken on the permanent establishment from January 1; Messrs. C. R. Lundie, A. J. Stronach, and G. K. Thornhill, Superintendents of Surveys, Grade II., were promoted to Grade I.; Messrs. L. G. O. Woodhouse, F. J. Salmon, P. J. May, and E. B. Mason, Assistant Superintendents of Surveys, were promoted as Superintendents of Surveys, Grade II.; Mr. A. J. Wickwar was appointed Assistant Surveyor-General from October 1; Mr. R. W. E. Ruddock promoted as Senior Assistant Superintendent of Surveys from November 5; Messrs. K. W. S. Mitchell, H. P. Harrison, H. O. Clark, and C. C. S. Stephenson were taken on the permanent establishment.

9. *Retirements.*—Mr. T. N. Caldera, 1st Grade Surveyor, retired from March 17; Mr. M. C. Wickremasekera, 3rd Grade Surveyor, retired from October 22; Mr. T. F. Collette, 3rd Grade Surveyor, retired from November 7; and Mr. H. C. Staples, 2nd Grade Surveyor, retired from December 23.

10. *Transfers.*—Mr. W. C. H. Tripp, Accountant, was transferred to the Medical Department.

11. *Resignations.*—Mr. B. S. Coventry, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, terminated his agreement on February 5; Mr. P. E. L. Gethin, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, resigned from April 30; Mr. B. A. Fernando, 3rd Grade Surveyor, resigned from April 30; Mr. C. de Rosairo, 3rd Grade Surveyor, resigned from May 19; Mr. C. Jonklaas, 2nd Grade Surveyor, resigned from June 1; Mr. J. W. Duckworth, 3rd Grade Surveyor, resigned from June 7; Mr. C. W. Brito, 3rd Grade Surveyor, resigned from July 1; Mr. G. A. Robertson, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, terminated his agreement on July 2; Mr. C. Rodrigo, 3rd Grade Surveyor, resigned from September 19; Mr. L. E. Markus, 3rd Grade Surveyor, resigned from December 1.

12. The following officers resigned their appointments in order to enlist:—Mr. W. Adam, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, from November 1; Mr. N. B. Favell, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, from November 10; Mr. G. B. Manson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, from November 15; Mr. E. J. Whitehead, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, from December 10; Mr. H. W. Johnson, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, reverted to the Army on August 10; Mr. J. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, left the Island on December 23 to enlist; and Mr. F. E. Dainty, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was recalled to join the Army, and left the Island on December 23.

13. *Dismissals.*—One 3rd Grade Surveyor's services were dispensed with from May 6, and one 3rd Grade Surveyor's services were dispensed with from May 27.

14. *Deaths.*—I regret to have to record the following deaths which occurred during the year:—Mr. M. Manickam, 3rd Grade Surveyor, died on February 16; Mr. K. Kathirgamu, 3rd Grade Surveyor, died on March 17; Mr. M. J. Perera, 3rd Grade Surveyor, died on August 3; Mr. R. Saviri-muttu, 3rd Grade Surveyor, died on November 24; Mr. J. E. Sethukavalar, 3rd Grade Surveyor, died on November 25.

15. *Application Surveys.*—The survey of applications under the closure system continues to be satisfactory. The outstandings in all Provinces have been reduced, except in the Northern Province, which is accounted for by the Mullaittivu area being closed just before the end of the year, and by the receipt of an abnormal number of questions for survey. Although each area has practically been dealt with within a period of twelve months, I do not anticipate that this will be possible during 1915 with the labour staff as now reduced. The question of further expediting application surveys must be taken in hand as soon as funds permit. This can only be done by an increase to the application staff, and the appointment of supervising officers on the same lines as block and settlement surveys. Up to date, although the sanctioned staff of supervising officers provides for the supervision of application survey parties, it has not been possible to place the necessary officers in charge for various reasons, principally on account of resignations and partly to the difficulty of filling the appointments at the present time. The result of the year's working shows that while on January 1 there were 2,106 applications and special questions outstanding, on December 31 these had been reduced to 1,885, but I consider such outstandings still too large.

16. *Settlement Surveys.*—As in 1913, the settlement survey staff has continued to be largely employed in carrying out the Settlement Officer's requirements scattered over the old unmarked block survey area. This work is now rapidly drawing to a close. It is necessarily expensive, and has delayed progress, but I anticipate in future that the work will be much expedited by the new methods adopted (as explained in the Surveyor-General's report for 1912–13) and the co-operation of the Land Settlement Department, whereby preliminary inspections of villages before survey are undertaken. While retrenchment remains, necessary progress in the Land Settlement Department is bound to be adversely affected, as the proposed future issue of new block surveys by this Department has had to be much curtailed. Settlement and demarcation surveys were carried out during 1914 in 328 villages, totalling 223,101 acres, while 57,812 landmarks were laid down. From the Superintendent's report on Waste Lands Surveys, which gives a comprehensive summary of the work done during the year, it will be seen that 76,217 acres of new block surveys have been completed.

17. *Inspection during the Year.*—I carried out inspections of the work going on in the field, &c., and was generally satisfied with the zeal and energy displayed by the supervising field staff and surveyors.

18. *North-Western Province.*—The principal work carried out during the year was the survey of the Baladora korale, which was completed, the area being approximately 32,000 acres. Four parties of varying strength were eventually engaged on this work under a Junior Superintendent of Surveys, an experiment carried out for the first time. This additional supervision in a Province such as the North-Western, where survey activities are at present very great, enables the Superintendent to give more of his personal attention to all the multifarious work going on. The sickness in the parties was very great, 16 per cent. being on the sick list more or less throughout the year. The plans are expected to be completed by February, 1915. A good deal of triangulation was done and traverses run in preparation for 1915 work. Settlement and demarcation surveys were carried out in Kiniyama, Udukaha West, Udukaha South korales, and the Deduru-oya area; the latter being on very old surveys has given a great deal of trouble, but is now practically completed. A great deal of the Superintendent's time was taken up in the examination of private surveyors' certificate of quiet possession plans. These plans are very often unsatisfactory, and do not always conform with departmental requirements, notwithstanding the detailed instructions given. During the year the question of revising the Ordinance to put these matters on a sounder footing was gone into, and the new draft is now before Government. The amount of application work carried out was fairly satisfactory, but was adversely affected by the large amount of sickness in the staff. The closure system works well, and an Assistant Superintendent of Surveys has been placed in direct supervision of the application surveyors.

19. *Western Province.*—No block surveys were carried out in this Province. The work consisted principally of application surveys carried out under the closure system, and owing to the reduction in the number of surveyors the Province was not cleared within the year, the applications being mostly for small areas. Settlement surveys were commenced in June in the Walallawiti pattu of Pasdun Korale West. The remaining portion of the survey of encroachments inside the railway reservation was completed between Colombo and Ambepussa. Town surveys of an important nature, such as the survey of the San Sebastian canal and surveys of Kirillapone road and Fife road, were carried out during the year.

20. *Southern Province.*—No new block surveys were carried out; the staff was occupied in settlement and demarcation surveys over an area of some 131,000 acres. Progress on these surveys has been good, and it has been found possible to decrease the staff and place them on work elsewhere. The closure system was worked during the year in connection with the application and special question surveys; the Province is now taking some fifteen months to complete.

21. *Central Province.*—Block surveys were started in the Matale District in May, the area, which is not yet complete, being about 5,000 acres in extent. Advance preparations were made for surveying the Udugoda Udasiya pattu in the Matale District, some 6,000 acres being taken in hand. This work had to be closed down owing to the war. The application surveys in the Province were delayed owing to wet weather and to surveyors being mobilized, but on the whole the outstandings were reduced. Forty acquisition surveys were attended to and important surveys carried out in Nuwara Eliya.

22. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—The block survey of Kiriella village was completed, and the Opanake block survey area commenced; about 6,600 acres were surveyed. Settlement and demarcation surveys were carried out in Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts. Although the areas under the closure system were not completed during the year, the outstandings in applications and special questions were reduced. This Province suffered considerably by constant change in the staff, due to mobilization of officers and resignations owing to the war.

23. *Province of Uva.*—No new block surveys were carried out. The party was engaged on settlement and demarcation surveys in Upper Uva and Kandukara korale. A camp and office were erected at Alupota, the site of an old fort. One of the new iron office stores was erected here as an experiment, and is found to be very satisfactory. Considerable progress was made with the work, and the party recessed at Diyatalawa only two months. The application and special question work is in a satisfactory condition, though progress has been interrupted owing to surveyors being mobilized.

24. *North-Central Province.*—Block surveys were carried out in the Wilachchiya korale; 26 villages were surveyed covering 28,000 acres. Settlement and demarcation surveys were carried out over an area of 29,000 acres in the Kende, Kadawat, and Kanadara korales. The progress made with applications and special questions is fair, but more staff is required and closer supervision. This will be arranged for when officers are sufficiently trained.

25. *Northern Province.*—Settlement surveys were commenced in Mannar town. No new block surveys were taken up. As usual in this Province, the applications were for small lots. A notable feature this year is the abnormally large number of applications received in the Mullaittivu District just before the end of the year. This area was closed on November 1, when 432 applications were received, against 174 in 1913. One application is still to come in for 350 acres at Chemmalai for coconut cultivation. An important survey undertaken was that of 1,088 acres at Karachchi under the Iranamadu tank now under construction. The land was cut up in 20-acre blocks and landmarked by the Irrigation Department under direction of this Department. An important survey was carried out at Talaimannar, which embraced the sanitary area, 454 acres in extent, and spot levels were taken over the entire area to determine the natural drainage of the country.

26. *Eastern Province.*—The work in this Province consisted entirely of application work during the year, and progress has been satisfactory. Important surveys under various irrigation schemes in the Batticaloa District had to be postponed owing to retrenchment rendered necessary by the war. There has been less rain throughout the Province, though the Trincomalee road from Batticaloa was flooded.

27. *Topographical Surveys.*—The topographical surveys carried out during the year are of an extremely interesting nature. A certain amount of contour survey has been done in connection with the new military manœuvre area at Diyatalawa, filling up small gaps to complete one-mile sheets before publishing the same. The flat map survey of the North-Western and Central Provinces has been completed, the latter having already been contoured over a large portion, and spot levels have been inserted in the flat map. The Province of Sabaragamuwa has been under topographical survey during the year, with a view to the issue of one-mile sheets showing spot levels at salient points. A re-definition of the Province boundary between the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces at Adam's Peak was undertaken by the Topographical Branch, it having been decided to allot the whole of the temple land at the peak to Sabaragamuwa. I went up myself to inspect this work in progress. Retrenchment has of necessity adversely affected the progress of topographical work, but a large amount of map preparation has been going on. I would draw special attention to the specimens inserted in this report of a one-mile contour hill shaded sheet and two one-mile flat map spot level sheets. A large number of these latter sheets are now available to the public, and before long contour sheets of the greater portion of the Central Province will be available; those showing Nuwara Eliya and Kandy are now nearing completion. I would draw attention to the diagram given in this report showing sheets now published of all topographical issues. Before leaving this subject, I take the opportunity of drawing attention to the progress made in connection with both the Mapping and Process Branches of this Department. The improvement in the Mapping Room is greatly due to Mr. W. S. Maddams, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who is able to give very close attention to this work.

28. *Triangulation, &c.*—About 100 square miles was broken down in the North-Western Province in connection with areas under block survey, and a certain amount of work was done in the Kanadara korale, North-Central Province, but the officer engaged had to be withdrawn owing to retrenchment. A lot of useful work was done in the Trigonometrical Room; calculations of the Balangoda scheme of minor triangulation were carried out and points were fixed. Heights were reduced from old observations over an area including portions of the Central, Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and part of the Southern Province. These heights have been used for determining altitudes of estate factories, bungalows, &c., for the topographical spot level map. 98 miles of levelling were completed during the year. Of the two officers engaged, one was recalled to England for military duties, and the other left on completion of his agreement. The Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys is also in charge of the Licensed Surveyors' Class and Training School for Government Surveyors. Six private students passed out and were granted the Surveyor-General's license in surveying and levelling, and 25 students received appointments in the Department.

29. *Observatory.*—The work at the Observatory has been carried on with difficulty owing to Mr. Bamford, the Superintendent, being seconded for censor duties, and Mr. H. Jameson, Assistant Astronomer, being mobilized with the Ceylon Engineering Volunteers. This has thrown the work on to the shoulders of Mr. J. E. Evans, Assistant Astronomer, who has had to take entire charge of the working of the time ball. No progress could be made with the synchronization of time in the Railway and other offices as was intended.

30. *Title Plans.*—A great effort was successfully made during the year to overcome the arrears in the issue of title plans for lands sold. Many of the outstandings were for land awaiting demarcation by landmarks before title plans could be drawn, the land having been sold on plans of surveys made before the Landmarks Ordinance came into force in 1910. Notwithstanding the continued activity, both by the Government Agents and Land Settlement Department, in promoting land sales, outstandings have been brought down from 3,272 on January 1 to 1,637 on December 31. As the number of title plans which can be produced in about a month equals the total number of title plans outstanding, I consider the position very satisfactory. The number of plans for the year was 34,752, or 11,584 sets. The outturn of title plans during the month of August constituted a record for the Department, being 2,083 sets in triplicate, which were signed by me and issued during the month.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, February 16, 1915.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Acting Surveyor-General.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF APPLICATION SURVEYS.

I WAS in charge of the Application Branch during the year.

2. *General.*—In addition to the usual surveys carried out during the year by the application staff, the following are worthy of special mention :—

(1) A 2-chain survey with spot levels of a portion of Talaimannar, covering 452 acres, for the purpose of investigating a scheme for the sanitary improvement of the town.
(2) A survey of the San Sebastian canal, with a view to widening and improving the channel.
(3) A demarcation survey of the Dehiwala canal reservation.

3. *Acquisition Surveys.*—Amongst the numerous acquisition surveys, the Woodend-Hunugewatta road and Dumbara Valley road were the most important for road purposes. A survey was also completed for acquiring land for the Passara hospital.

4. *Road Surveys.*—Good progress has been made with the contract road surveys, and those in the Southern Province have been completed. These consist of the Galle-Tangalla, Galle-Udugama, Galle-Deniyaya, and Matara-Akuressa roads ; work has also commenced on the Colombo-Ratnapura section.

5. *Field Staff.*—The average staff engaged in the field throughout the year works out at 65, as compared with 64 in 1913 ; the outturn of work, which is satisfactory, shows an improvement over the previous year's working, and is shown in detail in Table I. A further improvement cannot be expected unless the staff is considerably increased.

6. A table illustrating the progress of work in the Application Department appears on page J 5.

7. In addition, 214 preliminary plans covering an extent of 1,154 acres were forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for acquisition purposes.

8. The following table shows the number of preliminary plans issued to the Government Agents for rubber lands for the twelve months from January 1 to December 31, 1914 :—

Table II.—Return of Rubber Preliminary Plans issued to Government Agents from January to December, 1914.

Province.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Western	9	21	77	1	22
Central	3	13	9	0	2
Southern	3	8	47	0	29
Northern	—	—		—	
Eastern	—	—		—	
North-Western	—	—		—	
North-Central	—	—		—	
Uva	3	46	114	3	31
Sabaragamuwa	7	34	354	0	13
Total	25	122	602	2	17

Table I.—Progress Return of Applications and Special Questions for the Year ended December 31, 1914.

Province.	Outstanding on January 1, 1914.			Received up to December 31, 1914.							Dealt with up to December 31, 1914.							Outstanding on January 1, 1915.		
							Retransferred from Block Survey Area to be dealt with by Government Agent.							Number coming in Block Survey Area to be dealt with by Settlement Officer.						
	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Grand Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.	Grand Total.	Applications.	Special Questions.	Total.
Western	196	210	406	337	151	488	—	—	—	488	325	275	600	1	—	1	601	207	86	293
Central	51	37	88	44	76	120	—	—	—	120	62	91	153	—	—	—	153	33	22	55
Southern	231	52	283	323	113	436	3	1	4	440	410	104	514	3	8	11	525	144	54	198
Northern	225	43	268	579	49	628	—	11	11	639	323	66	389	—	—	—	389	481	37	518
Eastern	298	25	323	314	56	370	—	—	—	370	396	34	430	—	—	—	430	216	47	263
North-Western	134	62	196	231	38	269	28	—	28	297	238	79	317	—	1	1	318	155	20	175
North-Central	216	34	250	467	11	478	1	—	1	479	409	36	445	46	1	47	492	229	8	237
Uva	148	48	196	90	48	138	2	—	2	140	168	72	240	6	3	9	249	66	21	87
Sabaragamuwa	64	32	96	27	57	84	—	—	—	84	55	64	119	—	2	2	121	36	23	59
Total ..	1,563	543	2,106	2,412	599	3,011	34	12	46	3,057	2,386	821	3,207	56	15	71	3,278	1,567	318	1,885

9. The following table shows the number of final village plans issued to Government Agents for the twelve months :—

Table III.—Return of Final Village Plans issued to Government Agents from January to December, 1914.

Province.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	Number of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Western ..	—	—	—		
Central ..	—	—	—		
Southern ..	52	1,476	34,915	2	0·5
Northern ..	—	—	—		
Eastern ..	—	—	—		
North-Western ..	71	464	2,896	2	23·5
North-Central ..	8	180	5,922	3	13
Uva ..	12	497	4,191	0	14
Sabaragamuwa ..	15	48	744	0	13
Total ..	158	2,665	48,670	0	24

10. *Record Map Department.*—The ordinary routine work of the Department, such as the investigation and revision of records, has progressed satisfactorily, and amongst other useful work a four-chain-to-an-inch town map of Colombo, showing separately Crown, Military, and Municipal land, was prepared and issued in eight sections to the Government Agent, Western Province. An illustrated diagram showing exports of Ceylon produce was also prepared for the Chamber of Commerce.

C. R. LUNDIE,
Acting Superintendent of Application Surveys.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURVEYS, WASTE LANDS.

General.—Good progress has been made with the scattered settlement surveys in block survey old work, which are now quickly drawing to a close. The work has come in somewhat irregularly from the Settlement Officer, and in addition is very scattered, consequently satisfactory arrangements are difficult to make. It was found possible to place four parties on new block survey work during the year, and a lot of preparatory work was carried out in four Provinces for the 1915 surveys. Owing to retrenchment the programme for 1915 has been cut down, and the new block survey work had therefore to be stopped in two of the four Provinces. There is still a fair amount of landmarking of sold lots to be done, which, however, is well in hand, and such work is now on the decrease.

2. *Block Surveys.*—The area covered by new block surveys during the year ended December 31, 1914, was 76,217 acres. The new area is roughly made up of 32,000 acres in the Baladora korale, 13,500 in the Udukaha Korale South, and 2,700 in the Udukaha Korale West of the North-Western Province, 19,500 in the Wilachchiya korale of Nuwaragam palata of the North-Central Province, and 6,000 acres in the Atakalan, Meda, and Nawadun korales, and 2,400 acres in Kiriella village of Kuruwiti korale in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. 3,232 acres of settlement re-surveys in Gampahasiya pattu of Matale District have also been attended to. Triangulation and main circuit traverse work for new block surveys have been carried out north of the Puttalam-Anuradhapura road in the Wilachchiya korale of the North-Central Province, in the Giritalana korale of the North-Western Province, around Pelmadulla in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and around Akuramboda in the Matale District of the Central Province.

3. During the period under review 63 block survey preliminary plans were issued to the Settlement Officer containing 3,128 lots, and covering an area of 44,965 acres.

4. Annexure A on page J 7 shows the area and the number of villages covered by new block survey in each Province, the areas issued for settlement, and the unissued balances.

5. *Progress of Settlement by the Settlement Officer.*—A total of 1,422,406 acres has been settled by the Settlement Officer up to date, and he has now got a balance of 460,945 acres in hand unsettled. The details for each Province are as follows :—

Province.	Settled. Acres.	Unsettled. Acres.
Western ..	7,548	22,587
Central ..	3,108	3,176
Southern ..	533,655	68,956
North-Western ..	252,021	122,908
North-Central ..	339,670	94,156
Uva ..	194,545	64,368
Sabaragamuwa ..	91,859	84,794
Total ..	1,422,406	460,945

6. *Topographical Preliminary Plans.*—No new topographical preliminary plans were issued during the year, but 8,500 acres were surveyed on this system in the Wilachchiya korale in Nuwaragam palata, and will be ready for issue early next year. A total of 877,075 acres have been issued to the Settlement Officer for settlement on topographical plans up to date, of which 717,115 acres have been settled, and 159,959 remain to be settled.

Annexure A.

Block Survey.	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.
Outstanding on January 1, 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5,000	26	34,088	5	6,380	—	—	49	45,468
Surveyed January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	48,311	25	19,500	—	—	13	8,406	214	76,217
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	53,311	51	53,588	5	6,380	13	8,406	263	121,685
Issued to Settlement Officer .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	13,571	19	28,988	—	—	1	2,406	63	44,965
Balance in hand..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	39,740	32	24,600	5	6,380	12	6,000	200	76,720

7. *Interim Villages.*—One interim report was received during the year and 7 final reports on interim villages, leaving a balance of 21 interim villages still outstanding.

8. *Closed Villages.*—Twenty-five villages were closed to the Revenue Officer in consequence of the Settlement Officer working in them, and 126 villages were released during the year. A total of 2,312 villages have been closed up to date and 966 released, leaving a balance of 1,346 villages still in the hands of the Settlement Officer.

9. There were 832 settlement survey questions outstanding at the end of last year, and 257 questions have been received from the Settlement Officer this year, of which 821 questions have been completed and returned to the Settlement Officer, leaving 268 questions in hand. 513 applications coming in villages under settlement have also been completed by the block survey staff, leaving a balance of 481 applications to be attended to.

10. *Waste Lands Ordinance Sketches.*—During the period 2,337 block survey sketches to accompany Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders were examined and certified.

11. *Final Reports.*—During the period the Settlement Officer's final reports on 156 villages have been received, bringing the total up to 1,573 ; 155 printed reports were issued, making a total of 1,411 final reports issued. This leaves a balance in hand of 162 under preparation, of which 31 are in this office, 9 have been referred back to the Settlement Officer, 13 have been sent to Government for approval, and 109 are with the Government Printer.

12. *Final Village Plans.*—157 final village plans have been issued for the year, making a total of 1,400, and leaving a balance of 11, which are under preparation.

13. *Staff.*—I returned from leave in December, 1913, and took charge of the Branch in March, 1914, from Mr. A. H. G. Dawson. Mr. W. F. Hawkesworth, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, relieved Mr. H. W. Johnson in charge of the Block Survey Department, who went home on leave in June.

G. K. THORNHILL,
Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1914.

Personal.—I acted as Deputy Surveyor-General from March 10 to November 19, when I handed over to Mr. A. J. Wickwar on his return from leave.

2. *Inspections.*—I was able to do little or no inspection work owing to the multifarious duties at headquarters. The appointment of an Assistant Surveyor-General, made in October, will remedy this, and enable the Deputy Surveyor-General to make the very necessary field and outstation office inspections.

3. *Training School.*—Three new Assistant Superintendents and 26 surveyors passed out of the school, which is working satisfactorily.

4. *Issue of Crown Title Plans.*—During the year under review the Title Plan Department had to deal with 13,496 title plans, out of which 11,370 were issued to the Controller of Revenue and 214 to Government Agents, making a total of 11,584, at an average of 965 plans per mensem. The year started with a balance in hand, from 1913, of 3,272 plans for preparation. At the end of the year 1,912 plans were outstanding to be carried forward to 1915; out of these, 14 plans were prepared and held up awaiting landmarks, 214 were with the preliminary plan registrars, and 47 were returned to Government Agents and the Settlement Officer for verification. The acreage of the issued plans amounted to 40,885 acres. The Surveyor-General signed 11,584 plans in triplicate, *i.e.*, 34,752 plans, averaging 2,896 per month.

As regards the output, it is the third highest since 1833, being 449 less than in 1908 and 2,680 less than in 1913, which was an abnormal year owing to the large number of plans held up in the previous year for landmarking. In August 2,083 sets of plans were issued to the Controller of Revenue and Government Agents, being the largest number yet issued in any one month. In addition to the above, 75 sets of lease plans in quadruplicate, and 5 sets of plans in triplicate for attachment to deeds of surrender andrectification deeds, were issued.

5. *Miscellaneous Department.*—The fees for work done by the Miscellaneous Department, such as the preparation of tracings, copies of plans, sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 10,515·24, of which Rs. 3,832·83 was not recovered, being free issues to Government Departments.

6. *Mapping Department.*—Owing to the dangerous state of the Irrigation building, it was necessary to move the Mapping Department out of it at short notice. The Head Office being already badly overcrowded, permission was obtained to rent a room in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's new building in Chatham street until the temporary addition to the office, facing York street, is put up by the Public Works Department. The room rented makes an excellent drawing office, but a good deal of inconvenience is caused by the separation from headquarters. The Office of the Superintendent of Surveys, Western Province, has also been moved to this building. Agricultural maps of the North-Western and Central Provinces were published, and a motor road map of the Island, on a scale of 8 miles to an inch, was practically completed.

7. *Lithographic and Process Departments.*—These Departments show a general increase in the work all round, and the outturn, both as regards quality and quantity, was of a very satisfactory order.

A new Bremner litho machine is expected early next year, which will enable more map printing of the finer order to be carried out.

8. *Staff: Clerks and Draughtsmen.*—I regret to have to record the deaths of Messrs. H. D. Thomas, M. P. S. Perera, and W. J. Thewaraperuma. Ten extra clerks and draughtsmen resigned, 32 joined the Training School for Surveyors, and 62 were admitted. No retirements or dismissals were made.

The rank of Mudaliyar was conferred on Mr. D. J. Wijeratne, head of the Record Map Department, in recognition of his long and meritorious service.

The clerical staff generally have worked well throughout the year.

9. *Town Guard Administrative Section.*—A section was formed from the clerks and draughtsmen in the office, about 50 members being enrolled. Drills were held and khaki uniforms issued. The men took part in the compulsory parade on December 13, and did very useful work on the line of communication.

10. *Library.*—The library and reading room are largely patronized, but suffer very badly for want of adequate accommodation.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—Dr. Gilbert Walker, Director-General of Observatories, India, visited this Office and the Observatory in January. The new time ball was dropped for the first time at 9 A.M. on March 23, and has been working satisfactorily.

A. H. G. DAWSON,
Acting Deputy Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX I.

Return showing Number of Lots received for the Preparation of Title Plans during 1914.

Brought forward from 1913	..	3,272	Prepared and issued during 1914	..	11,584
Received in office during 1914	..	10,224	Prepared plans held up for landmarks	..	14
			Returned for verification	..	47
			With preliminary plan registrars	..	214
			Balance to prepare ..	..	1,637
		13,496			13,496

APPENDIX II.

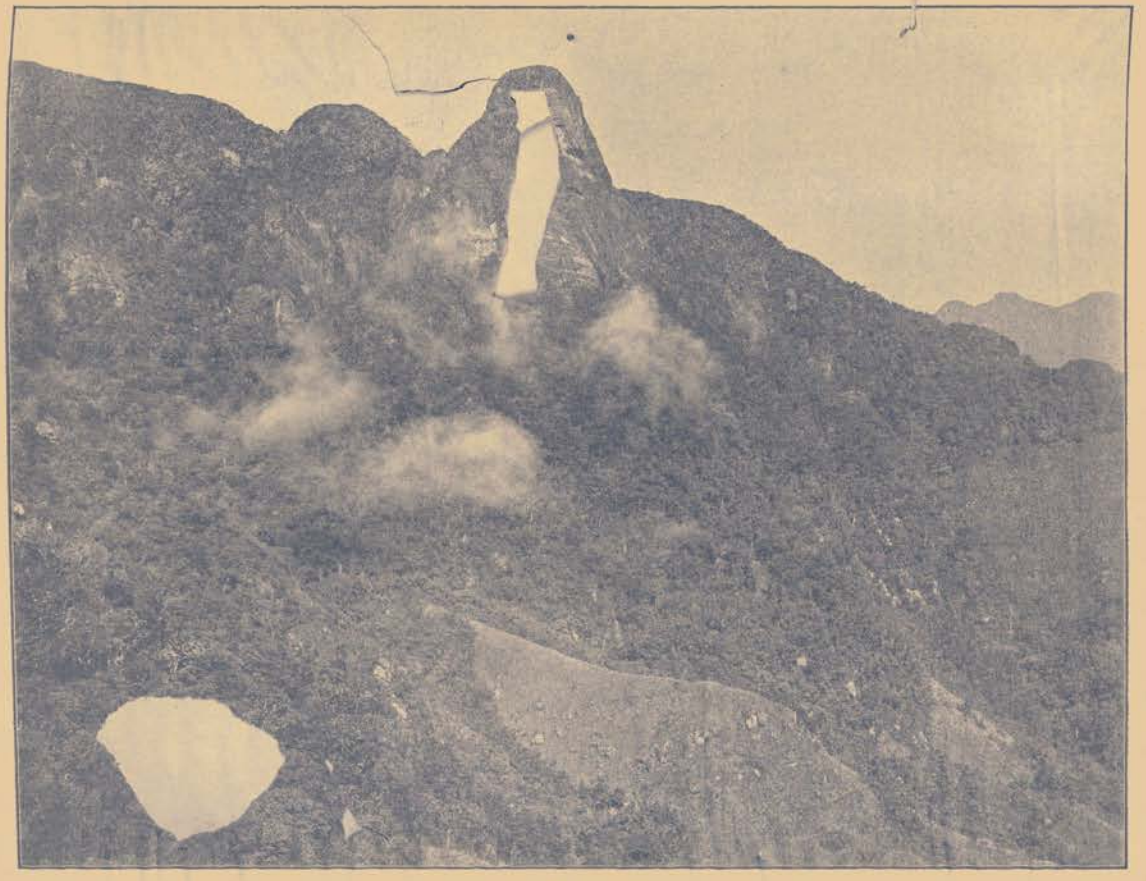
Return of Title Plans issued from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Province.	Forwarded to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue.			Forwarded to the Government Agents.			Total.		
	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.	Plans.	Sets.	Extent.
			A. R. P.			A. R. P.			A. R. P.
Western ..	4,119	1,373	2,857 2 21	294	98	141 2 12	4,413	1,471	2,999 0 33
Central ..	258	86	559 1 24	21	7	14 2 25	279	93	574 0 9
Northern ..	1,188	396	1,208 2 21	72	24	15 0 36	1,260	420	1,223 3 17
Southern ..	6,933	2,311	5,684 3 31	147	49	84 2 20	7,080	2,360	5,769 2 11
Eastern ..	774	258	1,047 3 36	30	10	71 1 11	804	268	1,119 1 7
North-Western ..	14,667	4,889	20,476 2 19	30	10	203 2 26	14,697	4,899	20,680 1 5
North-Central ..	1,236	412	1,300 3 16	6	2	5 0 27	1,242	414	1,306 0 3
Uva ..	1,752	584	3,982 0 14	9	3	7 3 26	1,761	587	3,990 0 0
Sabaragamuwa ..	3,183	1,061	3,005 1 28	33	11	217 3 5	3,216	1,072	3,223 0 33
Total ..	34,110	11,370	40,123 2 10	642	214	761 3 28	34,752	11,584	40,885 1 38
Lease plans							300	75	112 0 9·65
Plans issued to be attached to deeds of surrender							9	3	4 1 27·37
Plans issued for rectification deeds and fresh deeds							6	2	34 2 1
						Grand Total ..	35,067	11,664	41,036 1 36·2

APPENDIX III.

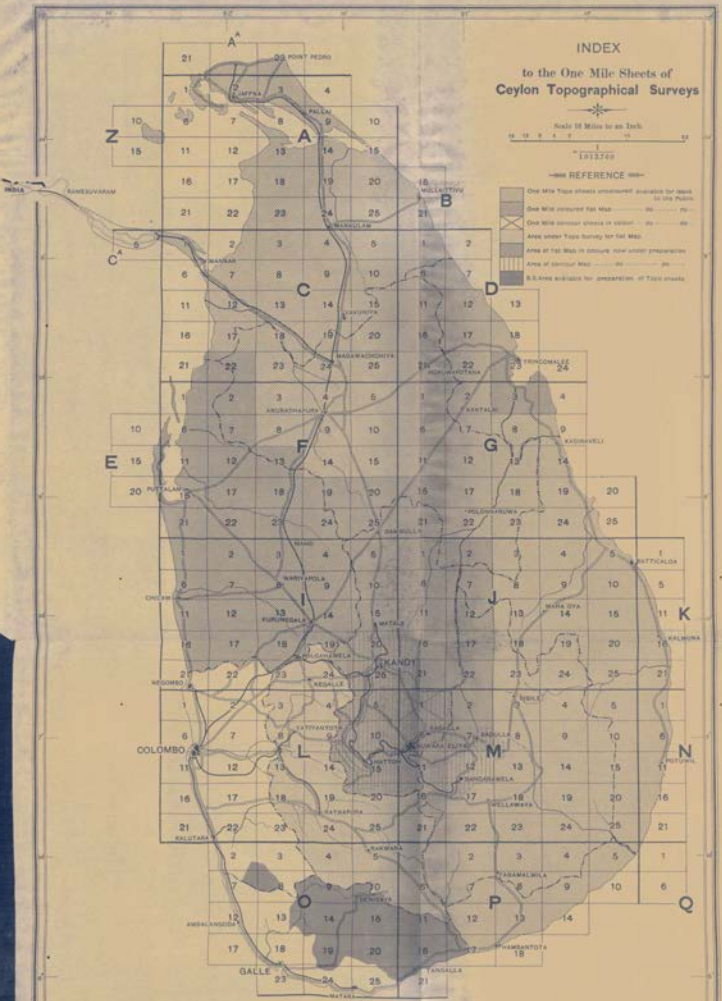
Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued from 1833 to 1914.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees, &c.	Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Number of Lots.	Extent.			Number of Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	8,893	371,397
1844	71	7,703	18,270	—	479	42,027
1845	329	19,450	31,488	—	970	41,364
1846	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	206	4,239
1847	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	101	2,210
1848	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	85	4,977
1849	82	786	2,265	7,368	141	3,227
1850	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	71	6,319
1851	95	939	1,695	3,785	108	1,088
1852	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	144	1,859
1853	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	47	2,126
1854	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	68	3,555
1855	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	68	5,475
1856	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	91	11,786
1857	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	188	14,494
1858	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	340	14,323
1859	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	906	14,931
1860	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	2,369	34,865
1861	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	2,438	30,535
1862	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	2,540	21,558
1863	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	2,053	31,212
1864	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	2,670	42,262
1865	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	2,002	28,960
1866	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	2,473	46,369
1867	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	2,779	26,178
1868	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	2,999	23,753
1869	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	3,043	22,305
1870	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	2,771	22,700
1871	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	3,555	32,144
			Rs.	Rs.		
1872 (*change of currency*) ..	5,223	47,445	695,626	259,164	5,854	59,946
1873	4,973	54,541	1,030,887	274,379	4,760	55,588
1874	5,940	41,429	1,084,835	275,562	4,896	36,361
1875	4,349	54,274	652,033	287,467	4,426	62,495
1876	3,819	38,052	1,171,216	302,038	3,237	35,100
1877	5,184	34,164	1,485,702	353,318	3,470	31,610
1878	3,544	30,976	1,335,132	370,385	3,136	35,465
1879	4,282	26,742	725,000	367,263	3,077	27,496
1880	4,878	31,619	651,862	385,841	3,339	34,542
1881	6,286	26,818	434,663	374,181	3,706	21,716
1882	5,200	22,446	351,975	373,087	4,144	22,299
1883	6,060	25,099	330,811	355,878	3,225	19,355
1884	4,236	21,943	416,849	356,376	3,973	16,160
1885	3,504	22,085	381,824	369,479	3,840	28,117
1886	3,687	20,460	395,881	375,871	3,301	18,821
1887	3,070	17,780	330,164	388,703	3,247	20,944
1888	4,197	21,643	422,064	386,940	3,399	19,971
1889	3,097	12,434	262,903	390,353	3,585	20,857
1890	3,268	12,713	231,999	406,272	3,141	14,989
1891	2,591	15,391	308,738	422,740	2,681	13,888
1892	2,794	16,576	450,616	450,938	2,466	16,081
1893	3,174	12,158½	378,429	438,119	2,874	18,835
1894	2,887	15,461	444,749	479,441	3,022	16,686
1895	3,980	17,027	499,505	472,403	3,699	19,289
1896	3,269	14,172	494,148	447,674	3,856	19,338
1897	4,383	22,446	530,452	480,281	2,516	21,698
1898	4,721	20,538	596,679½	567,613½	4,132	23,762
1899	6,354	24,816½	818,723	608,758	5,150	23,971
1900	6,960	35,906	721,833	639,798	5,236	20,705
1901	7,968	24,102	522,276	656,489	5,863	29,265
1902	11,028	38,117½	780,761	640,632	6,650	33,952
1903	9,866	27,829	764,697	651,455	6,910	29,305
1904	9,101	38,756	864,101	664,137½	9,996	35,681
1905	9,013	35,552	1,283,259	785,830	10,543	51,446
1906	8,456	58,958	2,619,984	862,937	8,816	63,152
1907	9,430	41,904	1,734,138	903,065	8,249	52,465
1908	8,807	25,080	916,081	989,107	12,033	52,815
1909	9,968	28,828	991,866	1,244,841	7,624	22,904
1910	12,713	30,673	1,273,889	1,500,538	7,724	34,410
1911	11,451	27,947	1,269,597	1,691,912	2,006	9,344
1912	10,042	30,692	1,649,367	1,590,683	6,937	29,208
1913	11,906	32,832	1,714,768	1,766,537	14,264	51,520
1914	9,693	28,937	1,414,361	1,678,546	11,584	40,885



The Knuckles

Sphinx Rock, Nitre Cave District.


INDEX
to the One Mile Sheets of
Ceylon Topographical Surveys
Scale 16 Miles to an Inch
1/1013760
REFERENCE
One Mile Topo sheets unconsured available for issue to the Public
One Mile contour flat Map do do
One Mile contour sheets in colour do do
Area under Topo Survey for flat Map
Area of flat Map in colours now under preparation
Area of contour Map do do
S.S. Area available for preparation of Topo sheets
INDIA
RAMESUVARAM
POINT PEDRO
JAFFNA
PALLAI
MULLAITTIVU
MANKULAM
MANNAR
CAVUNIYA
MADAWACHCHIYA
TRINCOMALEE
MORAWAPOTANA
ANURADHAPURA
KANTALAI
KADIRAVELI
PUTTALAM
POLONNARUWA
SAMBULLA
MANAR
PATTICALOA
WARIYAPOLA
CHILAW
KURUNEGALA
MATALE
MAHA OYA
KALMUNA
KANDY
NEGOMBO
KEGALLE
BIBILE
YATIYANTOTA
BADULLA
COLOMBO
HATTON
HANGARAMELA
POTUWIL
WELLAWAYA
KATHAPURA
KALUTARA
RAKWANA
ANAMALWILA
DENIYAYA
AMBALANGODA
HAMBANTOTA
GALLE
TANGALLA
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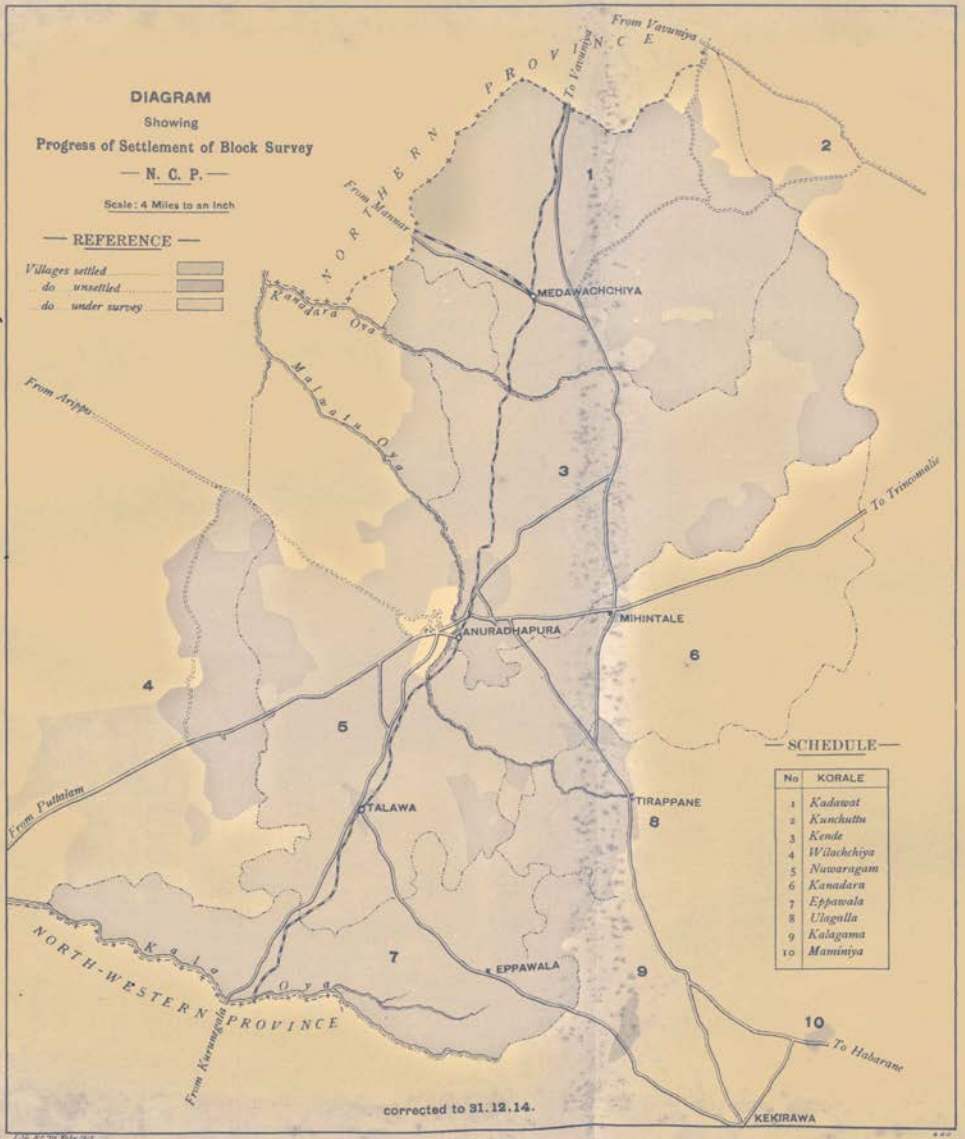
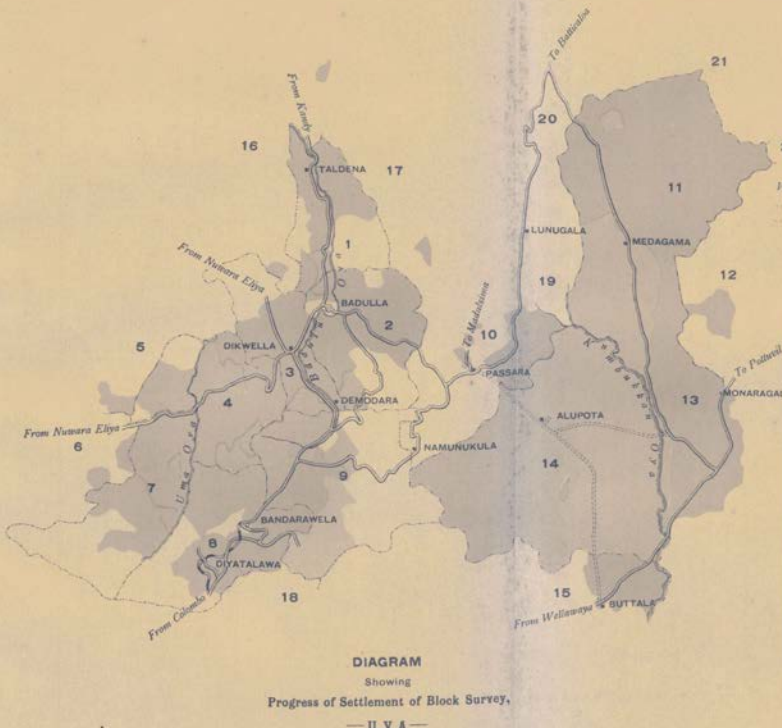


DIAGRAM
Showing
Progress of Settlement of Block Survey
— N. C. P. —
Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch
— REFERENCE —
Villages settled
do unsettled
do under survey
NORTHERN PROVINCE
From Vavuniya
To Vavuniya
From Mannar
MEDAWACHCHIYA
Kanadara Oya
Malwatu Oya
From Arippu
To Trincomalie
ANURADHAPURA
MIHINTALE
From Puttalam
TALAWA
TIRAPPANE
Kala Oya
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE
From Kurunegala
EPPAWALA
To Habarane
KEKIRAWA
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
— SCHEDULE —
No KORALE
1 Kadawat
2 Kunchuttu
3 Kende
4 Wilachchiya
5 Nuwaragam
6 Kanadara
7 Eppawala
8 Ulagalla
9 Kalagama
10 Maminiya
corrected to 31.12.14.



— REFERENCE —

Villages settled .....

do. unsettled .....

do. under survey .....

SCHEDULE

No.	KORALE
1	*Soranatota*
2	*Rilpola*
3	*Bogoda*
4	*Dehawini Palata*
5	*Meda & Yati Palata*
6	*Uda Palata*
7	*Dambawini Palata*
8	*Maha Palata*
9	*Kumbalawela*
10	*Passara*
11	*Medagam Pattu*
12	*Dambagalle*
13	*Battala Wedirata*
14	*Kandubara*
15	*Buttala*

Not Yet Commenced

16	*Wegaluwa*
17	*Oya Palata*
18	*Kandapalle*
19	*Pattipola*
20	*Wegam Pattu*
21	*Nilgala*
22	*Nikawetiya*

DIAGRAM

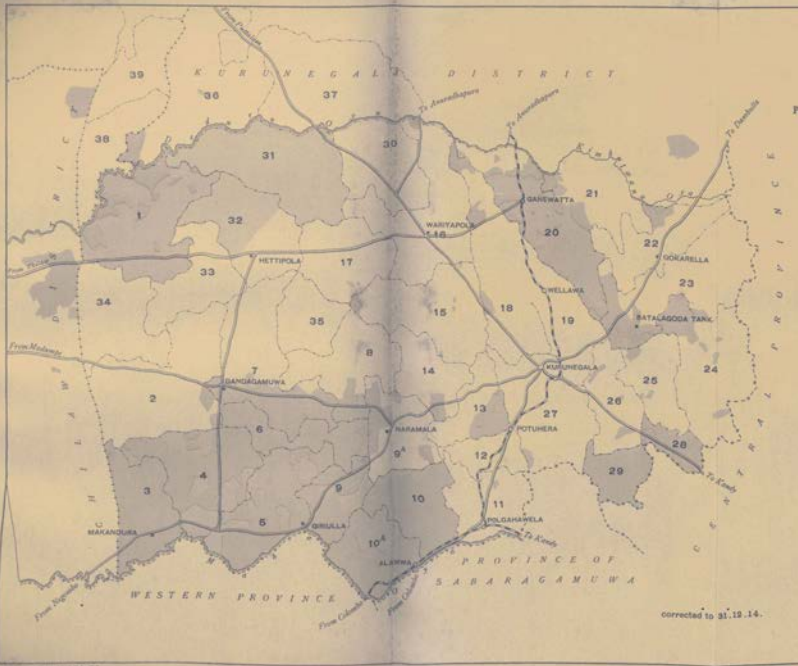
Showing

Progress of Settlement of Block Survey.

— U V A —

Scale : 4 Miles to an Inch

corrected to 31.12.14.



DIAGRAM

Showing

Progress of Settlement of Block Survey

— N. W. P. —

Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch.

— REFERENCE —

Villages settled

do. unsettled

do. under survey.

SCHEDULE

No.	KORALE
1	*Kiniyawa*
2	*Katugampola*
3	*Pihigal*
4	*Medapattu West*
5	*Medapattu East*
6	*Mawarawatti*
7	*Yatihalu South*
8	*Medabedde*
9	*Dumbadeni Udahaha West*
9a	*Dumbadeni Udahaha North*
10	*Dumbadeni Udahaha East*
10a	*Dumbadeni Udahaha South*
11	*Udapola Otata*
12	*Udapola Medalatata*
13	*Rahlagatta*
14	*Dewamedi Udahaha*
15	*Walgam Patta*
16	*Dewamedi*
17	*Tissaya*
18	*Kada Galboda*
19	*Maha Galboda Magoda*
20	*Maha Galboda Egoda*
21	*Tillawali Corelale*
22	*Hatakaye*
23	*Dala Wasdebe*
24	*Madure*
25	*Hewawissa*
26	*Gandahaye*
27	*Tirugandahaye*
28	*Wesdis*
29	*Gasaniwe*
30	*Dewamedawadagandahaye*
31	*Baladewa*
32	*Girutalawa*
33	*Karandapatte*
34	*Yagampatte*
35	*Angoima*
36	*Magalwadagantaka Korale*
37	*Magal Otata Korale*
38	*Kamara Pallaw Pattuwa*
39	*Kamara Wayam Pattuwa*

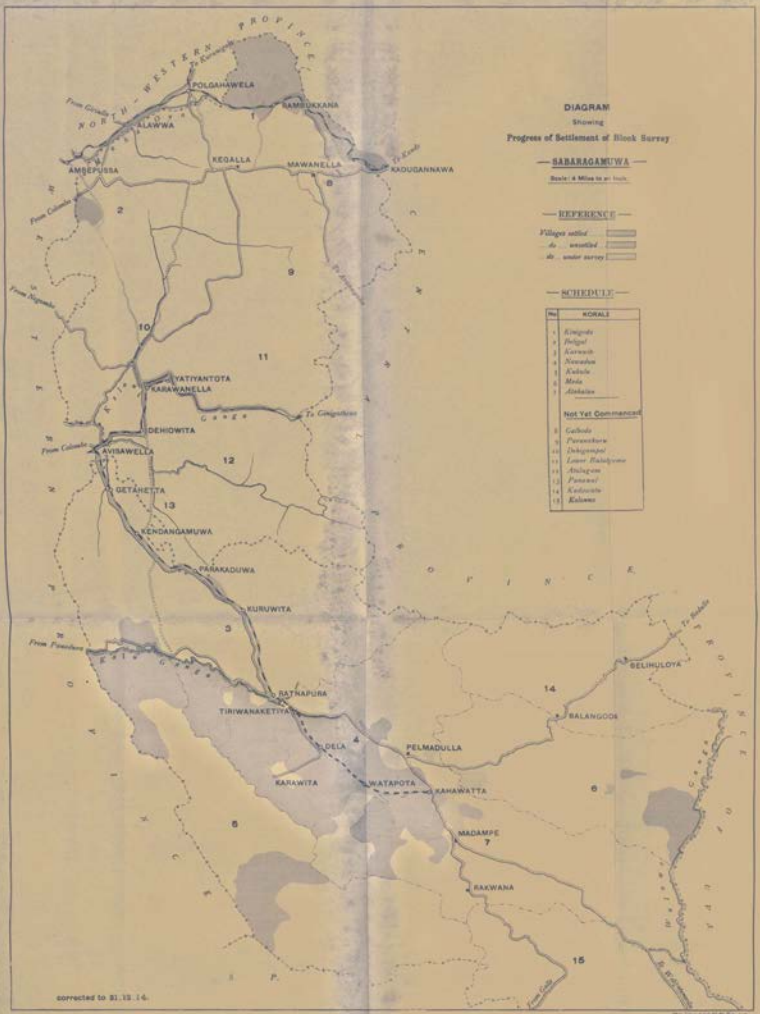


DIAGRAM
Showing
Progress of Settlement of Block Survey
— SABARAGAMUWA —
Scale: 4 Miles to an Inch
— REFERENCE —
Villages settled
do unsettled
do under survey
— SCHEDULE —
No. KORALE
1 Kinigoda
2 Beligal
3 Karawita
4 Nawadun
5 Kukula
6 Meda
7 Atakalan
Not Yet Commenced
8 Galboda
9 Paranakuru
10 Dehigampal
11 Lower Bulatgama
12 Atulugam
13 Panawal
14 Kadawata
15 Kalawana
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE
To Kurunegala
POLGAHAWELA
RAMBUKKANA
From Gonda
ALAWWA
KEGALLA
MAWANELLA
To Kandy
KADUGANNAWA
AMBEPUSSA
From Colombo
From Negombo
YATIYANTOTA
KARAWANELLA
Kelani
Ganga
To Ginigathena
DEHIOWITA
From Colombo
AVISAWELLA
GETAHETTA
KENDANGAMUWA
PARAKADUWA
KURUWITA
From Panadura
Kalu Ganga
RATNAPURA
TIRIWANAKETIYA
DELA
PELMADULLA
KARAWITA
WATAPOTA
KAHAWATTA
MADAMPE
RAKWANA
BELIHULOYA
BALANGODA
To Badulla
Ganga
Walawe
From Galle
S. P.
corrected to 31.12.14.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

REPORT OF THE ACTING LAND SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1914.

General.—The work of settlement proceeded smoothly during the early part of the year, but on the outbreak of war in August the Department was much disorganized by the withdrawal of officers whose services were required for military and semi-military duty. During the final five months of the year work has been carried on under difficulty, the Department at the close of the year consisting of five officers instead of its full staff of twelve.

2. In spite of the war the demand for coconut land in the North-Western Province, both by capitalists and villagers, continues, and the amount of land I can at present dispose of is only limited by the plans and staff available.

3. *Districts under Settlement.*—Work has been continued in the North-Central Province, the Province of Uva, the Southern Province, the North-Western Province, the Province of Sabaragamuwa, the Western Province, and the Districts of Mannar and Kandy. In addition settlement operations were begun in the District of Matale. Owing to the reduction in the staff, settlement work in the Ratnapura and Galle Districts had to be practically suspended during the second part of the period, and to be greatly restricted in the Hambantota District.

4. *Settlement on Topographical Plans.*—The area covered by topographical plans issued for settlement purposes is as follows :—

	Area. A.	R.	P.
Issued to the Settlement Officer :—			
Northern Province	97,821	0	0
North-Central Province	255,010	1	13·25
North-Western Province	72,958	0	0
Eastern Province	182,293	0	0
Province of Uva	170,954	2	24
Issued to the Government Agent, Southern Province :—			
Hambantota District	96,000	0	0
Total ..	875,036	3	37·25

The whole of the area has been settled, except 5,369 acres 2 roods and 11 perches in the North-Central Province and the Kataragama claim of 152,512 acres 2 roods and 24 perches in the Province of Uva.

A preliminary inspection was made of a large area of forest and park land in the Matale and Tamankaduwa Districts, which is expected to be made available for settlement purposes in 1915, and which will after settlement be formed into a game sanctuary.

5. *Settlement on Block Survey Preliminary Plans.*—The area of block survey plans issued to the Department up to December 31, 1914, and the area settled on these plans, were as follows :—

Province.	Area of Block Survey Plans issued. Acres.	Area settled up to December 31, 1914. Acres.
Southern	602,611 ..	533,655
Uva	257,143 ..	194,545
North-Central	439,264 ..	339,670
North-Western	374,929 ..	252,021
Sabaragamuwa	176,703 ..	91,859
Western	30,135 ..	7,548
Central	7,108 ..	3,132
Northern	1,566 ..	312
Total ..	1,889,459	1,422,742

6. *Area settled during the Year.*—The total area settled during the year under review was 87,242 acres and 2 roods. This is about 11,500 acres less than the average for twelve months of the previous period reviewed, but in view of the decrease in the staff is satisfactory.

7. *Staff Changes : Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.*—Mr. H. O. Fox, Settlement Officer, proceeded on leave on February 25, 1914, and was succeeded by the writer. Mr. W. L. Murphy, Assistant Settlement Officer, left the Department on leave on July 29, 1914. Mr. R. M. M. Worsley, Assistant Settlement Officer, was transferred from the Department on July 1, 1914, and Mr. C. J. S.

Pritchett on August 17, 1914. Mr. H. C. Toller, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, left with the Ceylon Contingent to the war. Mr. W. E. Wait, Assistant Settlement Officer, was appointed Commandant of the Camp for Prisoners of War on August 17, 1914, and afterwards became Assistant Censor. Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Assistant Settlement Officer, was appointed Assistant Censor from August 15 to October 18, and again from November 13. Mr. N. A. Hampton, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, was Assistant Censor from August 2, 1914, to November 13, 1914.

8. *Clerical Staff.*—Mr. H. J. Mendis Jayawardena was appointed Land Clerk of the Kurunegala Kachcheri, with effect from August 1, 1914.

The staff was strengthened during the year by the addition of three draughtsmen, two interpreters, and three clerks, whilst four clerks were removed for service in the Censor's Office, two on military duty, and four vacancies were not filled up.

9. *Leave of Absence.*—Mr. H. O. Fox, Settlement Officer, left on leave on February 25, and did not return to the Department up to the end of the year. Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Assistant Settlement Officer, was on leave from January 1 to March 6, and Mr. H. C. Toller, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, from September 3. Mr. Toller left the Island with the Ceylon Contingent.

10. *Notices.*—The number of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared by the Department and published from January 1 to December 31, 1914, was as follows :—

District.	Balance brought forward from 1913.	Number of Notices prepared.	Number of Notices published.	Balance in the hands of the Government Printer.
Galle ..	—	—	—	—
Matara ..	—	5	4	1
Hambantota	1	20	17	4
Province of Uva	1	17	16	2
North-Central Province	—	28	19	9
Kurunegala	11	198	199	10
Puttalam (including Chilaw)	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	—	6	6	—
Kegalla ..	—	13	12	1
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—
Kalutara..	—	—	—	—
Matale ..	—	2	2	—
Mannar ..	—	1	1	—
Total ..	13	290	276	27

11. *Village Reports.*—The number of villages for which reports were forwarded, on completion of settlement work, during the year was as follows :—

District.	Number.
Galle ..	7
Matara ..	20
Hambantota	27
Province of Uva	12
Kurunegala	66
Puttalam..	4
Chilaw ..	—
North-Central Province	4
Ratnapura	8
Kegalla ..	12
Total ..	160

12. *General Statistics.*—The results of the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the whole Island from its introduction till December 31, 1914, are shown in return G.

G.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances for the whole Island from its Introduction till December 31, 1914.

Province or District.	Notices.		Manner of Disposal.							Notices pending on December 31, 1914.		Total.
			Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total settled.	Abandoned.				
	No.	Extent.		Extent.	Amount.					No.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.			A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Province of Uva ..	765	236,990 0 4·82	159,269 3 30·07	1,367 0 2·5	11,334 67	8,259 1 27	168,896 1 19·57	2,386 3 27		99	65,706 2 38·25	236,990 0 4·82
North-Central Province ..	772	566,943 3 16·06	552,004 1 37·62	4 2 18·44	82 15	1,192 2 29	553,201 3 5·06	1,591 3 24		13	12,150 0 27	566,943 3 16·06
Galle District ..	176	94,614 2 21	77,410 2 10·5	324 1 22	3,683 96	4,183 1 30	81,918 1 22·5	653 2 12		14	12,042 2 26·5	94,614 2 21
Matara District ..	1,183	160,701 3 14·475	141,678 0 33·555	2,173 3 33	25,911 42	9,194 1 33·42	153,046 2 19·975	7,194 3 30·5		36	460 1 4	160,701 3 14·475
Hambantota District ..	677	290,070 3 31·8175	241,984 1 19·7475	565 2 23·02	7,594 73	8,599 1 28	251,149 1 30·7675	8,231 2 33		60	30,689 3 8·05	290,070 3 31·8175
Ratnapura District ..	190	106,708 2 10·25	31,552 3 32·25	986 0 29	12,638 7	5,873 0 10	38,412 0 31·25	16,862 2 3		52	51,433 3 16	106,708 2 10·25
Kegalla District ..	291	23,709 2 31	20,002 0 28	521 1 32	11,127 83	929 2 6	21,453 0 26	846 2 25½		30	1,409 3 19½	23,709 2 31
Kurunegala District ..	1,020	66,520 3 27·43	29,328 1 9·75	6,416 0 22	133,276 31½	316 1 4	36,060 2 35·75	6,932 0 6		231	23,528 0 25·68	66,520 3 27·43
Puttalam District ..	58	88,852 1 29	82,768 0 22	4,433 2 10	44,288 23	87 2 26	87,289 1 18	591 1 6		4	971 3 5	88,852 1 29
Chilaw District ..	70	16,252 1 13	13,667 2 0	1,227 1 22	30,171 70	417 0 7	15,311 3 29	785 3 21		2	154 2 3	16,252 1 13
Kandy District ..	17	22,041 1 14·33	792 1 17	52 1 15	1,291 60	42 0 10	886 3 2	21,146 3 21·33		1	7 2 31	22,041 1 14·33
Nuwara Eliya District	15	21,826 0 13·43	20,968 1 31·33	2 0 38	33 60	3 0 12	20,973 3 1·33	549 1 23		4	302 3 29·1	21,826 0 13·43
Matale District ..	24	5,661 1 2	2,694 0 15	—	—	100 3 0	2,794 3 15	115 0 0		11	2,751 1 27	5,661 1 2
Colombo District ..	168	1,854 1 34·47	1,706 2 5·35	2 0 28	44 50	—	1,708 2 33·35	0 0 0·5		54	145 3 0·62	1,854 1 34·47
Kalutara District ..	4	125 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	62 3 30		2	62 3 30	125 3 20
Batticaloa District ..	1	225 2 36	225 2 36	—	—	—	225 2 36	—		—	—	225 2 36
Trincomalee District..	3	185,811 3 4	185,811 3 4	—	—	—	185,811 3 4	—		—	—	185,811 3 4
Jaffna District ..	15	93,088 0 10	93,059 2 36	—	—	—	93,059 2 36	28 1 14		—	—	93,088 0 10
Mullaittivu District ..	3	4,780 0 0	4,780 0 0	—	—	—	4,780 0 0	—		—	—	4,780 0 0
Mannar District ..	1	487 2 1·75	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	487 2 1·75	487 2 1·75
Total ..	5,455	1,987,267 1 14·8325	1,659,705 1 8·1725	18,077 0 14·96	281,478 77½	39,198 3 22·42	1,716,981 1 5·5525	67,979 3 36·83		614	2,02 306 0 12·45	1,987,267 1 14·8325

13. *Sketches.*—2,437 sketches for Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders, and 50 rough sketches, were prepared by the draughtsmen of the Department.

14. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department during the year was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	164,444 35
Other Charges	78,401 48
Total ..	242,845 83

15. *Details of Work.*—Further details regarding the settlement operations of the Department in each of the districts in which work has been done are given below.

16. *Sales.*—The total amount realized by the sale of land was Rs. 754,551. This represents, in spite of the war, a large increase over the preceding twelve months, and is largely due to the demand for coconut land in the North-Western Province. The annexed statements 16 A and 16 B show the details.

16 A. Statement showing the extent and the amounts realized by the sale of lands under the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Land Settlement Department during the year 1914 :—

District.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
Kurunegala	1,169 3 23	22,558 32
Chilaw	—	—
Puttalam	—	—
Hambantota	57 0 5	521 25
Galle	27 1 12	319 35
Matara	33 3 23	365 0
Matale	—	—
Ratnapura	317 2 14	4,058 70
Kegalla	33 2 6	465 65
Badulla	478 3 24	2,993 14
Anuradhapura	—	—
Kalutara	—	
Mannar	—	
Total ..	2,118 0 27	31,281 41

16 B. Statement showing the extent and the prices realized of land sold otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Land Settlement Department, during the year ended December 31, 1914 :—

District.	Number of Lots sold.	Area sold. A. R. P.	Purchase Amount. Rs. c.
Kurunegala ..	3,048 ..	9,387 2 9·75	.. 332,877 15
Chilaw	— ..	—	.. —
Puttalam	38 ..	2,692 3 1	.. 214,350 0
Hambantota ..	2,074 ..	3,958 3 25·93125	.. 90,614 44
Galle	406 ..	397 0 22	.. 17,935 70
Matara	34 ..	101 2 18	.. 3,105 7
Matale	9 ..	192 2 6	.. 3,080 50
Ratnapura	29 ..	82 2 10	.. 2,651 0
Kegalla	386 ..	479 2 38	.. 10,440 60
Badulla	268 ..	752 2 6	.. 18,126 8
Anuradhapura ..	46 ..	152 2 18·25	.. 4,501 50
Kalutara	557 ..	430 0 20	.. 25,588 14
Total ..	6,895	18,628 0 14·93125	723,270 18

17. *Applications to buy Crown Land.*—The following is a statement of the applications received during the year under review :—

District.	Number of Applications.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount deposited. Rs. c.
Galle	61 ..	135 0 0	.. 405 0
Matara	1 ..	0 2 0	.. 3 0
Hambantota ..	109 ..	582 1 10	.. 1,749 0
Province of Uva ..	63 ..	118 3 0	.. 357 0
North-Central Province ..	168 ..	394 0 0	.. 1,182 0
Kurunegala	30 ..	107 0 0	.. 330 0
Puttalam (including Chilaw)	— ..	—	.. —
Ratnapura	8 ..	110 2 20	.. 332 0
Kegalla	3 ..	9 2 0	.. 30 0
Kalutara	128 ..	291 2 17	.. 915 0
Total ..	571	1,749 1 7	5,303 0

18. *Waste Lands Ordinance Results.*—The working of the Waste Lands Ordinances during 1914 is given in return H.

H.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, North-Western Province, Province of Sabaragamuwa, Western Province, Northern Province, and Central Province from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Province.	District.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders.	Area settled.				
		Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
						Extent.	Amount.		
			A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Southern Province ..	Galle	—	—	71	7,835 3 11	27 1 12	319 35	477 2 19	8,340 3 2
	Do. by Government Agent ..	1	20 1 22	—	2 1 33	14 1 17	421 75	—	16 3 10
	Matara	4	3 0 3	23	156 3 9	33 3 23	365 0	18 3 36	209 2 28
	Do. by Assistant Government Agent ..	5	17 1 32	—	81 3 1	—	—	4 0 10·42	85 3 11·42
	Hambantota	17	286 0 1	156	9,479 3 37	57 0 5	521 25	837 0 8	10,374 0 10
	Do. by Assistant Government Agent ..	2	40 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ..	Badulla	16	207 2 18·5	222	11,770 1 15·75	478 3 24	2,993 14	667 0 0	12,916 0 30·75
	Do. by Government Agent ..	4	22 2 16	5	1,592 0 24	—	—	—	1,592 0 24
North-Ceneral Province ..	Anuradhapura	19	14,381 2 6·69	7	4,664 1 33·15	—	—	—	4,664 1 33·15
	Do. by Government Agent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ..	Kurunegala	199	13,788 1 36·18	196	6,370 1 16·25	1,169 3 23	22,558 32½	32 3 11	7,573 0 10·25
	Do. by Government Agent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Puttalam (including Chilaw)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. by Assistant Government Agent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	6	3,395 2 28	34	2,395 0 22	317 2 14	4,058 70	249 3 3	2,953 1 39
	Do. by Government Agent ..	1	872 0 20	1	26 2 2	—	—	—	26 2 2
	Kegalla	12	271 2 11	28	43 3 22	33 2 6	465 65	4 2 0	81 3 28
	Do. by Assistant Government Agent ..	2	9 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Province ..	Colombo by Government Agent ..	78	160 2 38·62	23	16 3 27	—	—	—	16 3 27
	Kalutara by Assistant Government Agent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ..	Mannar	1	487 2 1·75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province ..	Matale	2	278 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	369	34,242 3 18·74	766	44,436 2 13·15	2,132 2 4	31,703 16½	2,282 3 7·42	48,851 3 24·57

19. *Pending Notices.*—The progress made in respect of Notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances published by this Department and pending on December 31, 1914, is shown in return I.

I.—Statement showing the Progress made with Notices pending on December 31, 1914, in the Southern Province, Province of Uva, North-Central Province, North-Western Province, Province of Sabaragamuwa, Central Province, and the Northern Province.

District or Province.	Pending Expiry.		Pending Inquiry.		To be referred to Court.		Referred to Court.		Awaiting Sketches for Final Orders.	
	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Galle ..	—	—	2	21 1 30·5	—	—	—	—	1	4,001 1 23·5
Matara ..	1	0 2 25	1	0 0 16	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 34
Hambantota ..	5	257 1 24	13	6,339 1 29·75	2	1,064 0 18	5	13,907 1 0	2	125 3 19
Province of Uva ..	4	35 3 38·2	11	12,209 1 11	—	—	—	—	5	3,134 0 10·5
North-Central Prov. ..	6	6,709 2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,133 0 6
Kurunegala ..	42	2,544 0 38·9	33	5,804 0 18·3	2	246 0 19	—	—	17	3,132 2 9·75
Puttalam (including Chilaw) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ..	2	1,781 2 6	19	35,566 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ..	2	24 0 23	8	712 3 5·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale ..	2	278 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ..	1	487 2 1·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	65	12,119 1 17·9	87	60,653 2 25·05	4	1,310 0 37	5	13,907 1 0	27	11,528 0 22·75

District or Province.	Awaiting Preparation of Final Orders.		Awaiting Sanction of Settlement.		Awaiting Publication of Final Orders.		Awaiting Demarcations.		Total Extent.
	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	8	6,658 1 31·5	2	1,340 3 39	13	12,022 1 4·5
Matara ..	—	—	—	—	1	57 2 0	—	—	4	59 1 35
Hambantota ..	1	1 0 3	—	—	16	4,344 2 2	13	4,608 2 29·3	57	30,648 1 5·05
Province of Uva ..	5	2,178 3 36	—	—	14	8,722 2 31	44	37,026 2 33·5	83	63,307 3 0·25
North-Central Prov. ..	1	989 0 35	—	—	5	3,318 0 34	—	—	13	12,150 0 27
Kurunegala ..	21	1,181 1 28	8	1,570 2 5	91	5,052 3 1·8	17	3,996 1 24·93	231	23,528 0 25·68
Puttalam (including Chilaw) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ..	2	1,159 3 6	1	401 2 31	10	4,051 0 20	7	5,653 3 23	41	48,614 2 0
Kegalla ..	1	150 1 37	—	—	12	464 2 12	1	31 0 5	24	1,383 0 2·5
Matale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	278 0 29
Mannar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	487 2 1·75
Total ..	31	5,660 3 25	9	1,972 0 36	157	32,669 3 12·3	84	52,657 2 34·73	469	192,479 1 10·73

20. *Area of Block Survey Preliminary Plans: (a) Inspected, (b) Settled.*—The statement F shows the progress made with the inspection and settlement of block-surveyed villages during the year under review. The area inspected was 110,892 acres, and the area settled was 87,274 acres.

F.—Statement showing Progress made from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914, with Land Settlement Work on Block Survey Preliminary Plans.

District.	Area inspected and brought forward for Settlement.	Area inspected during the Year.	Total.	Area settled during the Year.	Area of which Block Surveys have been cancelled.	Balance awaiting Settlement.	Area for which Plans have been received, but not inspected.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Galle ..	31,064 0 10	—	31,064 0 10	11,114 2 39	—	19,949 1 11	—
Matara ..	323 2 7	—	323 2 7	254 3 28	—	68 2 19	—
Hambantota	62,962 2 3	—	62,962 2 3	14,024 2 25	—	48,937 3 18	—
Prov. of Uva ..	78,822 2 1	1,770 0 38	80,592 2 39	16,224 2 20	—	64,368 0 19	—
North-Central Province ..	28,455 3 8	79,301 0 7	107,756 3 15	8,231 0 36	—	99,525 2 19	—
Kurunegala ..	130,179 0 2	1,160 1 18	131,339 1 20	19,389 3 35	67,390 2 22	44,558 3 3	—
Puttalam (including Chilaw)	159 2 25	—	159 2 25	—	—	159 2 25	—
Ratnapura ..	81,653 2 30	—	81,653 2 30	5,935 0 22	27,348 3 25	48,369 2 23	—
Kegalla ..	7,071 3 35	2,297 2 11	9,369 2 6	2,699 3 35	—	6,669 2 11	—
Mannar ..	1,267 1 34	—	1,267 1 34	13 0 28	—	1,254 1 6	—
Kandy ..	1,338 0 6	—	1,338 0 6	1,113 2 17	—	224 1 29	—
Kalutara ..	8,249 0 5	20,750 0 11	28,999 0 16	6,411 3 16	—	22,587 1 0	—
Matale ..	—	5,613 0 9	5,613 0 9	1,860 3 2	—	3,752 1 7	—
Total ..	431,547 1 6	110,892 1 14	542,439 2 20	87,274 2 23	94,739 2 7	360,425 1 30	—

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Galle District.*

21. Mr. M. T. Archibald, Assistant Settlement Officer, who was in charge of settlement work in this district at the close of the year under review, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Period.*—In the Hinidum pattu the settlement of eight villages was completed and final reports were forwarded for seven, the remaining one being in course of preparation.

"In Gangaboda pattu some progress was made with the settlement of Mapalagama. Only small areas are outstanding in Gonadeniya and Nagoda.

"In Talpe pattu the Waste Lands Ordinance inquiry of Magedera was finished. This will account for a large area when final orders are published.

"Thirteen Waste Lands Ordinance notices published by the Land Settlement Department are carried forward to 1915, covering an area of 12,022 acres 1 rood and 4·5 perches. Eleven of them await demarcation or preparation or publication of final orders.

"There was no litigation during this period."

22. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District from the Introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Acreage noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Acreage disposed of.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	11	1,824 2 37	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	14	1,214 1 31	17	1,549 1 35	—	—	—	1,549 1 35
1899 ..	12	3,986 2 29	1	658 0 37	—	—	—	658 0 37
1900 ..	6	2,249 2 33	10	3,916 0 12	15 1 16	140 0	—	3,931 1 28
1901 ..	—	—	4	813 2 32	—	—	—	813 2 32
1902 ..	19	1,762 3 6	8	1,609 3 2	—	—	14 1 31	1,624 0 33
1903 ..	5	130 3 38	11	1,230 3 38	—	—	4 1 2	1,235 1 0
1904 ..	42	18,297 1 0	21	478 0 24	—	—	50 2 37	528 3 21
1905 ..	7	4,967 3 35	45	5,725 1 18	—	—	1,320 1 4	7,045 2 22
1906 ..	2	25 3 24	43	7,590 1 15	—	—	878 0 18	8,468 1 33
1907 ..	—	—	48	5,818 2 36	—	—	1,387 1 23	7,206 0 19
1908 ..	14	9,701 0 37	3	1,129 2 26	247 2 8	2,669 16	1 1 8	1,378 2 2
1909 ..	13	37,346 3 27	7	13,306 0 14	—	—	—	13,306 0 14
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	8	125 2 22	19	13,585 2 5	1 1 24	20 0	1 2 27	13,588 2 16
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..	8	2,666 3 0	16	1,308 2 5	—	—	6 1 29	1,314 3 34
July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	14	10,291 0 34	25	10,851 2 27·5	18 1 25	113 70	41 0 32	10,911 1 4·5
Total ..	175	94,592 0 33	278	69,572 1 6·5	282 2 33	2,942 86	3,705 3 11	73,560 3 10·5

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Galle District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total settled.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1908 ..	9	5,110 0 34	18	1,401 0 38	—	—	407 3 35	1,809 0 33	52 3 19	5	3,248 0 22	5,110 0 34
Brought forward from 1909 ..	5	6,961 2 17	13	3,821 0 38	3 1 26	42 0	57 0 3	3,881 2 27	17 1 12	3	3,062 2 18	6,961 2 17
Brought forward from 1910 and first half of 1911 by Settlement Officer ..	1	102 0 33	2	78 0 1	—	—	11 1 10	89 1 11	12 3 32	—	—	102 0 33
Brought forward by Government Agent	1	16 3 10	2	2 1 33	14 1 17	421 75	—	16 3 10	—	—	—	16 3 10
Brought forward from second half of 1911 and first half of 1912 by Settlement Officer	2	1,178 1 22	3	17 3 13	11 3 38	90 0	—	29 3 11	148 0 18	1	1,000 1 33	1,178 1 22
Brought forward from second half of 1912 and whole of 1913 ..	12	7,246 0 31·5	35	2,517 2 1	11 3 28	187 35	1 1 11	2,530 3 0	4 1 20	4	4,711 0 11·5	7,246 0 31·5*
Published by Settlement Officer in 1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Published by Government Agent in 1914	1	20 1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 1 22	20 1 22
Total ..	31	20,635 3 9·5	73	7,838 1 4	41 2 29	741 10	477 2 19	8,357 2 12	235 2 11	14	12,042 2 26·5	20,635 3 9·5

* The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 7,243 acres 3 roods and 33·5 perches; this has now been increased to 7,246 acres and 31·5 perches by re-survey re-computation.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Galle District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.					Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Rented from Crown.	Admitted Private.	Streams, Paths, &c.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Hinidum Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
35	Dewalegama ..	1,177 1 20	4 0 27	—	—	100 1 11	—	991 0 1	—	81 3 21*
36	Dellawa ..	633 2 27	—	—	—	29 2 31	—	587 2 9	—	16 1 27*
46	Millawa ..	3,029 3 26	3 0 14	—	—	188 0 7	—	2,304 1 26	142 2 18	391 3 1*
50	Lelwala ..	1,096 0 21	—	—	—	73 0 29	—	611 3 32	—	411 0 0*
101	Giguruwa ..	1,955 0 37	—	—	—	20 3 23	—	1,780 1 22	—	153 3 32*
102	Kosmulla ..	1,359 0 8	—	—	—	48 3 31	—	1,101 2 5	—	208 2 12*
103	Tambalagama ..	926 1 36	4 2 18	—	—	28 1 22	—	763 2 29	—	129 3 7*
104	Ehelapitiya ..	308 0 9	—	—	—	14 1 34	—	218 1 38	—	75 0 17*
105	Radagoda ..	84 0 17	—	—	—	10 2 20	—	22 1 10	—	51 0 27*
106	Happitigama ..	440 0 16	—	—	—	43 0 11	—	272 0 21	—	124 3 24*
107	Pannimulla ..	304 0 20	—	—	—	37 3 2	—	168 0 9	—	98 1 9*
108	Miguntenna ..	613 3 39	—	—	—	49 2 7	—	417 1 13	—	147 0 19*
109	Panagoda ..	798 1 18	—	—	—	46 1 20	—	547 3 24	—	204 0 14*
110	Kadihingala ..	677 0 36	2 2 27	—	—	15 3 38	—	658 2 11	—	—*
111	Baraniwela ..	273 0 22	—	—	—	23 0 27	—	198 1 0	—	51 2 35*
112	Miyanawatura ..	971 0 14	1 2 0	—	—	63 3 5	—	606 3 22	—	298 3 27*
113	Polgampola ..	114 3 13	—	—	—	30 3 1	—	57 0 13	—	26 3 39*
114	Andadola ..	1,190 3 18	—	—	—	39 3 38	—	833 2 36	—	317 0 24*
115	Panangala ..	2,452 3 7	—	—	—	48 0 18	—	2,153 0 2	—	251 2 27*
119	Dombagoda ..	158 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	158 3 1	—	—*
120	Lankagama ..	997 2 5	—	—	—	2 1 23	—	918 1 38	—	76 2 24*
122	Watugala ..	1,086 1 11	—	—	—	1 1 25	—	985 0 22	—	99 3 4*
189	Madugete ..	2,461 3 17	—	—	—	56 0 20	—	2,215 0 21	—	190 2 16*
190	Menikawita ..	1,331 3 15	—	—	—	40 0 29	—	1,122 3 2	—	168 3 24*
191	Nilweligama ..	1,064 0 18	—	—	—	4 0 12	—	959 2 9	—	100 1 37*
471	Danawalagama ..	837 0 38	8 1 22	—	—	22 3 13	10 1 14	623 0 16	—	172 2 13*
476	Galgodagama ..	397 0 23	15 3 21	—	—	96 3 13	1 1 13	253 3 33	0 3 7	28 1 16*
477	Godapitagama ..	141 3 10	0 3 36	—	—	26 3 32	—	95 2 34	—	18 0 28*
478	Mawanana ..	151 1 37	1 0 0	—	—	56 3 36	3 3 3	84 2 31	—	5 0 7*
483	Tawalama ..	3,010 3 0	45 1 5	4 1 23	—	461 1 24	10 1 9	2,459 1 37	—	29 3 22*
485	Halwitigala ..	1,080 1 13	3 3 25	—	—	139 3 32	14 3 7	921 2 29	—	—*
486	Dammala ..	1,244 0 13	—	—	—	54 1 6	—	1,189 3 7	—	—*
487	Malgalla ..	1,300 1 34	8 3 20	—	—	44 0 35	12 3 9	1,234 2 10	—	—*
488	Panangala ..	4,100 3 9	27 0 19	—	0 0 26	360 1 33	68 2 16	3,644 1 35	—	—*
489	Talangalla ..	2,431 0 32	36 1 15	—	—	194 1 17	48 3 8	2,151 2 32	—	—*
490	Koralegama ..	4,887 2 22	20 0 32	—	—	94 1 18	40 0 0	4,733 0 12	—	—*
491	Opata ..	4,398 0 35	17 2 17	7 1 25	—	355 2 18	—	4,009 3 24	7 2 31	—*
492	Wirapana ..	5,627 0 19	63 2 2	—	—	242 3 26	—	5,308 2 33	11 3 38	—*
525	Eppala ..	839 3 13	40 0 6	—	—	164 0 2	13 1 20	622 1 25	—	—*
	Total ..	55,955 0 9	305 0 26	11 3 8	0 0 26	3,332 1 29	224 0 19	47,987 1 14	163 0 14	3,930 3 33

* Final reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Hinidum Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
470	Mawitagama	2,512 3 19·5	161 3 8	176 1 9	2,174 3 2·5
472	Batuwangala	1,246 0 22	—	201 3 10	1,044 1 12
473	Mawitagama (Koswatta hamlet)	270 0 0	224 0 36	45 2 32	0 0 12
474	Embalagedara ..	1,410 0 33	—	114 0 38	1,295 3 35
475	Habarakada	7,830 1 25	5,467 0 10	656 2 17	1,706 2 38
479	Neluwa	442 3 39·5	268 1 2	168 1 25·5	6 1 12
480	Meddegama	1,651 1 26	259 1 10	253 3 12	1,138 1 4
481	Medagama	603 2 1	519 3 11	82 1 20	1 1 10
482	Giganmaduwa ..	2,183 3 22·42	2,031 1 7	133 2 7·42	19 0 8
484	Hiniduma	5,788 3 37	4,176 0 15	1,612 3 22	—*
	Gangaboda Pattu.				
526	Mapalagama	9,996 2 4·84	3,245 3 0	4,661 3 31·84	2,088 3 13
527	Gonadeniya	956 2 16·5	723 0 20	225 0 15·5	8 1 21
528	Udugama	15,410 2 31	—	9,797 0 33	5,613 1 38
570	Nagoda	1,176 3 34	464 3 2	706 2 30	5 2 2
	Talpe Pattu.				
549	Magedara	4,880 1 18·5	1 1 11	736 3 0	4,142 1 7·5
550	Karagoda	2,179 1 38·75	882 1 17·5	595 1 5·25	701 3 16
568	Welandowa	1,201 2 26	1,083 0 0	118 0 36	0 1 30
569	Yatimalgala	243 3 0	129 2 22	112 1 28	1 2 30
	Total ..	59,9 6 1 35·01	19,637 3 11·5	20,399 1 12·51	19,949 1 11

* Final report being prepared.

(B) *Matara District.*

23. *Operations of the Year.*—Settlement operations on the plans of this district so far supplied to this Department are almost complete.

24. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C, D, and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District since the Introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	35	4,006 3 20	1	—	80 2 14	750 0	—	80 2 14
1898 ..	54	21,747 1 27	19	2,843 0 0	7 1 36	80 0	32 0 10	2,882 2 6
1899 ..	51	10,299 0 9	49	3,833 0 20	575 3 22	7,607 15	334 1 25	4,743 1 27
1900 ..	81	10,929 1 32	72	5,756 3 28	433 2 8	4,502 0	1,470 0 14·5	7,660 2 10·5
1901 ..	96	26,901 3 20	205	26,285 1 2	452 3 24	5,144 17	3,785 2 36·5	30,523 3 22·5
1902 ..	312	27,268 1 18	306	26,697 3 4	196 2 25	2,307 50	1,559 0 37	28,453 2 26
1903 ..	155	16,996 3 33·5	394	24,776 1 34·5	102 2 33	1,667 50	730 3 39	25,610 0 26·5
1904 ..	36	13,404 2 5	144	11,113 0 13	30 2 30	290 39	460 1 17	11,604 0 20
1905 ..	38	8,762 1 39	104	8,789 2 26	42 2 20	680 0	86 3 37	8,919 1 3
1906 ..	28	205 0 35	111	7,789 2 22	86 2 11	1,007 10	366 2 14	8,242 3 7
1907 ..	42	2,680 1 31	61	4,748 1 3	66 0 4	620 75	263 1 30	5,077 2 37
1908 ..	34	1,448 3 36·6	40	2,599 2 1	22 0 31	310 60	7 3 7	2,629 1 39
1909 ..	48	2,279 0 13·5	32	549 1 26·56	—	—	—	549 1 26·56
1910 and first half of 1911 ..	61	7,785 1 19	95	6,298 0 5·5	12 0 39	149 95	38 2 21	6,348 3 25·5
Last half of 1911 and first half of 1912 ..	62	3,860 2 18·62	70	6,073 0 15·74	18 1 13	252 75	4 0 18	6,095 2 6·74
July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913	41	2,092 2 0·795	78	3,286 1 22·255	11 2 20	176 56	31 0 1	3,329 0 3·255
Total ..	1,174	160,669 0 38·015	1,781	141,439 2 25·555	2,140 0 10	25,546 42	9,171 1 27	152,751 0 25·555

[For Tables B and C see pages 11 and 12.]

D.—Villages partially settled (Old System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Title Plans.	Area settled by the Assistant Government Agent.	Balance to be settled by the Assistant Government Agent.
	Morawak Korale.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
12	Siyambalagoda ..	7,092 3 3	6,077 3 28	42 3 6	—	972 0 9*
18	Bengamuwa ..	2,547 1 19	1,771 3 6	12 0 24	—	763 1 29*
22	Ginnaliya ..	2,899 0 2	2,379 0 0	0 3 1	—	519 1 1*
25	Idandukita ..	1,146 2 24	856 1 2	68 0 25	—	222 0 37*
33	Beralapanatara ..	7,432 1 14	5,475 2 18	389 2 2	—	1,567 0 34*
44	Rotumba ..	4,311 0 33	3,378 1 22	19 0 10	—	913 3 1*
45	Kotapola ..	9,089 2 36	7,179 1 5	576 0 24	—	1,334 1 7*
	Gangaboda Pattu.					
73	Howpe ..	226 2 27	92 2 8	32 1 37	—	101 2 22*
75	Kanahalagama ..	1,307 2 1	873 1 28	179 0 38	—	254 3 15*
86	Talahagama ..	1,338 3 5	746 1 13	190 3 16	—	401 2 16*
	Kandaboda Pattu.					
80	Hinipella ..	1,061 3 0	684 0 2	71 2 27	—	306 0 11*
88	Makandura ..	1,051 0 7	727 0 35	117 0 5	—	206 3 7*
	Total ..	39,504 3 11	30,241 3 7	1,699 3 15	—	7,563 0 29

* Village reports forwarded.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matara District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total settled.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1909 by Settlement Officer ..	1	80 0 12*	3	39 2 17	21 2 36	220 0	18 2 39	80 0 12	—	—	—	80 0 12
Brought forward from 1909 by Assistant Government Agent	1	8 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8 3 28	8 3 28
Brought forward from 1910 and first half of 1911 by Assistant Government Agent	15	214 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	214 3 0	214 3 0
Brought forward from second half of 1911 and first half of 1912 by Settlement Officer ..	2	41 0 39·5	3	29 3 2·5	2 0 29	50 0	—	31 3 31·5	9 1 8	—	—	41 0 39·5
Brought forward from second half of 1911 and first half of 1912 by Assistant Government Agent ..	10	75 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	75 0 27	75 0 27
Brought forward from second half of 1912 and 1913 by Settlement Officer	9	154 1 36·5†	16	86 1 21·5	9 3 38	95 0	0 0 37	96 2 6·5	0 1 20	1	57 2 0	154 1 36·5
Brought forward from second half of 1912 and 1913 by Assistant Government Agent ..	6	170 1 13·42‡	10	77 3 16	—	—	4 0 10·42	81 3 26·42	—	2	88 1 27	170 1 13·42
Published in 1914 by Settlement Officer ..	4	3 0 3	1	1 0 8	—	—	—	1 0 8	—	3	1 3 35	3 0 3
Published in 1914 by Assistant Government Agent	5	17 1 32	1	3 3 25	—	—	—	3 3 25	—	4	13 2 7	17 1 32
Total ..	53	765 1 31·42	34	238 2 10	33 3 23	365 0	23 0 6·42	295 1 39·42	9 2 28	36	460 1 4	765 1 31·42

* The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 79 acres 1 rood and 20 perches ; this has now been increased to 80 acres and 12 perches by re-survey re-computation.
† The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 149 acres 1 rood and 36·5 perches ; this has now been increased to 154 acres 1 rood and 36·5 perches by a re-survey re-computation.
‡ The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 168 acres and 22·42 perches ; this has now been increased to 170 acres 1 rood and 13·42 perches by re-survey re-computation.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Matara District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Nature of Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or leased from the Crown.	Streams and Roads.	Acquired by Crown.	In Physical Possession of the Crown.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Morawak Korale.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
—	Ihalakolawinna	1,054 2 0	—	—	—	1,054 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
—	Pahalakolawinna	743 2 0	—	—	—	743 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1	Rambukkana ...	1,288 3 37	3 1 4	—	—	147 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Moragala ...	580 2 21	0 1 21	—	—	128 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	719 1 31	14 3 25	404 0 15*	
3	Kiripitiya ...	1,798 0 36	—	—	—	239 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	162 3 4	—	288 2 0*	
5	Gorakawela ...	2,408 1 21	6 1 39	—	201 0 0	146 0 33	10 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	933 3 7	—	625 0 37*	
6	Pitabeddara ...	1,181 0 32	11 0 0	—	—	67 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,992 2 14	—	51 3 15*	
7	Dankoluwa ...	534 3 8	6 1 6	—	—	338 1 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082 3 37	—	19 2 28*	
8	Kaduruwana ...	887 2 22	224 0 11	—	—	249 1 22	—	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	190 0 10	—	—*	
9	Alapaladeniya ...	1,105 2 39	20 3 17	—	—	321 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	414 0 9	—	—*	
10	Weliwe ...	4,943 1 27	47 3 39	1 2 34	1 0 4	766 3 16	1 1 18	0 1 10	—	—	2 1 0	—	711 3 29	16 3 15	34 3 10*	
11	Uwaragala ...	495 2 30	—	—	—	95 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,716 1 39	84 2 28	320 2 39*	
13	Hattotuwa ...	318 1 35	22 0 36	—	—	107 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	371 0 27	—	28 2 12*	
14	Kotagala ...	673 3 24	6 1 9	—	—	130 2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 2 10	6 3 15	51 0 37*	
15	Hewowita ...	574 1 14	23 3 1	—	—	185 0 10	—	0 0 12	—	—	—	—	471 1 25	—	65 2 4*	
16	Horagala ...	2,608 0 26	31 3 25	—	0 1 33	80 2 3	2 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	365 1 31	—	—*	
16½	Paragala ...	1,306 0 7	35 0 7	—	1 3 17	54 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,483 0 3	2 3 31	6 3 19*	
17	Panakaduwa ...	1,195 3 13	12 1 20	—	8 0 25	158 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,216 0 29	—	—*	
19	Mologgamuwa ...	1,249 0 24	11 2 2	—	—	202 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	973 0 4	—	49 3 24*	
20	Dampahala ...	2,996 2 34	2 0 10	—	—	604 0 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	954 0 28	—	72 3 36*	
21	Pasgoda ...	2,218 2 13	9 2 5	1 2 29	2 0 18	329 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,407 1 7	—	983 0 39*	
23	Urubokka ...	2,622 1 7	37 2 10	—	8 2 15	537 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,562 2 16	32 3 0	280 3 25*	
24	Dangala ...	1,935 0 16	1 0 14	—	—	109 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470 0 16	—	568 1 31*	
26	Banagala ...	1,857 2 18	2 3 31	1 1 1	—	212 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,582 2 0	—	242 1 27*	
27	Derangala ...	2,740 3 28	7 2 27	—	—	12 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,630 1 18	8 0 0	3 0 0*	
28	Waturakumbura	117 3 35	2 1 15	—	—	46 2 31	0 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	2,609 3 6	—	110 2 36*	
29	Dehigaspe ...	903 1 0	29 2 6	—	—	284 1 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 2 26	—	—*	
30	Puwakbodaowita	439 1 25	17 1 12	—	—	171 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	587 1 15	—	2 0 0*	
31	Lewpotdeniya ...	406 2 30	7 2 32	0 1 16	—	168 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	249 1 16	—	1 2 5*	
34	Warakagoda ...	326 2 17	15 2 22	0 1 22	—	110 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 2 17	11 1 15	46 1 34*	
37	Ehelakanda ...	619 3 9	—	—	—	92 0 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 3 36	—	91 2 0*	
38	Ampanagala ...	951 1 12	—	1 0 12	2 2 25	58 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	403 2 11	—	124 0 0*	
39	Andaluwa ...	985 0 27	6 2 27	—	—	84 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	889 0 5	—	0 1 6*	
4 & 40	Morawaka ...	3,305 1 11	29 2 36	—	—	310 0 18	700 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	845 2 23	—	48 3 12*	
41	Waralla ...	838 0 15	57 3 20	—	—	187 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,263 1 9	—	2 0 28*	
42	Elamaldeniya ...	1,194 3 22	3 0 35	—	—	104 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	497 2 13	—	95 2 17*	
43	Mawarala ...	2,542 1 36	902 3 32	—	—	214 2 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,061 3 33	—	25 2 17*	
47	Ehalapitagama	473 0 15	158 0 18	—	11 0 28	16 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,404 2 7	9 2 23	10 2 36*	
49	Kalubowitiyana	2,184 0 22	3 2 21	—	—	132 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	273 2 2	—	13 1 20*	
116	Poddana ...	1,307 0 8	22 1 37	0 3 22	—	76 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,047 2 3	—	—*	
													1,205 1 39	—	1 1 15*	

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Matara District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Nature of Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or leased from the Crown.	Streams and Roads.	Acquired by Crown.	In Physical Possession of the Crown.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
496	Akunadiwela ...	30 3 27	—	—	—	30 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
497	Udupillegoda ...	647 3 27	20 0 15	0 1 20	—	599 3 4	—	—	3 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	24 1 33	—*
498	Lalpe ...	455 2 15	32 1 24	—	—	423 0 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
499	Dematapitiya ...	137 2 28	1 3 17	—	—	133 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 23	—	—*
500	Karatota ...	498 1 12	17 1 9	—	—	318 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129 2 17	—	33 1 25*
501	Naradda ...	205 2 20	21 3 3	4 2 17	—	174 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 22	—	—*
502	Kumbalgoda ...	371 3 37	3 0 17	1 3 27	—	366 3 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
503	Olupeliya ..	33 0 22	—	—	—	33 0 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
504	Sapugodawela ...	62 2 7	—	—	—	62 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
505	Talagahadiwela	11 2 29	—	—	—	11 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
506	Oture ...	13 3 20	—	—	—	13 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
507	Gangodagama ...	268 1 26	3 3 15	—	—	263 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 36	—	—*
508	Wewala ...	202 0 9	33 1 24	—	—	145 0 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 16	—	—*
509	Pottewela ...	341 2 17	22 0 25	1 1 4	—	313 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 8	—	—*
510	Naiwela ...	47 0 30·37	—	—	—	47 0 30·37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gangaboda Pattu.															
32	Kehelwala ...	622 0 28	41 0 26	—	—	102 0 20	—	1 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	472 0 29	5 0 2	0 2 29*
56	Beragammulla ...	124 3 22½	8 2 33½	—	—	35 3 25½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1 3½	—	—*
57	Pattaramulla ...	181 0 35	15 2 25	—	—	54 1 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 0 12	—	—*
58	Diviture ...	386 1 12½	22 2 37½	—	—	144 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219 0 7	—	—*
59	Dematapassa ...	528 2 20½	415 1 17	2 2 36	—	102 3 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 39	5 0 17	2 1 19*
60	Geddippala ...	66 1 23½	—	0 1 19	—	66 0 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
67	Welihena ...	1,379 0 31	21 1 3	1 3 23	3 2 20	404 2 31	—	0 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	947 0 32	—	—*
68	Urumutta ...	1,802 2 39	691 2 15	—	16 3 16	285 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	798 2 12	—	10 1 8*
69	Wenagama ..	478 2 15	29 0 35	—	—	237 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 0 26	1 0 31	—*
70	Panadugama ..	132 3 39	10 3 19	—	—	45 0 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 1 21	10 2 8	—*
74	Galapitagama ...	72 3 1	—	—	—	72 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	Balukawala ...	679 1 36	91 2 24	0 0 6	6 3 18	555 1 36	1 2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 7	—	21 2 33*
87	Wilpita ...	2,978 1 36	14 2 31	5 1 17	5 2 9	2,118 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	829 0 9	—	5 0 28*
182	Ganegama ...	416 1 35	56 1 8	6 2 17	—	200 3 1	—	—	4 1 17	—	—	—	—	147 1 32	—	1 0 0*
183	Iriyatota ..	366 1 31½	36 2 37½	—	—	54 3 7	—	—	6 1 10	—	—	—	—	264 3 11	3 3 6	—*
511	Tumbe ...	304 3 35½	61 3 37	1 2 6	0 3 24	225 1 1½	—	1 2 13	3 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 11	—*
512	Malana ...	195 0 38	8 0 34½	—	—	187 0 3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
513	Narandeniya ..	569 0 18	96 0 17	55 0 20	—	344 3 33	—	1 3 25	1 3 5	—	—	—	—	45 0 0	24 0 38	—*
514	Magamure ...	103 1 28·68	2 1 18	—	—	97 2 32½	—	0 0 0·18	1 2 10·1	0 20·62	—	—	—	0 2 27·38	—	—*
515	Sapugoda ...	557 3 35½	9 3 3½	2 0 24	—	534 3 34	—	—	6 2 24	—	—	—	—	4 1 30	—	—*
516	Gatara ...	783 3 12½	52 1 15	11 1 29	—	413 3 30½	—	0 1 16	9 2 15	—	—	—	—	270 0 23	16 2 28	9 1 19*
573	Kirinda ...	633 3 21	142 2 39	2 0 6	—	484 3 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 22	—	—*

	Weligam Korale.																																			
180	Kiyanduwa ...	1,150	3	5	68	3	6	2	0	10	—			253	3	25	—			—			15	1	30	—			—			—			810	2	14	—			—			—*		
181	Iluppella ...	1,318	2	24	103	1	16½		—		—			260	2	13½	—			—			7	0	17	—			—			—			947	2	17	—			—			—*		
530	Maliduwa ...	1,976	0	11½	168	3	7½	2	1	28½	—			514	3	36½	—			—			37	3	35	—			—			—			1,251	3	24	—			—			—*		
531	Bangama ...	1,763	2	0	1	0	16		—		—			99	3	36½	—			—			11	0	0	—			—			—			1,651	1	27½	—			—			—*		
532	Ehalape ...	953	3	0	62	1	15	2	2	13	0	1	17	288	0	12	—			—			7	2	20	—			—			—			588	3	33	3	3	10	—			—*		
533	Eramudugoda ...	1,169	2	26	60	0	25	0	1	38	—			425	1	10	—			—			10	2	2	—			—			—			673	0	31	—			—			—*		
534	Ketanwila ...	9,078	1	18	161	2	9	0	3	5	—			278	0	24	191	3	10	—			61	0	25	—			—			—			8,284	3	25	—			—	100	0	0*		
535	Lenama ...	1,845	2	14	54	3	34		—		4	2	19	641	3	13	—			—			7	2	33	—			—			—			1,118	1	35	—			—	18	0	0*		
536	Maramba ...	1,345	2	0	112	3	16	7	1	26½	—			999	3	39½	—			—			4	0	32	—			—			—			44	0	34	86	1	17	90	1	35*		
538	Asmagoda ...	510	0	18½	24	1	34½	20	3	17	—			341	3	24½	1	2	11·5	—			4	1	26	—			—			—			112	2	12	—			4	1	13*		
539	Koragoda	165	0	19	22	2	33		—		9	2	7	131	2	38	—			0	1	0	0	3	21	—			—			—			—			—			—*		
540	Poramba ...	268	2	18½	0	0	16	1	1	19	—			261	1	16½	—			1	1	19	4	0	7	—			—			—			0	1	21	—			—			—*		
541	Imbulgoda ...	383	1	11	25	2	21½		—		—			350	0	22½	—			—			3	0	14	—			—			—			4	1	33	—			—			—*		
542	Hikgoda ...	510	2	22	57	0	14	0	1	16	—			384	2	27	—			—			4	3	36	—			—			—			63	2	9	—			—			—*		
543	Ganbela ...	699	2	13	89	3	2	4	1	27	6	2	28	315	0	12½	—			—			7	1	0	—			—			—			274	1	29½	1	3	34	—			—*		
544	Minipogoda ...	569	0	39½	38	1	37	2	1	24	—			92	1	28½	—			—			1	1	8	—			—			—			422	3	33	7	0	6	4	2	29*		
545	Diyalape ...	942	3	39	72	0	19	10	2	23	2	2	2	375	1	13	—			—			15	1	36	—			—			—			466	3	26	—			—			—*		
546	Killittuwa ...	417	0	31	77	3	3	2	0	32	—			150	0	39	—			—			—			1	0	26	—			—			185	3	11	—			—			—*		
547	Kerawakbokka...	165	3	8	31	1	1		—		—			130	1	23	—			—			0	1	20	—			—			—			—			—			3	3	4*		
548	Kohugoda ...	1,004	1	1½	11	1	27	1	1	22	—			134	2	25½	—			—			4	2	5	—			—			—			852	1	2	—			—			—*		
551	Bopitiya ...	804	0	7	14	2	12	0	0	12	—			155	2	38	—			0	0	16	4	0	14	—			—			—			629	1	35	—			—			—*		
552	Manikgoda ...	319	1	20	54	0	0	2	1	12	—			86	0	9	—			—			11	2	31	—			—			—			165	1	8	—			—			—*		
553	Neraluwa ...	1,117	1	38	47	1	2	1	0	15	—			234	1	6	—			9	3	19	16	2	23	—			—			—			808	1	13	—			—			—*		
554	Yakabedda ...	72	2	36	0	1	11	0	1	36	6	2	3	59	1	38	—			—			0	1	3	—			—			—			0	0	35	1	3	8	3	2	22*		
555	Gallala ...	2,600	0	37	53	1	15		—		—			153	0	8	—			—			—			—			—			—			2,393	3	14	—			—			—*		
556	Balapata ...	253	1	36	13	3	37	5	2	38	—			70	1	1	—			—			3	1	6	—			—			—			159	2	30	0	2	4	—			—*		
557	Henagama ...	1,113	3	38	94	0	30	0	2	3	—			676	3	1	—			2	3	28	21	1	26	—			—			—			318	0	30	—			—			—*		
560	Wahalakananke	968	1	24	174	1	20	0	2	6	—			615	1	11	—			—			24	2	1	—			—			—			153	2	26	—			—			—*		
	Total ...	164,804	2	34·68	9,670	3	20	1,020	0	21	365	0	23	52,623	2	17·83	914	2	12·5	43	1	13·79	328	0	7	8	3	18·62	2	1	0	4	3	8	1	2	22	93,050	2	18·94	777	1	23	5,993	1	28			

* Final reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Kandaboda Pattu.				
177	Pananwela	920 3 3	28 3 25	891 3 2	0 0 16
	Weligam Korale.				
179	Akuressa	884 3 24·75	211 3 38·74	672 3 26·01	—*
537	Peddapitiya	994 1 33	305 0 11	688 1 15	1 0 7
558	Nimaluwa	820 1 35	262 1 30	557 0 30	0 3 15
559	Porambakananke ..	2,666 1 27	1,202 3 7·875	1,406 0 19·125	57 2 0
	Gangaboda Pattu.				
571	Karaputugala.. ..	826 3 34	17 3 33	808 0 10	0 3 31
572	Owitigamuwa.. ..	1,045 1 32·5	81 3 19·5	955 1 22·5	8 0 30·5
	Total ..	8,159 1 29·25	2,111 0 5·115	5,979 3 4·635	67 2 19·5

* Final report under preparation.

(C) *Hambantota District.*

25. Mr. M. T. Archibald, Assistant Settlement Officer, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Year.*—Twenty six villages were settled during the year under review, and final reports were forwarded.

"The total area awaiting settlement was decreased by 14,025 acres, an area which would have been much larger but for the continual changes of the officer in charge rendered necessary by the exigencies of the service.

"Fifty-seven notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances published by this Department are pending. Thirteen of these await inquiry and seven the result of reference cases in court. For the remainder final orders have not yet been prepared or published.

"Four reference cases were filed during the period but have not come to trial."

26. *Litigation.*—A return is annexed giving particulars of the reference cases during the year.

Hambantota District Reference Cases.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
Jan. 24, 1914 ..	45	374	Degampotha ..	395 3 32	Pending
Sept. 30, 1914 ..	46	365	Pahalaguruwala	331 3 9	do.
Oct. 22, 1914 ..	47	406	Debokkawa ..	958 3 33	do.
Aug. 31, 1914 ..	48	523	Ridiyagama ..	7,458 0 22	do.
			Total ..	9,144 3 16	

27. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C, D, and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District since the Introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Notices.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				
	Number.	Area.		Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.		Declared. Private.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	2	98,600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	—	—	1	96,000 0 0	—	—	—	96,000 0 0
1899 ..	1	763 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900 ..	3	1,133 3 32	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901 ..	30	11,828 1 27	3	—	—	—	2,781 2 0	2,781 2 0
1902 ..	9	2,832 3 16	25	9,378 2 27	—	—	46 0 20	9,424 3 7
1903 ..	47	9,454 3 38	38	8,338 3 14	—	—	3 1 10	8,342 0 24
1904 ..	15	4,026 1 19	29	4,939 3 22	12 2 20	126 25	532 1 26	5,484 3 28
1905 ..	2	2,161 1 14	19	1,510 2 5	97 2 9	512 77	34 3 10	1,642 3 24
1906 ..	24	6,690 2 33	22	1,421 1 5	0 1 34	7 7	18 1 31	1,440 0 30
1907 ..	29	11,470 2 2	64	3,750 0 0	16 0 8	228 22	24 0 35	3,790 1 3
1908 ..	165	43,688 0 28	65	16,489 3 6	—	—	455 2 11	16,945 1 17
1909 ..	102	23,646 2 7	103	13,586 3 2	10 0 9	145 62	573 2 32	14,170 2 3
1910 and first half of 1911 ..	96	32,804 3 2·65	188	21,840 1 15	8 3 4	112 65	285 2 16	22,134 2 35
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	76	22,076 3 15·05	217	27,109 3 10	97 0 34	1,084 40	397 0 16	27,604·0 20
Jul 1, 1912 to Dec. 31, 1913	57	18,471 1 11·2675	278	28,138 1 36·7475	265 3 20·02	4,892 50	2,609 2 13	31,013 3 29·7675
Total ..	658	289,649 3 28·8175	1,052	232,504 1 22·7475	508 2 18·02	7,109 48	7,762 1 20	240,775 1 20·7675

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices.		No. of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total settled.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1906 ..	4	1,009 2 32	14	405 1 35	—	—	33 2 0	438 3 35	13 0 37	2	557 2 0	1,009 2 32
Brought forward from 1908 ..	8	2,077 2 28*	16	937 2 7	6 2 7	48 75	259 2 36	1,203 3 10	31 2 38	4	842 0 20	2,077 2 28
Brought forward from 1909 ..	15	4,680 0 5†	43	2,434 0 34	23 2 0	150 0	418 3 2	2,876 1 36	140 3 27	8	1,662 2 22	4,680 0 5
Brought forward from 1910 and 1911	8	3,488 0 38	8	489 0 27	1 3 30	20 0	6 1 13	497 1 30	91 2 37	5	2,899 0 11	3,488 0 38
Brought forward from 1911 and 1912 ..	13	13,112 1 39‡	33	3,370 3 29	20 3 17	256 50	105 3 30	3,497 2 36	169 1 19	7	9,445 1 24	13,112 1 39
Brought forward from 1911 and 1912 by Assistant Government Agent ..	1	0 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0 3 23	0 3 23
Brought forward from second half of 1912 and 1913 by Settlement Officer	34	16,989 0 20·05	35	1,823 2 13	4 0 31	46 0	12 3 7	1,840 2 11	173 3 30	21	14,974 2 19·05	16,989 0 20·05
Published in 1914 by Settlement Officer	17	286 0 1	7	19 0 12	—	—	—	19 0 12	—	10	266 3 29	286 0 1
Published in 1914 by Assistant Government Agent	2	40 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40 2 20	40 2 20
Total ..	102	41,684 3 6·05	156	9,479 3 37	57 0 5	521 25	837 0 8	10,374 0 10	620 3 28	60	30,689 3 8·05	41,684 3 6·05

* The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 2,074 acres and 36 perches; this has now been increased to 2,077 acres 2 roods and 28 perches by re-survey re-computation.
† The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 4,674 acres 2 roods and 18 perches; this has now been increased to 4,680 acres and 5 perches by re-survey re-computation.
‡ The extent shown as pending at the end of last year was 13,110 acres 2 roods and 12 perches; this has now been increased to 13,112 acres 1 rood and 39 perches by re-survey re-computation.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Purchased by Crown in satisfaction of a Writ.	Sold under C. R. Case.	Oyas and Elas.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Magam Pattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
53	Arabokka	3956 3 9	17 1 35	—	—	61 1 25	—	4 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3873 0 29	—	—*
54	Mirijjawela	1047 1 38	1 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	1026 1 30	—	—*
61	Walawe	997 0 23	26 1 12	0 1 32	2 1 19	390 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	577 0 37	—	—*
62	Wanduruppa	392 1 12	—	—	—	239 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 3 8	—	19 3 20*
64	Diyagasgoda	347 2 3	31 1 30	—	—	64 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251 2 30	—	—*
65	Payibokka	452 1 35	12 1 36	—	—	35 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404 2 5	—	—*
66	Sittarakala	897 1 8	—	—	—	149 1 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	747 3 12	—	—*
96	Kariwila	2409 1 14	—	—	—	512 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1897 0 8	—	—*
517	Elalla	1905 2 35	—	—	—	59 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1846 0 8	—	—*
521	Hondawelpokuna	923 0 13	—	—	—	32 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	891 0 19	—	—*
522	Kudabolana	1027 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1027 2 15	—	—*
524	Palugaswela	1332 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1332 0 14	—	—*
562	Habarattawela	1245 3 13	—	—	—	15 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1230 1 25	—	—*
563	Walskoggala	2945 0 33	5 1 30	—	—	138 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2789 1 33	12 0 18	—*
565	Punchihenayagama	1270 2 39	—	—	—	696 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573 3 20*	—	573 3 20*
567	Mahabolana	1082 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1082 3 13	—	—*
P.P.4303	Karundana	1029 3 36	—	—	—	35 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1029 3 36	—	500 1 32*
P.P.8134	Unatuwewa	1565 3 13	—	—	—	12 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3014 2 10	—	—*
	Giruwa Pattu West.	3027 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	Kebellaketiya	677 2 11	0 3 21	—	—	32 2 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643 3 32	—	—*
133	Kariwilakanda	184 0 33	6 3 16	3 1 22	—	70 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 3 21	—	0 3 0*
134	Medakanda	567 1 32	3 1 21	3 0 29	3 0 20	114 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 25	0 2 15	433 0 18	—	6 0 18*
135	Hingurekanda	292 0 30	—	7 1 28	—	176 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 3 3	—	9 1 18*
136	Udawelmulla	276 1 0	6 1 23	9 2 31	1 1 36	79 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177 2 35	—	1 0 6*
137	Kehelwatta	235 1 38	5 0 18	—	—	40 1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 39	1 3 8	177 1 22	—	2 3 9*
139	Migahahena	161 3 19	0 2 26	—	—	31 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 3 37	—	8 3 12*
140	Araboda	195 3 33	11 1 2	—	—	43 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 2 26	—	21 0 20*
141	Ihala Bukandeyaya	135 0 16	6 1 14	—	—	22 3 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 3 28	—	12 0 0*
142	Bodimaluwa	40 2 36	—	—	—	22 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 5	—	5 1 5*
143	Lintotapaya	37 2 28	0 1 21	—	—	36 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 31	—	—*
144	Udukiriwila	625 1 34	16 0 25	52 3 33	1 1 16	144 2 1	—	224 1 36	—	1 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	204 0 35	—	—*
145	Wettambuwawa	118 0 26	—	—	—	117 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 26	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.												Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Purchased by Crown in satisfaction of a Writ.	Sold under C. R. Case.	Oyas and Elas.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
258	Wigamuwa ...	1962 2 10	27 3 35	1 2 2	9 1 8	311 2 39	—	—	—	0 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	879 3 3	—	32 0 0*
276	Nihiluwa ...	381 3 36	11 3 26	—	—	369 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 34	—	—
277	Motamulla ...	31 3 27	—	—	—	31 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
278	Andalumahante ...	77 1 14	0 0 29	—	—	77 0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
279	Walawela ...	237 1 33	11 1 0	1 0 14	—	217 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 2	—	—
282	Dammulla ...	372 0 12	8 3 5	3 3 5	—	359 1 22	—	—	—	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
288	Aranwela ...	160 3 6	—	—	—	160 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
289	Siyambalagoda ...	93 2 33	—	—	—	93 2 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
295	Panamulla ...	271 2 26	29 3 18	1 3 16	—	239 3 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
324	Kahandaduwa ...	968 2 38	5 0 36	3 1 15	—	195 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765 0 12	—	—
325	Kahandamodera ...	1385 1 24	—	—	—	1094 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290 3 5	—	—
326	Tillawatawana ...	604 0 13	—	—	—	536 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 0 15	—	—
327	Gurupokuna ...	287 0 2	—	—	—	153 3 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133 0 31	—	—
328	Ranna ...	1392 3 7	44 0 24	0 0 27	—	388 0 1	—	—	—	0 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	959 2 22	—	—
329	Kattakaduwa ...	1534 1 22	3 1 26	—	—	101 1 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1429 2 0	—	—
330	Kadiragoda ...	1112 0 0	9 3 6	—	—	154 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	878 2 7	—	69 1 26*
331	Andupelena ...	675 3 19	15 0 38	0 1 36	—	194 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456 0 11	—	—
332	Kotawaya ...	2242 0 24	7 1 26	—	—	186 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2048 2 8	—	—
333	Julamulla ...	704 0 9	11 0 32	6 3 16	—	94 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591 1 19	—	—
334	Jandura ...	1220 0 33	—	—	—	82 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	999 0 8	—	138 2 25*
335	Helakadagala ...	790 1 38	—	—	—	67 2 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722 3 1	—	—
336	Kudakaragahawela ...	84 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 3 2	—	21 3 20
337	Heenara ...	550 1 0	—	—	—	17 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532 1 4	—	—
338	Karagahawela ...	490 2 5	—	—	—	490 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
339	Kulasingama ...	495 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495 0 10	—	—
340	Siyambalagaswewa ...	259 2 9	—	—	—	6 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252 3 34	—	—
341	Palugahawela ...	214 0 10	—	—	—	149 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 2 33	—	—
342	Tuppahigama ...	719 3 20	—	—	—	7 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302 2 19	—	409 3 13*
343	Daha-amuna ...	1184 3 6	12 3 23	—	—	131 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1040 2 10	—	—
344	Bogamuwa ...	1151 3 28	2 3 6	—	—	215 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781 3 6	—	151 2 13*
345	Laggamuwa ...	35 0 1	1 1 2	—	—	33 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
346	Ettaladiwela ...	40 1 9	—	—	—	40 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
347	Hunnakumbura ...	421 1 12	11 3 2	—	—	99 1 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309 1 38	—	0 2 21*
348	Pillewela ...	449 2 20	4 2 26	—	—	114 0 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330 3 10	—	—
349	Medagoda ...	294 3 36	—	—	—	80 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214 1 16	—	—
350	Dimbulgoda ...	548 3 26	12 3 9	0 3 1	—	126 1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408 3 34	—	—
351	Panhiddewela ...	22 1 26	—	—	—	22 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
352	Panganwila ...	182 3 24	7 2 26	0 0 18	—	137 3 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 0 36	—	—
353	Kapugampota ...	197 3 24	6 3 15	—	—	190 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 10	—	—
354	Medatissamuna ...	58 2 24	—	—	—	58 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

355	Marakada	...	...	58	0	31½	0	3	4	—	—	55	2	26½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
356	Pallemulana	...	...	425	3	24	74	1	28	5	3	37	—	106	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*
357	Attanayala	...	...	854	2	31	70	0	20	5	1	11	—	206	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	3	6	—	—	*
358	Gamaetigama	...	...	121	0	4	—			—			—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523	0	6	—	49	3	30*
359	Gajanayakagama	...	...	50	1	18	—			—			—	32	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	0	36	—	19	3	8*
360	Marakkalayagama	...	...	96	2	23	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	15	—			— *
361	Wehelagama	...	..	176	3	4	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	2	20	15	2	2	24	2	1*
362	Dunhinara	...	...	321	1	11	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	3	4	—			— *
363	Liyanakatuwa	...	...	165	3	35	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	1	11	—			— *
364	Wiragaswewa	...	...	145	0	10	—			—			—	5	0	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	2	23	—	10	0	25*
366	Dandenigama	...	...	318	1	15	0	2	1	—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	0	9	—	77	0	1*
367	Terunnansegama	...	...	286	3	11	—			—			—	22	3	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	3	23	—			— *
368	Buweliara	...	...	327	3	13	—			—			—	9	0	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277	2	32	—			— *
369	Mananperigama	...	...	129	2	13	—			—			—	327	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—			— *
370	Magamayagama	...	...	129	3	30	—			—			—	4	2	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	3	16	—			— *
371	Ihalaguruwela	...	...	283	3	19	—			—			—	5	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	1	32	—			— *
373	Siyambalaheddawa	...	...	353	2	12	—			—			—	16	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	0	13	—	43	2	4*
375	Medamulana	...	...	335	0	16	29	0	9	11	3	38	—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	2	12	—			— *
376	Kinchigune	...	...	395	2	34	32	3	19	—			—	177	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	2	28	58	1	34	7	1	20*
377	Brahakmanayagama	...	...	142	0	25	4	2	27	—			—	103	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	0	11	—	27	3	11*
379	Kandamaditta	...	...	326	0	32	6	0	32	1	1	24	—	20	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	3	19	—			— *
380	Galpotteyaya	...	...	494	2	12	22	1	25	7	0	32	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	1	34	0	2	39	0	2	21*
381	Hilageaina	...	...	503	0	25	39	1	28	3	2	12	—	112	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	2	20	—			— *
382	Malhewageaina	...	...	785	3	33	105	1	26	1	1	24	—	123	0	14	—	—	6	2	38	—	—	—	1	1	15	6	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
383	Palle Julampitiya	...	...	905	3	14	83	0	0	18	3	23	2	3	14	9	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	3	21	5	0	11	2	0	19*
384	Pahalaobada	...	...	738	1	21	3	2	25	5	1	26	—	67	3	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669	3	9	—			— *
385	Galwadiya	...	..	594	3	33	9	2	9	1	1	30	—	31	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	2	25	0	0	33	92	1	1*
387	Udajulampitiya	...	...	722	1	4	43	2	6	3	0	22	—	33	0	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	695	3	8	—			— *
																												519	3	26	2	1	32	28	1	22*
	Giruwa Pattu East.													100	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573	3	2	1	1	27		—	*
388	Malagegoda	...	...	62	0	31	2	2	30	4	2	11	—	12	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1	7	—			— *
391	Welipitiya	...	...	1323	1	34	107	0	36	2	2	4	—	241	2	30	—	—	—	0	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	965	0	21	—	6	1	30*
392	Rikillapana	...	...	211	1	0	2	0	2	—			—	14	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	3	8	—			— *
398	Mulanyaya	...	...	483	2	5	—			—			—	27	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	455	2	11*
402	Kudagoda	...	...	1087	2	15	5	3	9	—			—	61	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1009	0	32	—	10	3	39*
403	Kariyamaditta	...	...	584	0	33	15	2	22	5	3	23	—	57	2	18	—	—	2	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	502	2	30	—			— *
405	Kaluwagasyaya	...	...	313	3	24	—			—			—	7	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	0	6	—			— *
408	Tambalapelessa	...	...	273	0	3	—			—			—	21	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	2	27	—	55	2	27*
409	Ratmalwala	...	...	353	3	26	—			—			—	21	0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	2	32	—	69	0	32*
412	Kiula or Ihalakendaketiya	...	...	674	3	28	—			—			—	99	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	0	28	—			— *
414	Korakahawela	...	...	645	3	39	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624	3	15	—	21	0	24*
415	Beddewewa	...	...	342	0	21	—			—			—	9	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	2	34	—			— *
416	Suriyapokuna	...	...	220	0	4	—			—			—	8	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	2	10	—			— *
417	Pahalagama	...	...	532	0	30	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532	0	30	—			— *
418	Disawagegama	...	...	145	2	27	—			—			—	3	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	3	3	—			— *
419	Wijesingama	...	...	223	2	36	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	2	36	—			— *
420	Amaratungama	...	...	592	3	13	4	0	1	—			—	22	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	566	3	3	—			— *
421	Atapattugama	...	...	313	2	31	—			—			—	21	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	1	25	—	2	3	0*
422	Bassgama	...	...	271	0	39	—			—			—	271	0	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—			— *
423	Kohombagaswewa	...	...	463	3	25	—			—			—	8	0	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455	3	8	—			— *
424	Galwewa	...	...	353	1	7	0	0	3	—			—	22	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	3	34	—	29	2	4*
425	Metigatwela	...	...	952	2	25	—			—			—	155	0	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	0	29	—	157	1	20*
426	Dikwewa	...	...	992	1	12	—			—			—	74	0	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	0	14	—			— *
427	Meda-ara	...	...	740	1	25	—			—			—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	740	1	25	—			— *
428	Kalawalwela	...	...	336	3	28	—			—			—	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	1	4	—			— *

* Final reports forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Hambantota District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.												Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Redeemed.	Tank.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Purchased by Crown in satisfaction of a Writ.	Sold under C. R. Case.	Oyas and Elas.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
429	Abeysekaragama	538 2 8	—	—	0 0 28	92 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446 0 16	—	—*
430	Siyambalakota	1738 0 14	1 1 0	0 2 28	—	48 2 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1643 0 30	—	44 1 5*
431	Taligala	669 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	669 1 0	—	—*
432	Siyambalakatuwa	315 0 0	0 1 27	—	—	3 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311 0 21	—	—*
433	Mahajandura	528 1 31	—	—	—	11 3 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516 1 39*
434	Gopalessa	103 3 24	—	—	—	50 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 2 19	—	—*
435	Binkema	302 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302 3 19	—	—*
436	Alutwewa	806 1 35	—	—	—	158 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	582 0 10	—	65 2 7*
437	Kankanangama	418 2 35	0 1 5	—	—	12 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405 2 3	—	—*
438	Angunakolapelessa	86 2 0	—	1 0 34	—	50 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0 17	—	—*
439	Hedaketiya	305 3 8	0 1 13	—	—	6 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299 1 21	—	—*
439A	Achariyagama	282 3 16	0 1 18	0 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281 3 36	—	—*
440	Mulanegoda	84 2 15	0 3 15	0 1 39	—	33 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 1 12	—	—*
441	Dikwala	159 1 21	—	2 1 12	—	18 0 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 3 21	—	—*
442	Mahaparadawa	84 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 0 0	—	—*
443	Vidanegegama	31 2 22	—	—	—	14 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 3 20	—	—*
444	Mahawela	41 0 31	—	—	—	14 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 3 7	—	—*
445	Wadumestriyagama	190 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 3 28	—	—*
446	Muruwasikema	461 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461 0 1	—	—*
447	Vettiya	734 0 10	4 0 8	1 0 27	—	14 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	714 1 20	—	—*
448	Udarota	433 0 35	—	—	—	5 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227 1 25	—	200 0 0*
449	Gamaralagegama	478 2 10	0 2 22	—	—	13 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464 0 20	—	—*
450	Walasgala	743 3 13	—	—	—	13 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	729 3 28	—	—*
451	Handunkatuwa	127 1 4	0 3 0	—	—	11 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 3 24	—	—*
452	Yakagala	888 2 35	—	—	—	139 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	749 0 25	—	—*
453	Mullena	2575 1 34	32 2 39	—	—	131 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2369 0 15	—	42 1 7*
455	Pallekanuketiya	2184 2 5	58 2 17	11 0 33	—	183 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1950 3 36	—	—*
456	Bata-ata	2715 0 5	14 2 16	0 3 36	—	46 2 22	—	—	—	0 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	2652 2 9	—	—*
457	Kalametiya	519 1 9	4 1 28	0 1 37	—	22 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491 2 2	—	—*
458	Hivalgala	1346 3 0	—	—	—	161 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1173 1 29	11 1 26	—*
459	Kiula	586 3 10	19 1 30	—	—	94 2 18	—	—	—	0 3 39	—	—	—	—	—	471 3 3	—	—*
463	Pallerota	900 2 17	—	—	—	762 1 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 0 30	—	—*
467	Lunama	2424 0 37	42 0 8	22 0 38	—	153 3 5	—	—	—	0 0 22	—	—	—	—	—	2206 0 4	—	—*
468	Welipatanwila	829 1 16	53 0 35	8 0 5	—	258 1 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	502 3 34	6 3 10	—*
469	Hatagala	135 1 33	8 1 15	14 3 20	—	62 2 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 2 0	—	—*
	Total ...	129302 2 14	3347 3 27	422 3 29	32 2 19	21579 2 11	7 1 25	229 0 36	10 1 2	25 2 29	4 2 21	1 1 15	6 3 11	11 1 24	14 2 18	97847 3 0	202 2 39	5557 3 7

* Final reports forwarded.

D.—Villages Partially Settled (Old System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled by the Assistant Government Agent.	Title Plans.	Balance to be settled by Assistant Government Agent.
	Giruwa Pattu West.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
51	Saputantirikanda.. ..	791 0 11	712 1 23	—	—	78 2 28*
52	Warapitiya	945 1 9	601 0 6	—	5 1 6	338 3 37*
	Magam Pattu.					
63	Medagama	634 3 24	412 3 12	—	60 2 3	161 2 9*
	Total ..	2,371 1 4	1,726 1 1	—	65 3 9	579 0 34

* Village reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Giruwa Pattu West.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
71	Handugala	1,399 1 11	964 2 3	372 2 7	62 1 1
138	Panganwilayaya ..	203 3 2	152 0 14	51 2 28	—
157	Bowala	1,766 0 31	—	981 1 5	784 3 26
158	Kabaragomaditta ..	217 3 37	5 2 6	66 3 24	145 2 7
159	Horawela	959 2 11	76 0 33	883 1 18	—
161	Omare	1,028 3 10	—	815 1 0	213 2 10
163	Walasmulla	1,473 0 3·11	153 0 26·1	1,318 3 36·23	0 3 20·78
164	Paddapitiya	436 3 12	28 1 0	406 3 6	1 3 6
171	Kanumuldeniya ..	3,956 3 35	—	1,093 0 18	2,863 3 17
173	Godawinna	278 3 28	2 2 20	220 3 25	55 1 23
211	Pahala Bukandeyaya ..	875 2 31	262 2 4	125 2 37	487 1 30
214	Namaneliya	771 2 34	477 1 23	294 1 11	—
216	Weladegoda	2,158 1 19	1,537 3 24	620 1 35	—
220	Patagama	989 1 9	43 1 15	217 0 15	728 3 19
221	Hinatihatamuna ..	84 1 36	—	39 1 33	45 0 3
225	Pissubedda	887 0 10·5	845 2 1·5	41 2 9	—
227	Ittademaliya	933 2 12	20 0 9	425 0 21	488 1 22
228	Galahitiyawa	1,043 0 5	—	505 3 1	537 1 4
229	Muruthawela	663 2 37	55 0 25	261 3 10	346 3 2
231	Buddiyagama	998 3 18·1	—	470 2 4·8	528 1 13·3
234	Keppitiyawa	981 0 39	—	323 2 24	657 2 15
235	Atuboda	571 3 11	24 2 30	235 1 17	311 3 4
236	Talahaganwaduwa ..	1,121 0 0	5 2 32	740 2 38	374 2 10
237	Natuwela	204 1 7	19 3 28	184 0 21	0 0 38
238	Daluwakgoda	533 3 12	0 2 20	484 3 0	48 1 32
239	Kadigamuwa	226 2 32	99 1 11	127 1 21	—
240	Tamaduwa	609 1 2	325 2 3	283 2 31	0 0 8
241	Mulkirigala	2,533 2 15	1,211 0 23	879 0 7	443 1 25
243	Mandaduwa	879 2 11	189 1 12	687 2 37	2·2 2
245	Udawakamulla.. ..	400 3 13	264 3 11	136 0 2	—
248	Hinbunna	1,140 2 4	921 0 21	217 2 7	1·3 16
259	Pattiyapola	3,429 0 37·375	738 2 23	511 3 19·25	2,178 2 35·125
260	Vitaranadeniya ..	2,628 3 35	876 2 31	1,088 0 37	664 0 7
261	Bedigama	3,831 3 24	—	1,685 2 34	2,146 0 30
262	Ihala Beligala	931 3 32	14 0 11	466 1 36	451 1 25
263	Pallattara	2,204 3 23	103 1 5	1,818 2 36	282 3 22
264	Modarawana	1,020 0 38	—	498 1 7	521 3 31
265	Medawauwa	174 0 18	—	152 2 16	21 2 2
266	Udawauwa	245 0 3	—	224 1 25	20 2 18
267	Warakagoda	70 3 20	—	63 3 25	6 3 35
268	Yatigala	777 2 25	184 1 28	534 2 6	58 2 31
269	Pallewauwa	107 2 38	—	50 1 5	57 1 33
270	Kaduruliyadda.. ..	89 3 7	—	89 0 7	0 3 0
271	Okewela	551 3 6	—	420 3 26	130 3 20
272	Kendalukotambe ..	283 1 36	—	154 1 19	129 0 17
273	Kakuluwamulla ..	194 2 8	58 0 25	78 3 6	57 2 17
274	Udugalmote	545 2 21	8 2 2	409 2 21	127 1 38
275	Tarapetiya	1,079 2 11	0 1 32	993 2 39	85 1 20
280	Pattiwela	376 1 20	—	353 1 6	23 0 14
281	Hangamuwa	342 2 36	—	337 0 36	5 2 0
283	Angulmaduwa	431 1 22	23 1 5	407 3 24	0 0 33
284	Kauwdamana	187 1 9	—	181 1 37	5 3 12

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
285	Pahala Beligala ..	648 2 2	13 1 13	509 0 6	126 0 23
286	Etgalmulla	778 1 11	17 2 32	402 3 24	357 2 35
287	Ankonagoda	125 0 37	0 1 6	106 0 7	18 3 24
290	Nalagama	2,890 0 25	—	1,129 1 30	1,760 2 35
291	Kahawatta	1,069 3 0·69	4 0 21	795 1 33·77	270 0 25·92
292	Waharakgoda	504 3 35	2 0 6	498 2 35	4 0 34
293	Mahante	115 2 9	—	89 2 35	25 3 14
294	Godawela	424 0 13	2 1 24	414 1 20	7 1 9
296	Getamana	3,272 3 24	115 2 30	1,988 1 34	1,168 3 0
297	Mahahilla	1,149 1 36	—	838 3 4	310 2 32
298	Kambussawela	432 3 20	2 3 21	291 2 11	138 1 28
299	Kudahilla	1,082 3 37	15 2 38	446 3 24	620 1 15
300	Ambala	1,156 3 11	112 2 31	837 0 31	206 3 29
301	Galagama	1,643 3 2	—	1,056 0 6	587 2 36
302	Nakulugamuwa ..	1,578 2 8	287 2 33	958 1 25	332 1 30
303	Kudawellekele	355 1 0	7 0 39	279 1 5	68 2 36
304	Mawella	132 1 8	24 2 37	94 3 26	12 2 25
305	Moraketiara	394 0 21·3	25 2 38·3	210 0 8	158 1 15
306	Dedduwawala	1,117 1 33	5 1 30	561 2 22	550 1 21
307	Owilana	448 3 5	0 2 9	345 1 39	102 2 37
308	Puwakdandawa ..	1,182 2 13·91125	39 3 21·1875	847 3 9·69625	294 3 23·0275
309	Palapota	974 0 0	6 2 34	739 2 30	227 2 16
310	Okewela	1,124 1 22	7 2 24	477 1 18	639 1 20
311	Kadurupokuna ..	1,233 0 29·5	21 3 8	404 3 12	806 2 9·5
312	Sitinamaluwa	1,683 2 24	129 2 27	1,322 2 5	231 1 32
313	Polommaruwa	771 1 6	—	285 0 24	486 0 22
315	Medilla	868 0 19	413 1 12	452 0 17	2 2 30
316	Walganeliya	1,394 3 28	20 2 5	989 2 25	384 2 38
317	Palatuduwa	1,551 1 26	11 2 8	891 3 23	647 3 35
318	Marakolliya	420 0 13	135 1 38	284 2 15	—
319	Godigamuwa	574 2 26	153 2 39	254 3 35	165 3 32
320	Polmote	527 2 32	421 3 29	105 1 38	0 1 5
321	Rekawa	1,404 1 39	1,012 3 1	388 2 38	3 0 0
322	Netolpitiya	1,877 0 7	—	615 3 34	1,261 0 13
323	Kahandawa	2,789 2 22	1,188 0 24	1,595 2 1	5 3 37
365	Pahalaguruwela ..	363 1 38	9 2 0	9 3 37	344 0 1
372	Gonadeniya	5,518 3 11	744 0 35	440 2 23	4,333 3 33
374	Diganpota	487 3 28	—	55 0 1	432 3 27
378	Kinchigune Medagama ..	1,406 1 23	932 3 7	473 2 16	—
386	Handapangalageaina ..	555 1 4	448 3 15	106 1 29	—
	Giruwa Pattu East.	95,865 3 36·48625	16,030 3 12·0875	46,630 1 32·74625	33,204 2 31·6525
389	Mellaketigoda	253 3 13	158 3 10	94 1 23	0 2 20
390	Ulahitiyawa	1,154 1 26	1,025 0 17	123 1 20	5 3 29
393	Labuhengoda	447 0 31	288 3 35	158 0 36	—
394	Sapugahayaya	390 2 12	253 3 38	136 2 14	—
395	Hellala	702 2 17	539 3 20	162 2 4	0 0 33
396	Middeniya	1,348 0 26	1,180 2 5	167 2 21	—
397	Andalugoda	272 3 16	14 2 13	59 2 19	198 2 24
399	Kudagalara	532 1 9	426 3 12	102 2 8	2 3 29
400	Okandeyaya	1,247 2 16	1,111 0 16	122 3 12	13 2 28
401	Murungagasyaya ..	1,585 0 28	8 1 30	214 0 29·5	1,362 2 8·5
404	Talawa	1,635 2 16	6 1 39	198 2 37	1,430 1 20
406	Debokkawa	1,866 3 18	376 0 0	118 0 31	1,372 2 27
407	Dabarella	1,007 0 17	—	220 2 25	786 1 32
410	Kachchigala	247 1 30	—	39 3 32	207 1 38
411	Pahalakanduketiya ..	331 1 25	—	6 3 23	324 2 2
413	Uswewa	2,299 1 8	1,322 3 20	47 0 30	929 0 38
454	Udakanuketiya ..	1,458 3 8	1,174 2 9	284 0 39	—
460	Minietiliya	1,827 2 14	4 2 27	828 3 3	994 0 24
461	Medadeniya	1,432 3 3	1,023 2 25	402 1 8	6 3 10
462	Etbatuwa	2,730 2 32	2,599 1 23	131 1 9	—
464	Mamadola	2,322 2 10	397 1 29	1,216 2 27	708 1 34
465	Beminiyanwila	3,559 1 32·5	1,389 1 12	2,158 1 8·5	11 3 12
466	Tavaluwila	2,036 2 38	995 3 14	1,029 3 7	11 0 17
	Magam Pattu.	30691 0 5·5	14298 1 34	8,024 3 26	8,367 2 25·5
520	Palle Beragama ..	2,182 2 20	1,944 0 38	118 2 37	119 2 25
523	Bidiyagama	7,573 1 26	—	365 1 4	7,208 0 22
564	Godakoggala	2,559 2 13	2,294 3 17	260 2 29	4 0 7
566	Uda Beragama	3,796 1 10	3,660 3 9	101 3 14	33 2 27
		16111 3 29	7,899 3 24	846 2 4	7,365 2 1
	Total ..	142,668 3 30·98625	38,229 0 30·0875	55,501 3 22·74625	48,937 3 18·1525

PROVINCE OF UVA.

28. *Operations of the Year.*—The feature of settlement operations during the year has been the advance made in Kandukara korale. Settlements have now been arrived at in nearly seventy villages of this korale, and are awaiting their formal completion by demarcation of the settlements and the publication of final orders regarding them. References to court are now being prepared as regards the Karawila and Kiriwanagoda sannas claims, and the claim of the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam claim. A considerable area of the Maha Wedirata korale was examined by Mr. Lewis with a view to its being dealt with on the topographical system, and he has compiled a valuable Gazetteer of the district, which is being preserved in this office for future reference.

29. *Litigation.*—The case pending from the previous year was decided in favour of the Crown. A statement giving particulars is annexed :—

Province of Uva Reference Cases.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Number of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved. A. R. P.	Decision.
Sept. 14, 1913 ..	2,748	114	Kadurugamuwa	6 2 2	Decreed to be Crown property

30. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C, D, and E the progress made with the settlement of the block-surveyed villages :—

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province of Uva since the Introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Notices published. Number.	Notices published. Extent.	Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants. Extent.	Sold to Claimants. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	5	972 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ..	—	—	1	359 2 16	—	—	301 2 10	661 0 26
1900 ..	3	316 3 29	2	63 3 18	—	—	—	63 3 18
1901 ..	9	1842 0 10	1	53 0 10	—	—	—	53 0 10
1902 ..	74	3808 3 25	5	1399 1 38	—	—	—	1399 1 38
1903 ..	246	44739 3 32	212	19100 0 6	17 3 16	170 0	297 1 1	19415 0 23
1904 ..	36	12135 2 25	345	18808 1 24	17 2 38	233 0	919 1 5	19745 1 27
1905 ..	31	7181 0 1	276	15621 1 19	25 2 16	138 25	2103 0 31	17750 0 26
1906 ..	46	17712 2 11	122	9076 2 21	15 2 14	140 50	2196 0 36	11288 1 31
1907 ..	52	38078 0 20·07	142	25160 1 28	56 0 32	574 63	296 1 23	25513 0 3
1908 ..	46	14504 0 18	124	10637 0 21·57	299 1 14	3,660 30	398 3 0	11335 0 35·57
1909 ..	55	27395 3 5·5	91	13472 1 4	95 3 19·5	745 37	17 1 28	13585 2 11·5
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911..	23	3334 3 31·5	90	14292 1 24·5	60 2 6	650 35	139 3 6	14492 2 36·5
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..	19	2988 2 29	36	1799 1 24	81 2 39	537 25	1 0 30	1882 1 13
July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913	100	61700 0 1·75	224	16063 1 16·25	217 2 24	1,491 88	921 1 17	17202 1 17·25
Total ..	745	236710 3 15·82	1671	145907 1 30·32	888 0 18·5	8,341 53	7592 1 27	154387 3 35·82

[For Table B and C see pages 30 and 26.]

D.—Villages partially settled (Old System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Title Plans.	Area to be settled by the Government Agent.
	Udukinda Division.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
31	Pattiyagedara	2,016 0 25	1,719 2 5	—	5 1 16	291 1 4
62	Udapillegama	311 0 26	203 2 17	—	13 0 23	94 1 26
70	Karagastenna	1,145 1 8	1,025 0 14	—	52 3 25	67 1 9
	Yatikinda Division.					
36	Halpe	3,457 3 15	3,054 0 0	—	95 0 3	308 3 12
	Total ..	6,930 1 34	6,002 0 36	—	166 1 27	761 3 11

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Province of Uva.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.											Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Declared Crown Property by Civil Action.	Admitted Private.	Acquired by the Crown.	Tank.	In Physical Occupation of the Crown.	Crown Fields cultivated on Permits.	Rented from the Crown.	Granted by Crown.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Udukinda Division.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
14	Kurukude ...	962 1 30	9 2 0	—	—	—	217 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701 0 8	2 3 7	31 2 13*
15	Ellewela ...	616 1 4	—	—	—	—	141 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436 3 33	—	37 1 25*
16	Hinnarangolla ...	569 0 11	4 0 3	—	—	—	97 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449 1 32	—	18 1 0*
17	Idamegama ...	1,242 3 7	1 1 17	11 1 30	—	—	212 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	912 2 22	2 1 30	102 3 11*
18	Wellewela ...	388 0 25	—	—	—	—	90 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286 1 35	—	11 2 11*
19	Kinigama ...	2,058 1 10	32 1 1	—	17 0 17	—	515 3 18	—	—	0 1 31	—	—	—	—	1,479 2 35	—	12 2 30*
26	Ettalapitiya ...	2,071 2 31	55 1 38	1 2 11	—	—	285 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,689 1 28	—	39 1 15*
28	Moretota ...	1,963 3 32	14 1 30	—	—	—	679 1 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,204 0 14	7 3 27	58 0 9*
30	Perahettiya ...	1,322 0 12	—	3 3 17	—	—	226 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,059 0 28	5 1 15	27 0 37*
32	Katugaha ...	244 3 30	—	—	—	—	58 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161 2 22	—	25 0 38*
33	Kabillewela ...	538 3 25	10 3 36	6 0 22	—	—	81 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440 2 15	—	—*
41	Metiwalalanda ...	339 3 6	—	—	—	—	77 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247 1 39	—	15 0 4*
42	Bowela ...	58 3 5	—	—	—	—	7 2 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 0 31	—	—*
43	Dawatagama ...	342 3 14	—	—	—	—	42 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286 0 31	—	14 0 37*
44	Yahala-arawa ...	443 2 18	—	—	—	—	86 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315 1 34	—	41 2 29*
45	Edandupola ...	107 3 22	31 1 13	—	—	—	46 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 3 6	—	9 3 33*
46	Kendagolla ...	219 3 39	0 0 25	—	—	—	55 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 1 8	—	28 1 27*
47	Ulugala ...	396 2 18	17 3 7	—	—	—	63 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314 3 20	—	—*
48	Kotaweraudagama ...	860 3 7	53 2 1	—	—	—	139 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596 0 21	4 3 30	66 3 15*
49	Paretota ...	159 1 34	0 0 30	—	—	—	26 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 0 0	—	1 0 30*
50	Kabilidowa ...	62 3 28	—	—	—	—	9 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 3 8	—	3 1 0*
51	Hangiliella ...	304 2 5	1 3 14	—	—	—	49 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241 1 11	—	12 1 15*
52	Puhulpola ...	260 3 23	0 3 20	—	—	—	34 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197 0 11	—	28 1 29*
53	Idamegama ...	613 3 24	10 2 24	—	—	—	135 1 10	—	—	—	—	0 0 30	—	—	392 2 13	—	75 1 17*
54	Koskanuwa ...	1,225 0 12	—	—	—	—	272 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	915 0 33	—	36 3 25*
55	Divitotawela ...	361 3 12	—	—	—	—	107 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169 2 20	—	84 2 24*
56	Ketakele ...	305 2 2	0 0 25	—	—	—	72 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201 2 15	—	31 0 35*
57	Landegama ...	95 3 9	—	—	—	—	47 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 2 8	—	—*
58	Agampodigama ...	77 0 32	0 3 13	—	—	—	57 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 2 31	—	—*
59	Dambawinna ...	368 2 27	—	—	—	—	170 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 3 31	—	109 3 8*
60	Yalpathwela ...	205 2 5	—	—	—	—	130 0 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 3 36	—	6 1 18*
61	Yalkumbura ...	284 3 29	—	—	—	—	56 0 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205 2 35	1 2 10	21 1 30*
63	Mirahawatta ...	667 1 18	—	—	—	—	143 2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492 2 26	—	31 0 6*
64	Gannekumburegama ...	571 2 38	3 0 24	—	—	—	123 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440 3 8	—	3 3 30*
65	Kabillegama ...	132 2 24	—	—	—	—	35 2 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 3 39	—	—*

66	Medagedara	...	436 2 27	—	—	—	—	121 0 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298 0 35	—	17 0 35*
67	Amunumulla	...	301 0 17	2 0 0	—	—	—	51 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247 3 10	—	—*
68	Nawala	...	581 1 8	5 0 10	—	—	—	159 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407 3 35	—	8 2 14*
69	Kotakitula	...	602 3 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	139 1 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454 2 39	—	7 2 20*
71	Pidakumbura	...	226 1 22	0 3 33	—	—	—	107 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 1 18	—	1 3 31*
72	Welikada	...	668 2 26	—	—	—	—	112 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512 2 3	—	43 3 36*
73	Malitenna	...	395 0 2	1 3 5	—	—	—	65 2 5	—	3 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	310 2 34	—	13 0 0*
74	Hingurugamuwa	...	756 0 20	2 3 28	—	—	—	104 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	619 2 30	1 2 16	27 1 2*
75	Ella	...	769 2 1	—	—	—	—	33 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734 2 20	—	1 1 35*
76	Kontahela	...	939 1 3	—	—	—	—	194 0 10	6 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	677 1 34	1 1 37	60 0 38*
102	Weragama	...	641 0 9	2 3 23	3 3 5	—	—	47 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	573 3 39	—	13 0 27*
103	Gawalagama	...	211 2 18	53 3 31	—	—	—	105 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 35	—	28 2 2*
104	Adakongama	...	14 0 38	—	—	—	—	5 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 3 21	—	3 3 10*
105	Aswedduma welagama	...	64 3 21	—	—	—	—	9 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 2 8	—	4 3 8*
107	Tembekumbura	...	70 2 27	28 1 16	—	—	—	16 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 1 9	—	13 0 11*
108	Mahawelagama	...	1,769 0 13	221 0 25·5	3 2 32	—	—	314 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	8 2 8	—	—	1,221 1 26·5	—	—*
116	Metipimbiya	...	2,047 0 0	8 0 27	—	—	—	305 2 15	—	—	—	—	1 0 15	—	—	—	1,708 1 14	1 1 1	22 2 8*
117	Diganetenna	...	424 1 1	4 0 5	4 3 18	—	—	131 2 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274 2 29	3 1 30	5 2 14*
118	Kabillewela	...	1,136 3 6	29 2 29	—	—	0 1 18	845 2 38	1 0 36	—	—	—	—	3 1 2	—	—	252 3 23	3 2 20	—*
119	Obadallagama	...	1,457 3 23	21 2 6	0 3 12	—	—	1,134 2 30	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 3	—	—	291 2 1	6 0 31	2 1 20*
120	Mahaulpota	...	192 3 36	4 0 27	—	—	—	128 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 28	—	—	55 1 29	3 0 24	0 3 25*
121	Gonamutawa	...	1,042 0 12·25	29 3 3	5 1 36	—	—	837 0 10·25	0 3 31	2 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 2 25	14 0 22	—*
	Yatikinda Division.																		
3	Welikemulla	...	645 2 22	—	—	23 3 0	—	131 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472 3 10	—	17 0 36*
4	Pitawela	...	114 0 18	—	—	—	—	51 0 32	0 1 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1 31	—	8 3 38*
5	Kanupelella	...	258 0 16	—	—	—	—	101 2 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149 1 10	—	7 0 14*
6	Alubogolla	...	76 2 39	—	—	—	—	32 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 0 37*
7&7a	Pattiyakumbura	...	624 0 38	42 0 31	—	—	—	239 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340 0 4	—	3 0 2*
8	Alubogolla	...	187 0 2	—	—	—	—	147 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 0 20	—	—*
9	Pussalgolla	...	301 1 2	2 2 34	—	—	—	32 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238 2 3	—	27 2 35*
10	Godegama	...	543 0 34	—	—	—	—	414 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 1 8	—	21 0 16*
11	Unagolla	...	260 1 15	—	—	—	—	29 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212 1 19	—	18 0 10*
12	Weliwatta	...	302 0 29	—	—	—	—	93 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 2 28	—	—*
20	Haliellagama	...	600 3 20	2 2 2	3 1 3	—	—	250 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330 1 11	3 0 12	10 3 7*
20½	Haliellagama	...	180 3 7	161 1 24	—	—	—	0 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 27	—	—*
21	Kairatnagama	...	330 2 36	5 2 15	—	—	—	227 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 2 25	13 3 28	4 2 30*
22	Andawela	...	375 1 32	4 0 15	7 3 12	—	—	309 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 23	—	—	53 0 15	—	—*
23	Mugunumata	...	245 3 25	0 1 20	2 1 27	1 1 0	—	235 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 3	—	—	3 1 11	—	2 2 32*
24	Kitalella	...	443 1 30	—	2 0 6	—	—	177 0 16	1 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261 1 9	—	1 2 35*
25	Helakitalella	...	686 3 22	2 1 18	—	—	—	51 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383 0 18	—	250 1 13*
27	Udakumbalwela	...	3,198 3 15	161 1 30	1 1 8	—	—	585 0 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,435 0 12	4 3 5	11 0 21*
29	Kendagolla	...	1,786 1 22	111 2 25	44 3 15	—	—	487 2 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,138 0 1	4 0 35	—*
34	Tolabowatta	...	2,173 3 33·5	203 1 14·5	3 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 4	—	—	879 2 4	13 0 8	2 2 5*
35	Pitakolagama	...	3,388 1 38	497 3 1	1 3 5	36 1 3	—	1,356 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	26 0 38	—	—	1,401 0 36	17 3 13	50 3 34*
37	Rambukpota	...	820 0 3	—	—	—	—	184 1 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286 1 27	—	349 0 37*
80	Hanwella	...	420 1 35·82	13 2 7·5	—	—	—	403 3 4·55	0 2 23·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 0·57	—	—*
81	Hingurugamuwa	...	141 2 21	—	—	—	—	141 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
82	Imbulgoda	...	431 1 6·75	1 2 17	—	—	—	427 0 26	0 1 38·75	—	—	—	—	2 0 5	—	—	—	—	—*
91	Mahawela	...	533 2 36	4 0 11	—	—	—	406 1 7·25	1 0 14·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 1 3	—	—*
92	Udakohowila	...	619 0 24	175 3 39	12 3 29	—	—	260 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 1 7	5 2 12	—*
93	Ketawela	...	613 0 27	26 2 22	—	—	—	193 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375 0 3	1 0 20	16 3 19*
94	Hetemma	...	696 0 9	6 3 21	—	—	—	524 3 33	—	—	—	—	—	7 0 18	—	—	149 1 34	2 0 18	5 2 5*

* Final reports forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Province of Uva—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.											Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificate of Quiet Possession.	Declared Crown property by Civil Action.	Admitted Private.	Acquired by the Crown.	Tank.	In Physical Occupation of the Crown.	Crown Fields cultivated on Permits.	Rented from the Crown.	Granted by Crown.	Roads and Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
95	Dikwella ...	1,007 2 5·44	98 0 26	12 3 33	—	—	656 0 17·44	1 0 36	—	—	—	5 0 6	—	—	234 0 7	—	—*
96	Watugedaragama East...	393 1 3·2	1 0 34	2 0 5	—	—	291 3 21·2	—	—	—	—	2 3 9	—	—	80 3 1	5 2 21	8 3 32*
97	Medapita ...	109 1 31	3 0 0	—	—	—	72 2 20	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 7	3 0 18	4 1 6*
98	Watugedaragama West	129 2 14	1 1 5	—	0 2 26	—	15 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*106 1 27*	6 0 4	0 0 20*
99	Pattipola ...	912 3 33	34 2 4	5 2 25	—	—	297 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	538 0 0	*16 0 21*	21 1 21*
100	Digalle Pallegama ...	715 2 7	3 3 5	4 0 33	—	—	78 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587 0 20	23 3 5	18 2 18*
101	Digalle Udagama ...	766 3 16	3 3 4	1 0 8	—	—	54 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685 0 13	11 1 37	10 3 31*
109	Gomagoda ...	888 2 26	176 0 14	—	—	—	701 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 1 32	—	—*
110	Andeniya ...	112 1 20	5 3 22	2 2 38	—	—	49 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 0 31	—	—*
111	Hegoda ...	231 3 32	14 3 20	—	—	—	128 3 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 3 18	—	1 0 0*
112	Mayilagastenna ...	635 0 36	12 2 24	11 3 10	—	—	354 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256 2 10	—	—*
113	Medapitagama South ...	259 3 4	—	—	—	—	211 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 3 0	—	3 3 37*
170	Wediguna ...	4,346 0 37·5	1002 1 32	64 2 14	42 3 18	—	3,018 1 27	0 1 16	—	—	—	10 3 6·5	—	38 2 36	148 3 19	19 0 29	—*
173	Gedarakumbura ...	526 2 0	10 0 22	1 1 1	—	—	492 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 20	10 3 13	—*
176	Wattepanguwa ...	862 1 17	11 2 10	—	—	—	723 0 39	0 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	31 0 26	95 3 5	—	—*
1299†	Part of Palagolla ...	32 3 24	3 1 7	—	—	—	3 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 1 30	—	—‡
1299†	Part of Dehikinda ...	53 0 37	20 1 12	—	—	—	13 1 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 3 30	0 2 6	—‡
1299†	Part of Kanahela ...	30 1 0	10 3 23	—	—	—	14 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 20	2 2 16	2 0 18‡
1300†	Part of Wattegedara ...	65 2 1	17 1 2	—	—	—	19 0 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 8	27 2 38	—‡
1301†	Part of Medawala ...	28 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 0 2	—	—‡
1507†	Part of Jangullagama ...	106 0 4	66 0 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 2 18	29 1 8	—‡
	Buttala Division.																
78	Batugammana ...	7,383 0 23	—	—	—	—	411 2 39	—	1 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	5,110 1 12	—	1,859 3 39*
79	Udawela *alias* Kadupara-gama ..	1,279 2 7	—	—	—	—	43 1 22	—	0 3 39	—	—	—	—	—	1,129 3 0	—	105 1 26*
171	Migahawela ...	5,767 3 7	2 3 7	—	—	—	395 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,369 1 33	—	—*
172	Muppane ...	9,603 0 12·25	272 3 35	3 0 36	—	—	1,409 0 36·75	—	—	—	—	27 3 37	—	—	7,887 1 37·5	2 0 30	—*
221	Kongahakumbura ...	145 2 14	—	—	—	—	10 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 0 36	—	—*
222	Kendagolla ...	121 1 5	—	—	—	—	13 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 1 39	—	—*
226	Keenagahakumbura ...	12 2 20	—	—	—	—	10 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 36	2 0 35	—	—*
237	Rattarankiula ...	184 3 12	—	—	—	—	7 0 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177 2 28	—	—*
	Wellassa Division.																
77	Galbokka ...	2,073 0 23	1 1 20	—	—	—	146 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 3 35	1,646 0 31	—	264 0 7*
122	Boragodawidiya ...	21 2 36	0 0 14	—	—	—	15 2 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 37	—	—*
123	Ayiwela ...	332 1 33	0 0 17	—	—	—	120 2 19	3 0 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	205 0 20·5	1 2 32·5	1 2 28*

124	Senapitiya ...	797 2 18	10 0 9	—	—	—	107 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	652 0 39	27 3 0	—*
125	Karanemma ...	192 0 22	5 0 29	—	—	—	51 2 27	1 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 0 21	1 3 9	—*
126	Potubandana ...	540 0 19	—	—	—	—	538 0 0	1 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 9	—	—*
127	Dunumewa ...	459 1 8	4 0 4	—	—	—	66 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388 2 32	—	—*
129	Bendiyawa ...	4,368 0 30	3 2 32	—	—	—	97 1 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,262 3 6	4 0 34	—*
130	Godigamuwa ...	1,290 0 13	0 3 2	—	—	—	135 2 37	—	—	—	—	14 0 36	—	—	1,153 2 14	—	—*
131	Talapuranwela ...	5,523 2 0	0 2 22	—	—	—	22 2 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500 1 2	—	—*
132	Kotabowa ...	582 1 26	—	—	—	—	474 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 3 15	—	—*
133	Aratumedilla ...	814 1 7	1 1 17	—	—	—	135 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	494 1 16	154 0 19	29 0 34*
134	Pallewelipitiya ...	201 0 19	92 0 9	—	—	—	50 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 2 11	3 1 29	—*
135	Udawelipitiya ...	56 3 15	—	—	—	—	29 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 2 17	—	10 0 36*
136	Badalagammana ...	40 1 10	—	—	—	—	37 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 15	0 2 6*
137	Pundalumulla ...	137 0 28	—	—	—	—	27 0 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 0 2	—	—*
138	Bibilemulla ...	376 0 30	—	—	—	—	97 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277 0 20	—	1 1 0*
139	Kohukumbura ...	453 0 14	7 1 38	—	—	—	61 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368 2 17	—	15 3 28*
140	Alupota ...	159 0 36	—	—	—	—	23 2 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 2 17	20 3 22	—*
141	Nungamure ...	674 0 4	13 3 19	—	—	—	136 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 1 29	23 1 6	—*
142	Nahangoda ...	158 2 37	2 0 24	—	—	—	39 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 34	—	115 1 37	—	—*
143	Dalahogolla ...	82 0 2	9 0 2	—	—	—	61 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 2	7 0 30	—*
144	Nannapurawa ...	627 3 2	46 1 3	5 0 10	—	—	126 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388 0 18	61 2 34	—*
145	Ambanporuwa ...	87 2 0	—	—	—	—	87 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
146	Diyapola ...	311 3 0	1 1 8	—	—	—	80 2 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221 0 28	8 2 9	—*
147	Puranwela ...	141 0 26	3 0 15	—	—	—	38 3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 1 10	—	—*
148	Kongolla ...	596 1 12	2 3 1	—	—	—	38 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551 0 19	2 2 1	1 0 4*
149	Kalugahawadiya ...	1,383 3 11	—	—	—	—	0 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,383 1 34	—	—*
150	Mellagama ...	6,315 0 22	13 3 33	—	—	—	73 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,228 0 18	—	—*
151	Palle Tambana ...	2,942 0 5	—	—	—	—	24 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,866 1 20	—	51 0 10*
152	Uda Tambana ...	1,551 3 18	—	2 3 8	—	—	34 0 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,514 3 19	—	—*
153	Pubbara ...	6,097 3 27	26 3 35	—	—	—	188 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882 2 25	—	—*
154	Malgastalawewidiya ...	304 1 22	0 1 18	—	0 1 28	—	38 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264 3 36	—	—*
155	Mondarawana ...	676 0 0	—	—	—	—	676 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
156	Miyanakandura ...	233 3 27	0 3 36	—	—	—	60 3 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 0 14	—	—*
157	Ketdambuwawa ...	269 3 10	3 1 1	—	—	—	35 1 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226 0 38	4 3 39	—*
158	Ellekona ...	552 3 29	3 1 24	—	—	—	54 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492 0 25	1 1 9	1 2 26*
159	Bogahawela ...	704 1 3	2 1 39	—	—	—	36 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665 1 34	—	—*
160	Kalagahawaka ...	134 3 7	3 3 25·5	—	—	—	4 0 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126 2 28·5	—	—*
161	Dahagoniya ...	493 2 39	8 3 0	—	—	—	131 1 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349 2 13	4 0 5	—*
162	Nakkala ...	307 3 15	5 3 6	—	—	—	42 3 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259 0 33	—	—*
163	Medagama ...	173 1 17	11 3 39	—	—	—	109 3 23	—	—	—	—	0 0 31	—	—	49 0 6	—	2 1 8*
167	Timbiriya ...	678 1 11	7 3 28	—	—	—	46 1 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	615 1 15	8 1 11	0 1 1*
	Wiyaluwa Division.																
84	Yatalaeligama ...	624 3 4	1 1 8	—	—	—	58 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545 3 31	18 2 25	—*
85	Liyandapitiya North ...	73 0 35	1 0 5	1 2 7	—	—	28 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 3 25	17 1 32	—*
86	Hinnarangahakumbura ...	147 0 27	—	—	—	—	68 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 3 20	26 2 39	2 2 8*
87	Kohowilakitulwattegama ...	641 2 11	64 2 8	4 1 24	3 2 26	—	318 0 27	—	—	—	—	1 1 0	—	—	192 2 32	34 2 24	20 0 30*
89	Liyandapitiya South ...	144 0 3	—	—	—	—	43 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 1 36	—	—*
13854†	Part of Balagolla ...	229 1 33	1 3 0	—	—	—	24 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163 3 20	39 0 25	—‡
3290†	Urumitenna ...	122 0 30	—	—	—	—	12 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 0 39	—	6 3 19*
	Total ...	138940 3 22·71	4225 1 3	239 0 8	132 0 20	0 1 18	32717 3 12·44	20 3 23·7	6 0 10	0 1 31	1 0 15	109 1 6·5	1 1 34	92 3 1	96071 1 38·57	758 1 25·5	4564 1 16

* Final reports forwarded.

† Number of preliminary plan.

‡ Final reports not forwarded pending survey and settlement of the rest of the village.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Province of Uva from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1906..	13	3,915 1 10*	4	1,591 3 20	—	—	—	1,591 3 20	12 2 20	9	2,310 3 10	3,915 1 10
Brought forward from 1907 ..	2	3,054 2 1	7	1,574 3 37	63 2 7	582 50	55 0 32	1,693 2 36	8 2 37	1	1,352 0 8	3,054 2 1
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1907..	1	0 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 30	—	—	0 1 30
Brought forward from 1908 ..	1	8 3 38	9	1 3 16	0 1 9	2 36	6 3 13	8 3 38	—	—	—	8 3 38
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1908..	1	1 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 2 10	1 2 10
Brought forward from 1909 ..	12	16,929 1 16†	166	7,564 2 17	381 2 0	2,162 89	604 3 35	8,551 0 12	89 3 34	6	8,288 1 10	16,929 1 16
Brought forward from 1910 to June 30, 1911 ..	3	1,337 1 4	23	452 3 30	29 1 8	202 89	—	482 0 38	64 0 6	2	791 0 0	1,337 1 4
Brought forward from July, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	3	1,690 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,690 1 1	1,690 1 1
Brought forward from July, 1912, to December 31, 1913	69	53,735 3 0·5	14	2,160 2 38	4 1 0	42 50	—	2,164 3 38	577 0 2	58	50,993 3 0·5	53,735 3 0·5
Government Agent's notices brought forward from July, 1912, to December 31, 1913	3	64 1 6	1	0 1 4	—	—	—	0 1 4	—	2	64 0 2	64 1 6
Published from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914	16	207 2 18·5	3	15 0 37·75	—	—	—	15 0 37·75	—	13	192 1 20·75	207 2 18·5
Government Agent's notices published from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914	4	22 2 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	22 2 16	22 2 16
Total ..	128	80,967 3 31	227	13,362 1 39·75	478 3 24	2,993 14	667 0 0	14,508 1 23·75	752 3 9	99	65,706 2 38·25	80,967 3 31

* The area shown as pending on December 31, 1913, was 3,867 acres 1 rood and 10 perches; this extent has been increased during the year by 48 acres.
† The area shown as pending on December 31, 1913, was 16,929 acres 1 rood and 6 perches; this extent has been increased during the year by 10 perches.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village. A. R. P.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances. A. R. P.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. A. R. P.	Total Area awaiting Settlement. A. R. P.
	Udukinda Division.				
38	Ambagasdowa ..	356 2 27	—	194 1 23	162 1 4
39	Kalugolla ..	242 3 0	—	167 1 9	75 1 31
40	Ratambe ..	271 0 38	—	253 3 26	17 1 12
106	Pahamburutota ..	681 2 32	—	38 0 1	643 2 31
114	Kadurugamuwa ..	2,379 3 29	379 3 12	930 1 18½	1,069 2 38·5
115	Kahagolla ..	1,873 2 30	987 1 27	876 3 30	9 1 13
186	Kalubullanda ..	792 3 17	670 1 18	118 1 15	4 0 24
187	Alugolla ..	582 0 13	—	80 0 6	502 0 7
188	Helayalkumbura ..	259 2 14	—	85 0 29	174 1 25
189	Gurutalawa ..	933 0 30	4 1 0	162 2 7	736 1 23
190	Hinnarangolla ..	965 2 38	771 0 15	176 3 20	17 3 3
191	Udalakumbura ..	1,043 2 27	—	241 1 15	802 1 12
192	Udakendegolla ..	719 0 2	557 2 30	149 2 37	11 2 15
196	Daragalla ..	216 2 33	—	194 3 28	21 3 5
197	Ettampitiya ..	2,438 1 18	295 1 29	1,316 3 18	826 0 11
P.P.1583	Haputale reserved forest ..	243 3 32	240 0 32	3 3 0	—
	Total ..	13,971 0 20	3,906 1 3	4,990 2 2½	5,074 1 14·5
	Yatikinda Division.				
2	Gotuwela ..	1,469 2 24	556 0 30	740 0 0	173 1 34
13	Meddegama ..	129 3 10	—	29 2 31	100 0 19
90	Alutwela ..	183 1 4	—	20 1 24·43	162 3 19·57
174	Dandugala ..	1,269 0 13	1 3 26	548 2 34·5	718 1 32·5
175	Welgolla ..	339 2 17·5	141 1 19·5	197 3 32	0 1 6
177	Wewelhinna ..	1,378 3 3	2 1 37	1,339 0 33	37 0 13
184	Idamegama ..	890 2 14	474 1 23·75	412 1 27·75	3 3 2·5
185	Etimole ..	86 3 37	8 1 19	77 1 16	1 1 2
	Total ..	5,747 3 2·5	1,184 2 35·25	3,365 2 38·68	1,197 1 8·57
	Wiyaluwa Division.				
88	Udalaeligama ..	734 1 17	452 0 28	281 0 7	1 0 22
178	Nagolla ..	4,210 2 26	3,782 1 39	402 3 0	25 1 27
179	Egodawelagama ..	3,606 2 12	3,105 2 9	494 0 30	6 3 13
Part of P.P.3290	Nugadandawela ..	1,268 0 17	1,127 3 15	27 1 36	112 3 6
	Total ..	9,819 2 32	8,468 0 11	1,205 1 33	146 0 28
	Wellassa Division.				
128	Yakunnawa ..	848 3 7	12 1 33	124 2 30	711 2 24
164	Pitadeniya ..	1,679 1 37	1,505 3 31	167 0 36	6 1 10
165	Kinnarabowa ..	1,586 0 23	0 1 9	251 1 24	1,334 1 30
166	Alanmulla ..	1,832 3 20	1,645 1 24	137 1 26·75	50 0 9·2
168	Bakinigahawela ..	7,218 0 30	5 2 30	413 2 39	6,798 3 1
169	Kendawinna ..	3,444 3 5	3,221 2 38	223 0 7	—
	Total ..	16,610 1 2	6,391 2 5	1,317 2 2·75	8,901 0 34·25
	Buttala Division.				
198	Walasella ..	1,114 1 11	—	109 1 27	1,004 3 24
199	Tallanda ..	221 0 13	—	60 0 24	160 3 29
200	Polgahakumbura ..	74 1 23	—	14 0 33	60 0 30
201	Gediwila ..	697 0 30	6 2 9	61 1 24	629 0 37
202	Nemiella ..	112 2 7	—	26 3 5	85 3 2
203	Karanda ..	1,980 3 38	—	55 2 7	1,925 1 31
204	Karawila Udagama ..	1,196 0 35	—	73 1 35	1,122 3 0
205	Karawila Pallegama ..	1,292 3 1	—	64 2 5	1,228 0 36
206	Kirawanagoda ..	1,249 0 27	—	27 0 18	1,222 0 9
207	Talawa ..	1,166 2 12	—	40 2 35	1,125 3 17

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement (New System)—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Total Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
208	Mailagastenna ..	244 3 2	—	4 0 34	240 2 8
209	Moragahamada ..	378 2 37	—	9 0 27	369 2 10
210	Alupota village ..	1,116 3 25	—	123 0 29	993 2 36
211	Talwatta ..	288 1 15	8 0 17·5	51 3 7	228 1 30·5
212	Gallobe	282 3 36	0 2 11·25	11 3 30	270 1 34·75
213	Wekumbura ..	1,171 2 24	1,087 2 37	73 2 9	10 1 18
214	Gamewela ..	862 3 32	—	468 0 37·75	394 2 34·25
215	Pallewaradola ..	469 1 21	394 2 9	65 0 32	9 2 20
216	Udawaradola ..	257 0 25	—	48 1 17	208 3 8
217	Amunamulla ..	556 1 3	—	106 0 29	450 0 14
218	Ankada	418 2 28	—	67 0 38	351 1 30
219	Kotamuduna ..	337 3 31	180 1 4	157 2 27	—
220	Medapatana ..	44 1 16	—	17 3 9	26 2 7
223	Alupota town ..	194 3 16	144 0 2	46 1 36	4 1 18
224	Wasipone ..	2,254 2 23	—	97 3 17	2,156 3 6
225	Galkulugolla ..	154 0 34	—	25 0 24	129 0 10
227	Neluwa	533 2 39	351 1 8	182 1 31	—
228	Kirigalpotta ..	2,049 0 17	—	517 2 3	1,531 2 14
229	Kahattamba ..	234 2 30	—	25 0 14	209 2 16
230	Ranugala ..	1,085 2 31	—	42 0 16	1,043 2 15
231	Palleranugala ..	205 3 1	—	15 0 0	190 3 1
232	Welanhinna ..	920 1 5	—	15 3 26	904 1 19
233	Mylahinna ..	632 1 3	245 0 1	387 1 2	—
234	Moratuwegama ..	1,161 1 34	—	26 2 22	1,134 3 12
235	Giragammana ..	2,966 1 12	—	32 2 32	2,933 2 20
236	Bogahapelessa ..	1,420 2 30	—	34 1 13	1,386 1 17
238	Kalugalla ..	1,426 2 11	1,417 2 19	8 3 32	—
239	Nagahadoruwa ..	1,980 3 38	5 3 28	26 1 26	1,948 2 24
240	Naranwatta ..	617 2 34	—	20 1 9	597 1 25
241	Gangodapanguwa ..	446 1 34	—	17 0 28	429 1 6
242	Kalagahakiula ..	293 2 28	—	10 1 36	283 0 32
243	Madugahapitiya ..	1,105 2 29	—	8 2 21	1,097 0 8
244	Atale	951 2 38	800 3 19	147 3 5	3 0 14
245	Pussellawa ..	1,660 0 31	1 0 33	147 0 7	1,511 3 31
246	Elwatta ..	445 3 35	438 2 22	7 1 13	—
248	Tirappahawa ..	1,509 1 8	1,489 2 12	19 2 36	—
249	Yakurawa ..	1,200 3 9	—	15 0 36	1,185 2 13
250	Udagangoda ..	385 0 33	359 3 17	25 1 16	—
251	Helatuntala ..	644 2 34	625 0 5	19 2 19	0 0 10
252	Pahalatuntala ..	122 0 20	—	4 3 17	117 1 3
253	Weragoda ..	2,645 2 36	—	74 1 17	2,571 1 19
254	Kotaneluwa ..	739 1 6	—	17 1 36	721 3 10
255	Kalawelara ..	428 2 20	—	0 3 31	427 2 29
256	Degalarambe ..	4,590 1 30	0 2 38	316 1 24	4,273 1 8
257	Katugahagalge ..	2,562 0 14	—	18 3 27	2,543 0 27
258	Dewatura ..	2,097 2 9	—	1,682 0 31	415 1 18
259	Etpattiya ..	464 1 24	—	67 0 7	397 1 17
260	Papola	24 2 1	3 0 6	13 3 27	7 2 8
261	Ritigahadowa ..	490 2 31	—	296 0 36	194 1 35
262	Miyanakandura ..	2,397 2 6	—	954 1 6	1,443 1 0
263	Kosgolla ..	1,789 0 37	—	108 0 13	1,681 0 24
264	Dambagahawela ..	836 3 24	—	25 2 12	811 1 12
265	Hingurukaduwa ..	908 3 31	—	279 2 26	629 1 5
266	Hirimale ..	371 2 28	—	35 1 36	336 0 32
267	Bowela	206 1 5	—	10 2 4	195 3 1
268	Kehelagala ..	936 1 18	726 3 16	7 1 9	202 0 33
269	Keliwessa ..	786 0 0	—	32 3 29	753 0 11
270	Ulwita	936 3 18	388 0 7	69 3 10	479 0 1
281	Nakkala ..	1,770 0 38	—	1,722 2 14	47 2 24
	Total ..	67,123 2 5	8,675 2 0·75	9,398 3 30·75	49,049 0 13·5
	Abstract.				
—	Udukinda Division ..	13,971 0 20	3,906 1 3	4,990 2 2·5	5,074 1 14·5
—	Yatikinda Division ..	5,747 3 2·5	1,184 2 35·25	3,365 2 38·75	1,197 1 8·57
—	Wiyaluwa Division ..	9,819 2 32	8,468 0 11	1,205 1 33	146 0 28
—	Wellassa Division ..	16,610 1 2	6,391 2 5	1,317 2 2·75	8,901 0 34·25
—	Buttala Division ..	67,123 2 5	8,675 2 0·75	9,398 3 30·75	49,049 0 13·5
	Grand Total ..	113,272 1 21·5	28,626 0 15	20,278 0 27·63	64,368 0 18·82

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Kurunegala District.*

31. Mr. N. A. Hampton, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of the Udukaha Korale South and a portion of the Rekko pattu korale in Dambadeni hatpattu was commenced during the period, and considerable progress was made in the latter.

The settlement of Meda Pattu East and West is nearing completion.

Appreciable progress was made in Yatikaha korale South, Gannawe korale, Kiniyama korale, and the Deduru-oya area.

The amount realized by sales of land was Rs. 332,877·15, against Rs. 560,620·52 for the previous eighteen months."

32. *Litigation.*—The litigation with the Kandy Dalada Maligawa, brought over from the previous year, was finally decided by the Supreme Court, in favour of the Crown. The following statement gives particulars of the case :—

Kurunegala District Reference Case.

Date of Reference.	Number of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved.	Decision.	
					Declared Crown.	Declared Private.
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
November 27, 1912 ..	4,666	556	Dambadeniya	220 0 8	208 3 3	11 1 5

33. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kurunegala District since the Introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.					
				Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	42	3004 2 0	1	3 0 13	—	—	—	—	3 0 13
1898 ..	1	4 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ..	—	—	1	4 0 36	—	—	—	—	4 0 36
1900 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901 ..	1	23 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902 ..	1	520 1 11	1	—	23 3 26	240 0	—	—	23 3 26
1903 ..	6	1532 3 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904 ..	—	—	2	146 3 27	333 1 11	1170 94	—	—	480 0 38
1905 ..	13	1485 0 11	9	982 3 2	246 1 5	2470 0	—	2426 0 20	3655 0 27
1906 ..	17	2922 2 17	17	554 0 23	445 3 32	4512 55	16 1 19	—	1016 1 34
1907 ..	34	2599 2 35·5	28	1685 3 13	883 0 20	19344 50	24 3 0	88 3 15	2682 2 8
1908 ..	52	3169 1 15·5	43	879 0 4	1213 3 39	21299 3	144 3 14	12 1 26	2250 1 3
1909 ..	88	3263 0 38	67	2781 2 10·5	7 3 18	148 50	—	16 2 14	2806 0 2·5
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	170	12217 3 1	146	3087 3 15	397 2 25	6465 17	—	91 0 9·5	3576 2 9·5
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	130	6862 2 25·25	151	5501 3 38·5	219 1 30	3504 20	33 3 26	1792 0 29	7547 2 3·5
July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913	266	14974 3 1	222	7330 2 11·5	1474 2 33	51563 10	63 2 14	1664 2 14	10533 1 32·5
Total ..	821	52581 1 8·25	688	22957 3 33·5	5246 0 39	110717 99	283 1 33	6091 3 7·5	34579 1 33

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kurunegala District from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown Extent.	Sold to Claimants.		Declared Private.	Total settled.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from 1910 and first half of 1911	13	5320 0 34	44	2894 1 15	651 2 25	13179 57½	3 3 17	3549 3 17	268 1 3	2	1502 0 14	5320 0 34
Brought forward from second half of 1911 and first half of 1912 ..	13	1461 2 23	42	669 0 34	378 2 25	6659 75	16 1 5	1064 0 24	133 1 24	6	264 0 15	1461 2 23
Brought forward from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	119	11371 0 19·25	77	1446 0 32·75	139 2 13	2719 0	12 2 29	1598 1 34·75	248 2 16	60	9524 0 8·5	11371 0 19·25
Published from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914 ..	199	13788 1 36·18	33	1360 2 14·5	—	—	—	1360 2 14·5	189 3 33·5	163	12237 3 28·18	13788 1 36·18
Total ..	344	31941 1 32·43	196	6370 1 16·25	1169 3 23	22558 32½	32 3 11	7573 0 10·25	840 0 36·5	231	23528 0 25·68	31941 1 32·43

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.									Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Dambadeni Hatpattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
11	Yakkannehera	276 3 19	136 0 32	—	—	140 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
12	Panawitiya	601 1 6	147 1 27	—	—	262 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 1 16	—	—*
13	Elabodagedara	119 3 7	45 3 0	—	—	74 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
14	Murutenge	2,153 2 22	1,061 1 0	—	—	1,039 3 33	—	—	—	—	7 1 30	4 3 18	31 2 14	8 2 7	—*
66	Dematagahawela	190 1 3	75 0 8	—	—	110 0 36	—	—	3 3 10	—	—	—	1 0 29	—	—*
72	Wakkunuwela	330 3 14	134 3 38	—	—	194 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 29	—	—*
77	Liniyawatta	401 3 20	263 2 25	—	3 3 8	97 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 3 8	1 3 38	—*
208	Alutwewa	118 1 37	48 0 9	3 0 39	4 0 2	63 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
211	Polpatwala	342 0 18	240 2 14	—	—	96 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	—	—*
212	Etampola	538 3 12	236 3 24	4 0 22	—	296 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 1	—	0 3 0*
213	Kowulwewa	314 3 26	138 3 32	—	—	170 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 16	—	—*
214	Ratneheruwa	231 1 30	97 0 16	—	—	118 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 3 11	—	—*
215	Dikirikewa	510 3 25	253 3 16	—	—	249 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 39	—	—*
216	Dethawa	765 1 2	277 0 17	—	—	484 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 20	—	—*
219	Digandeniya	477 2 26	220 0 14	—	—	256 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 10	—	—*
220	Ihalamedagoda	302 1 10	186 3 30	—	—	109 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 19	3 1 1	—*
221	Narammala	202 0 3	109 2 18	—	—	88 3 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 13	—*
222	Badullewa	82 2 25	4 1 30	6 2 35	—	64 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 15	—	—*
231	Welikumbura	382 0 33	75 1 6	19 2 26	—	51 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	235 3 16	—	—*
232	Pahalamedagoda	466 1 8	137 1 5	—	1 0 27	225 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 0 34	—	—*
235	Udawelawatta	566 2 35	315 2 4	—	—	239 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 1 9	—	—*
236	Marawita	813 3 25	2 1 17	—	—	811 0 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 10	—	—*
237	Mutugala	892 3 17	2 2 27	—	—	890 0 2	—	0 0 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
238	Haliyala	184 3 8	—	—	—	184 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
239	Metiyagane	1,179 2 3	6 0 24	—	—	989 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	184 0 17	—	—*
244	Weragala	560 2 13	63 1 28	—	—	234 0 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	263 0 13	—	—*
401	Kadahapola	952 2 21	576 0 28	—	—	348 3 20	—	—	—	—	9 1 4	—	18 1 9	—	—*
428	Middladeiniya	39 2 38	20 2 23	—	—	16 0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 28	—	—*
452	Madawala	1,102 0 0	—	—	—	1,102 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
455	Humbuluwa	832 0 0	—	—	—	832 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
503	Viharegama	222 2 0	—	—	—	222 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
606	Haliyala	62 3 17	—	—	—	62 2 29	—	—	—	—	0 0 28	—	—	—	—*
924	Pitadeniya	469 1 23	286 0 13	—	—	69 3 34	—	—	—	—	—	18 1 0	95 0 16	—	—*
925	Welpalla	148 3 33	114 3 35	—	—	32 0 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 16	—	—*
926	Girahetikumbura	265 3 2	193 0 18	—	—	57 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	4 1 20	11 0 39	—	—*
928	Diyadora	999 1 3	478 1 4½	—	—	464 1 23	—	—	—	—	25 0 16	—	31 1 39½	—	—*

* Final reports forwarded.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
929	Ihala Inguruwatta ..	340 0 15	225 1 9	—	—	113 2 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 33	—	—*
930	Pahala Inguruwatta ..	128 0 37	48 3 33	—	—	76 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 23	0 0 31	—	—*
931	Ponagedara ..	95 1 34	81 1 3	—	—	11 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 37	1 0 19	—	—*
932	Wewalegedara ..	135 2 6	92 0 2	—	—	39 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 13	2 0 12	—	—*
933	Wadugedara ..	310 3 26	195 2 21	—	—	107 2 31	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 23	5 2 31	—	—*
934	Eluwapala ..	250 2 14	103 2 4	—	—	142 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 10	4 0 15	—	—*
935	Wattegedara ..	45 2 8	25 2 32	—	—	19 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 30	0 2 18	—	—*
936	Kandegedara ..	118 2 15	31 2 32	—	—	25 0 24	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 10	61 2 29	—	—*
937	Wattegama ..	162 3 39	33 0 38	—	—	10 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 3 22	—	—*
938	Tavallegedara ..	158 0 8	28 2 21	—	—	31 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 27	97 3 8	—	—*
939	Aggaregedera ..	166 1 9	40 1 24	—	—	25 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 1 16	7 2 3	—*
940	Rukmale ..	130 0 6	48 0 25	—	—	20 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 2 31	—	—*
941	Kekulekada ..	296 0 19	79 1 13	—	—	70 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 12	144 2 32	—	—*
942	Ketawalagedara ..	62 0 24	41 1 31	—	—	20 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 31	0 0 39	—	—*
943	Delgahawatta	126 0 21	50 2 13	—	—	72 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 6	1 2 23	—	—*
944	Katuwattewela ..	321 3 39	138 2 37	—	—	176 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 6	4 2 29	—	—*
945	Wewagama ..	227 0 39	85 1 10	—	—	139 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 22	—	—*
946	Edandewela ..	74 1 26	31 3 14	—	—	38 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 8	1 2 2	—	—*
947	Seruwangoda ..	50 1 15	14 1 27	—	—	32 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 30	0 1 29	—	—*
948	Gangoda ..	43 1 16	5 2 10	—	—	37 0 13	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 9	0 1 24	—	—*
949	Udagedara ..	59 0 34	20 1 21		—	38 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
950	Wisiriyawila ..	46 3 10	6 3 36	—	—	39 1 39		—	—	—	—	0 0 22	0 0 33	—	—*
951	Bomugammanagedara ..	29 1 19	4 2 35	—	—	23 0 2	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 38	0 0 24	—	—*
952	Pottewela ..	264 0 3	96 0 11		—	156 3 19	—	—	—	—	—	8 2 36	2 1 17	—	—*
953	Degammeda ..	32 1 5	9 3 19	—	—	22 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 20	—	—*
954	Kehelwattekotuwa ..	42 0 9	29 0 8	—	—	12 0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 18	—	—*
955	Ulhitiyawa ..	37 3 36	27 1 4	—	—	9 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 10	0 3 14	—	—*
956	Galgamulla ..	117 2 11	71 3 0	—	—	37 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 37	8 1 13	—	—*
	Weudawili Hatpattu.														
1	Kitulwala ..	176 2 3	39 0 39	—	0 2 26	111 2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 3 24	—	—*
2	Dalupotagedara ..	65 2 17	—	—	—	65 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
3	Embalawa ..	305 0 34	68 2 12	—	—	88 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	147 3 39	—	—*
4	Polkumbura ..	164 0 32	48 0 9	—	—	48 2 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 2 11	—	—*
5	Madurupitiya ..	95 0 2	4 2 4	—	—	90 1 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
23	Badagane ..	230 0 11	158 1 29	—	—	62 2 18	—	—	—	—	3 2 5	2 0 19	3 1 20	—	—*
23½	Kukurumahena ..	41 0 26	15 0 22	—	—	24 2 13	—	—	—	—	0 0 11	1 1 20	—	—	—*
26	Meegolla ..	16 2 15	—	—	—	16 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
41	Pahamune ..	40 2 20	—	—	—	40 1 36	—	—	—	—	0 0 24	—	—	—	—*
55	Udagama ..	24 0 4	—	—	—	24 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.									Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
	Dewamedi Hatpattu.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
84	Nabodawewa ..	233 3 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 1 30	183 1 32	—*
87	Pahalabamunugama ..	87 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 3 23	—*
88	Ihalabamunugama ..	46 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 2 0	—*
90	Serugalla ..	71 0 29	—	—	—	1 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 3 37	—*
200	Polgammana ..	262 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262 2 0	—*
223	Ratnattuwa ..	66 0 39	—	—	—	11 3 26	1 1 36	—	—	—	—	—	52 3 17	—	—*
405	Kalugamuwa ..	654 2 21	351 1 24	—	—	214 1 34	—	—	—	—	4 3 16	—	83 3 27	—	—*
406	Pugalla ..	386 3 20	232 2 30	—	—	100 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 1 4	—	—*
690	Watukana ..	525 1 23	—	—	—	483 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 2 33	5 2 22	35 0 8	—	—*
720	Yahalagedara ..	84 0 0	—	—	—	84 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
739	Rilaulla ..	39 3 23	—	—	—	39 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
756	Ettalapitiya ..	48 3 15	—	—	—	48 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
786½	Acharikotuwa ..	32 2 3	—	—	—	32 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
790	Indigolleyaya ..	11 1 2	—	—	—	10 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 32	—	—	—*
927	Ratmalè ..	194 1 16	—	—	—	189 0 33	—	0 0 5	—	—	—	—	5 0 18	—	—*
P.P. 3,687	Ebawalapitiya ..	266 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266 0 7	—	—*
	Katugampola Hatpattu.														
6	Kosgolla ..	129 2 5	37 1 0	—	2 0 37	88 1 38	—	—	—	—	1 2 10	—	—	—	—*
7	Udagedara ..	259 3 32	129 3 38	—	4 2 22	121 2 11	—	—	—	—	2 1 5	—	1 1 36	—	—*
8	Motiwalagedara ..	120 3 39	78 3 22	—	—	42 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
9	Gedarawela ..	76 0 33	25 1 39	—	—	50 2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
10	Dalupatmulla ..	133 3 32	46 3 39	—	—	78 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 22	—	—*
64	Dandagamuwa ..	734 3 1	516 1 35	—	—	173 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 5	—	—*
201	Ganangomuwa ..	475 3 9	280 2 11	—	—	185 3 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 15	0 1 12	—*
202	Nakkawatta ..	1,052 1 29	638 2 6	—	—	390 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 0	—	—*
203	Bihalpola ..	570 2 23	272 3 13	—	—	270 3 17	—	—	—	—	5 1 24	0 1 12	19 0 17	2 0 20	—*
204	Ranasgalla ..	282 3 23	111 3 20	—	—	170 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 28	—	—*
205	Pallegedara ..	112 0 16	43 3 5	—	—	60 3 22	—	—	—	—	1 1 10	—	6 0 19	—	—*
206	Mahagama ..	125 2 1	35 1 37	—	—	90 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
209	Hewanegedara ..	325 0 25	98 1 39	—	13 0 12	207 3 38	—	—	—	—	1 1 13	1 0 30	3 0 13	—	—*
210	Horombawa ..	837 2 16	478 0 12	—	—	339 3 12	—	0 0 1	—	—	5 3 29	1 0 11	12 2 31	—	—*
217	Wattegedara ..	477 2 4	284 2 27	—	—	188 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 18	2 1 17	—*
218	Kanugala ..	524 3 24	317 1 22	—	—	179 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 2 19	—	—*
233	Mummana ..	201 1 13	129 3 27	—	—	65 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 3	—	—*
234	Walpolamulla ..	308 1 15	170 2 31	—	—	135 1 0	—	1 0 36	—	—	—	—	1 0 28	—	—*
245	Gallehemulla ..	410 2 27	218 3 33	—	—	187 0 23½	—	—	—	—	1 0 22½	1 2 31½	1 2 36½	—	—*
246	Weliamuna ..	136 3 14½	28 1 8½	—	—	85 0 0½	—	0 2 9	—	—	0 1 38	8 3 2	13 2 36½	—	—*
247	Kuddetiyawa ..	28 0 9½	—	—	—	21 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 0	1 0 34½	—	—*
248	Pannare ..	799 2 37	313 1 25½	—	—	467 0 13	—	—	—	—	4 0 19½	11 1 14	3 3 5	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.								Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
304	Yayemulla ..	708 0 13	—	—	—	704 1 29	—	—	—	—	2 1 6	1 1 18	—	—	—*
305	Kongoda ..	816 1 33	10 1 9½	—	—	798 0 4½	—	—	—	—	2 1 12	5 3 7	—	—	—*
306	Duliyadda ..	166 3 29½	61 1 11½	—	—	100 2 16½	—	—	—	—	2 1 31½	2 1 15	0 0 35	—	—*
307	Hunuwila ..	1,048 3 39	552 1 37	—	50 3 9½	241 0 16½	—	—	—	—	—	—	204 2 16	—	—*
308	Dampandiya ..	209 1 32½	—	—	—	205 0 24	—	—	—	—	2 3 17	1 1 31½	—	—	—*
309	Annukkanpitiya ..	65 3 28	—	—	—	64 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 25	—	—	—*
311	Elabodagama ..	1,005 3 19½	218 0 26	—	—	522 3 14	—	—	—	—	7 0 4	4 2 36	253 0 19½	—	—*
313	Pallama ..	153 0 4	70 0 37½	—	—	59 1 34½	—	0 1 19	—	—	2 3 0	1 1 36	18 2 37	—	—*
315	Hiyawela ..	125 2 2	54 3 14	—	—	68 3 17½	—	—	—	—	1 2 32½	—	0 0 18	—	—*
316	Badabedda ..	339 2 16	248 3 25	—	63 3 38½	24 2 38½	—	—	—	—	1 1 34	0 2 0	—	—	—*
318	Etadambuagara† ..	121 3 0½	62 1 18	—	—	57 0 36½	—	—	—	—	1 3 34½	—	—	—	—*
319	Tippapota ..	139 0 31	79 2 27½	—	—	57 1 30	—	—	—	—	0 2 21	0 3 18½	0 2 14	—	—*
320	Dalupatmulla‡ ..	109 3 39½	44 1 5	—	—	64 3 23½	—	—	—	—	0 1 15	—	—	—	—*
321	Bowatta ..	386 2 20	119 1 25	—	—	244 2 32	—	1 0 12	—	—	2 2 6	2 0 2	16 3 23	—	—*
322	Badanegedara ..	75 0 26	10 1 7	—	—	52 3 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0 4	3 3 32	—*
323	Yakwila ..	290 1 38	26 2 5½	—	—	258 1 9½	—	0 2 18	0 0 24	—	4 1 21½	0 1 39½	—	—	—*
324	Monarawila ..	358 0 16	126 2 25	—	10 2 23	190 0 30	—	0 2 27	—	—	2 3 11	—	27 0 20	—	—*
325	Paragammana ..	939 3 9	226 1 32	—	—	143 2 7	—	—	—	—	10 3 4	—	559 0 6	—	—*
326	Kankaniyamulla ..	727 2 27	—	—	—	721 3 31	—	1 1 11	—	—	4 1 25	—	—	—	—*
327	Welauda ..	439 0 28	50 3 36	—	—	28 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	360 0 24	—	—*
328	Alawgedara ..	319 0 15	79 2 1	—	—	46 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	192 3 39	—	—*
329	Hengeulla ..	208 2 17	146 0 17	—	—	40 0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 1 17	—	—*
330	Yatattawela ..	444 3 8½	249 1 7½	—	—	113 3 21	—	—	—	—	1 3 4	3 2 5	76 1 11	—	—*
331	Telambugammana ..	610 3 17	128 3 12	—	—	151 0 16	—	—	—	—	7 2 9	—	323 1 20	—	—*
332	Hengewa ..	330 3 39	152 2 15	—	—	103 2 37	—	—	—	—	2 3 24	—	71 3 3	—	—*
333	Dambagahagedera ..	248 1 27	164 2 19	—	—	67 2 5	—	—	—	—	1 0 26	0 1 19	14 2 38	—	—*
334	Bogomuwa ..	153 1 28	87 3 9	—	—	61 2 29	—	—	—	—	0 3 12	0 3 1	2 1 17	—	—*
335	Kitalahitiyawa ..	141 3 31	66 1 7½	—	—	73 3 7	—	—	—	—	1 1 3½	0 2 13	—	—	—*
336	Siripalla ..	90 0 4½	36 2 31½	—	—	51 3 27	—	—	—	—	0 2 0½	0 3 25½	—	—	—*
337	Medagepola ..	95 0 5	46 2 16	—	—	46 2 38½	—	—	—	—	0 3 9½	0 3 3	0 0 18	—	—*
338	Beddegedara ..	163 2 10	0 1 38	—	—	162 1 2	—	—	—	—	0 3 10	—	—	—	—*
339	Hattimiya ..	432 3 18	176 0 9	—	—	250 3 7	—	—	—	—	2 3 39	2 1 20	0 2 23	—	—*
340	Udattawa ..	38 3 15	14 3 25	—	—	19 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 36	4 1 24	—	—*
341	Ingradawula ..	625 0 31	245 3 4	—	—	71 3 28	—	—	—	—	2 2 15	2 1 10	302 2 14	—	—*
342	Ihalamohottawa ..	112 2 14	62 0 18	—	—	18 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 2 27	—	—*
343	Pahalamohottawa ..	458 1 12	257 2 5	—	—	185 3 5	—	—	—	—	1 3 27	1 1 27	11 2 28	—	—*
344	Paluwella ..	54 2 1	15 0 31	—	—	37 3 11	—	—	—	—	1 0 34	0 1 5	—	—	—*
347	Bammana ..	585 0 3	357 1 29½	—	—	219 2 9½	—	—	—	—	2 1 5½	2 0 12½	3 2 26	—	—*
352	Kekillapitiya ..	528 0 15½	104 1 4½	—	—	332 3 5	—	—	—	—	0 3 37	0 3 12	89 0 37	—	—*
353	Ihalakotuwella ..	600 3 9	314 2 37	—	—	236 0 22	—	0 3 38	—	—	5 1 1	0 3 0	36 0 36	6 2 35	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kurunegala District—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.										Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Leased from the Crown.	Acquired by Crown.	Conveyed to the Crown by Deed of Surrender.	Roads.	Streams.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1,399	Alutgama ..	170 3 36	—	—	—	12 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	158 2 28	—	—*
1,400	Waddadalupota† ..	109 0 17	—	—	—	35 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 1 28	—	—*
1,411	Karandapotana ..	132 2 25	81 2 33	—	—	20 2 33	—	—	—	—	0 3 33	0 2 35	0 3 19	27 2 32	—*
1,412	Siyambalawewa ..	271 2 7	257 1 18	—	—	3 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 1 26	—	—*
1,413	Diyakeliyawa ..	123 2 1	46 0 32	—	—	4 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 2 17	7 1 31	—*
1,414	Hiriwila ..	84 2 19	84 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,418	Ihala Rambepitiya‡ ..	157 3 16	74 0 22	—	—	27 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 3 29	—	—*
1,421	Ihala Molaelipitiya§ ..	166 1 32	—	—	—	23 1 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1 17	—	—*
1,422	Gadolwaka‖ ..	340 2 5	22 3 25	—	—	47 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 3 22	—	—*
1,434	Ihalamalatawa ..	71 1 24	—	—	—	3 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 2 17	48 3 19	—*
1,443	Godawala ..	140 1 14	1 2 3	—	—	7 0 5	—	—	—	—	1 0 21	—	93 1 25	38 1 21	—*
1,445	Viharegama ..	957 0 16	—	—	—	948 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 9	4 1 17	—	—*
	Hiriyala Hatpattu.														
													109 0 33	—	—*
67	Telambugalla ..	611 2 23	363 0 21	—	—	139 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 13	—	—*
240	Nabilikumbura ..	559 3 28	404 3 20	—	62 2 15	57 1 11	—	—	—	—	2 3 4	25 3 5	1089 1 23	22 2 16	—*
409	Madahapola¶ ..	1,664 3 11	145 1 37	—	—	139 3 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
633	Aturukurutenna ..	1,078 3 0	—	—	—	1,078 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	662 2 23	—	—*
1,178	Batalagoda ..	697 3 38	35 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,179	Batuwatta ..	25 1 31	25 1 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 7	—	—*
1,180	Moragolla ..	45 3 1	30 3 21	—	—	14 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 6	—	—*
1,182	Katulanda ..	122 1 17	88 0 38	—	10 2 17	15 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2 17	—	—*
1,183	Inguruwatta ..	59 1 3	—	—	—	49 2 26	—	—	—	—	1 1 14	1 0 14	11 0 22	—	—*
1,184	Badagane ..	371 0 4	89 0 15	—	—	268 1 19	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 31	—	—	—*
1,185	Kumbalange ..	127 0 30	70 2 19	—	—	56 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
P. P. 672 2,034 3,781	Gepellawa ..	245 0 34	50 0 0	—	—	8 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	187 0 5	—	—*
1,296 3,016 3,357	Paranagampitiya ..	193 1 31	17 0 11	—	—	123 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 3 14	—	—*
1,801	Kotawera ..	32 2 3	16 2 26	—	15 3 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,804	Hangamuwa ..	305 2 36	—	—	—	305 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,804	Kosgahapelessa ..	33 3 14	—	—	—	33 3 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,808 2,185	Hindamada ..	212 3 36	42 0 8	—	2 1 8	145 3 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 2 23	—	—*
1,811	Waguruwela ..	22 1 6	8 0 26	14 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*
1,833 1,710	Bakmigolla ..	88 3 20	83 2 28	—	—	4 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 31	—	—*
1,874	Dabarayaya ..	11 2 22	—	—	—	11 2 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*

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E.—Villages in course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
	DAMBADENI HATPATTU.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Udukaha Korale East.					
410	Wilgomuwa ..	1,046 0 26	—	677 0 16	369 0 10	—
411	Wennoruwa ..	862 1 6	—	498 3 30	363 1 16	—
412	Welandapitiya ..	58 1 20	2 0 28	49 0 20	7 0 12	—
413	Damunupola ..	296 0 34	—	172 3 17	123 1 17	—
414	Dammehera ..	156 2 38	12 0 18	107 1 7	37 1 13	—
415	Dehelgomuwa ..	313 3 37	—	136 3 14	177 0 23	—
416	Udumulla ..	192 3 33	38 2 31	136 0 27	18 0 15	—
417	Pannala ..	283 1 17	—	212 2 13	70 3 4	—
418	Kuragomuwa ..	114 2 19	—	91 1 18	23 1 1	—
419	Wadawa ..	1,206 1 36	—	958 1 20	248 0 16	—
420	Mungomuwa ..	1,298 0 16	6 3 1	1,284 1 4	7 0 11	—
421	Naranpola ..	215 2 3	—	173 3 11	41 2 32	—
422	Lewadeniya ..	380 0 6	—	226 3 32	153 0 14	—
423	Waduwawa ..	1,068 3 36	—	893 1 6	175 2 30	—
424	Hangawatta ..	549 0 4	87 1 29	375 3 24	85 2 31	—
425	Hedipannala ..	130 0 11	—	114 3 6	15 1 5	—
426	Yatigaloluwa ..	331 2 13	—	262 0 38	69 1 15	—
427	Halpandeniya ..	39 0 1	—	38 3 4	0 0 37	—
429	Walakumbura ..	831 0 14	—	522 0 34	308 3 20	—
430	Kapuwarala ..	205 1 29	58 2 26	134 0 16	12 2 27	—
431	Koholana ..	238 2 6	—	138 3 2	99 3 4	—
432	Kudumulla ..	208 3 0	100 2 33	98 1 29	9 2 18	—
433	Galatara ..	550 1 28	343 2 8	181 1 14	25 2 6	—
434	Poramadala ..	642 2 2	223 0 38	379 3 15	39 1 29	—
435	Pelawatura ..	90 2 5	46 2 24	39 0 11	4 3 10	—
436	Andarapona ..	534 2 6	130 3 12	377 0 39	26 1 35	—
437	Ihala Wettewa ..	121 3 37	—	67 1 5	54 2 32	—
438	Pahala Wettewa ..	219 2 17	86 0 25	88 2 29	44 3 3	—
439	Idangepola ..	201 0 17	7 0 8	166 0 39	27 3 10	—
440	Hittarapola ..	176 0 29	38 2 11	113 3 18	23 3 0	—
441	Sevendana ..	68 3 28	0 1 36	60 3 4	7 2 28	—
442	Maha Arachchimulla ..	42 1 37	2 2 11	36 2 7	3 1 19	—
443	Kiriwanapola ..	168 1 35	95 1 8·4	64 2 9	8 2 17·6	—
444	Kandegedara ..	761 3 6	—	294 2 1	467 1 5	—
446	Welikara ..	131 1 31	71 1 26	57 0 27	2 3 18	—
447	Galgamuwa ..	1,056 2 7	—	616 0 34	440 1 13	—
448	Nallura ..	167 0 3	—	159 1 30	7 2 13	—
457	Nugawela ..	557 0 37	—	406 0 25	151 0 12	—
458	Medagampola ..	203 1 3	—	129 2 8	73 2 35	—
459	Waldeniya ..	174 0 37	—	117 3 27	56 1 10	—
460	Pambedeniya ..	148 2 25	—	144 3 15	3 3 10	—
	Total ..	16044 0 35	1,352 1 13·4	10805 1 25	3,886 1 36·6	—
	Rekkopattu Korale.					
1,466	Godawita ..	46 1 33	—	37 0 35	9 0 38	—
1,467	Kanumale ..	153 1 17	—	138 1 30	14 3 27	—
1,484	Rekawa ..	126 2 4	—	102 0 30	24 1 14	—
1,488	Kadurugahamaditta ..	183 0 37	—	149 0 16	34 0 21	—
1,489	Godawita ..	593 2 24	—	258 3 23	334 3 1	—
1,490	Badaheddara ..	151 2 26	—	84 0 14	67 2 12	—
1,491	Bambaragahapilessa ..	128 0 22	—	77 2 25	50 1 37	—
1,492	Amunugama ..	349 3 24	—	235 2 22	114 1 2	—
1,493	Ahugoda ..	921 1 9	—	648 2 9	272 3 0	—
1,494	Panagomuwa ..	315 0 12	—	257 3 32	57 0 20	—
1,496	Mayilla ..	265 0 10	—	212 2 29	52 1 21	—
1,497	Pidiwilla ..	54 0 7	—	42 3 33	11 0 14	—
1,498	Kalundegedara ..	65 3 30	—	45 0 21	20 3 9	—
1,499	Medagamagedara ..	30 0 31	—	30 0 26	0 0 5	—
1,500	Parakumbura ..	110 0 39	—	89 2 19	20 2 20	—
	Total ..	3,494 3 5	—	2,410 1 4	1,084 2 1	—
	Udukaha Korale South.					
445	Busnapahuwa ..	775 3 18	—	228 3 12	547 0 6	—
449	Boyawalana ..	886 3 36	—	225 2 12	661 1 24	—
450	Keppitiwalana ..	155 3 23	—	109 0 9	46 3 14	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
451	Henduwawa ..	232	2	8	—			166	3	9	65	2	39	—		
453	Kosinna ..	245	3	32	—			106	2	24	139	1	8	—		
454	Patayala ..	179	2	19	—			87	0	39	92	1	20	—		
456	Ihala Kalalpitiya ..	120	2	13	—			56	3	25	63	2	28	—		
456½	Kalalpitiya ..	303	1	36	—			56	2	12	246	3	24	—		
461	Kebellawita ..	315	0	21	—			84	2	2	230	2	19	—		
462	Hapugahagedara ..	243	1	13	—			39	1	6	204	0	7	—		
463	Alawwa ..	838	3	16	—			427	0	21	411	2	35	—		
464	Weralagama ..	65	1	2	—			40	2	19	24	2	23	—		
465	Galpottepola ..	276	2	19	—			123	0	2	152	2	17	—		
466	Mabopitiya ..	269	3	2	—			152	0	13	117	2	29	—		
467	Urelemulla ..	152	1	3	—			61	3	39	90	1	4	—		
468	Poramulla ..	229	1	16	—			81	3	15	147	2	1	—		
469	Galwarama ..	139	3	10	—			38	0	20	101	2	30	—		
470	Miriheliya ..	370	3	31	—			90	2	35	280	0	36	—		
471	Morugama ..	380	2	4	—			167	1	20	213	0	24	—		
472	Siyambalapitiya ..	151	0	12	—			44	1	17	106	2	35	—		
473	Ihala Bujgamuwa ..	138	1	17	—			54	3	27	83	1	30	—		
474	Pahala Bujgamuwa ..	256	0	2	—			84	3	4	171	0	38	—		
475	Kendehena ..	422	2	12	—			57	1	10	365	1	2	—		
476	Yattalgoda ..	417	0	39	—			66	0	7	351	0	32	—		
477	Bowala ..	179	3	11	—			30	3	22	148	3	29	—		
478	Udakekulawela ..	234	3	21	—			65	0	10	169	3	11	—		
479	Abbowa ..	649	0	30	—			295	2	31	353	1	39	—		
480	Imbulgoda ..	180	3	33	—			99	1	3	81	2	30	—		
481	Tumbulla ..	563	0	25	—			207	3	11	355	1	14	—		
482	Wewala ..	365	2	21	—			133	1	11	232	1	10	—		
483	Ogumuwa ..	115	3	10	—			4	2	5	111	1	5	—		
484	Kukulawala ..	451	3	36	—			80	1	29	371	2	7	—		
485	Hettigedara ..	91	1	6	—			14	3	17	76	1	29	—		
486	Wedeniya ..	245	1	20	—			82	1	36	162	3	24	—		
487	Talwatta ..	498	2	9	—			102	1	32	396	0	17	—		
488	Otarakiriwanapola ..	512	0	22	—			171	3	25	340	0	37	—		
489	Bogahawatta ..	319	0	28	—			89	0	17	230	0	11	—		
490	Obadagedara ..	170	0	33	—			81	3	27	88	1	6	—		
491	Kanamiwala ..	413	1	9	—			141	2	26	271	2	23	—		
492	Galdeniya ..	467	2	35	—			343	0	24	124	2	11	—		
493	Panadara ..	86	3	20	—			77	1	0	9	2	20	—		
494	Bogomuwa ..	189	2	30	—			51	2	4	138	0	26	—		
495	Nebadawatura ..	368	3	3	—			106	3	14	261	3	29	—		
	Total ..	13672	2	6	—			4,831	3	23	8,840	2	23	—		
	Udukaha Korale West.															
550	Pelawatta ..	591	3	34	—			239	1	32	352	2	2	—		
551	Kosure ..	217	2	2	—			56	3	10	160	2	32	—		
552	Wewalwala ..	296	3	6	—			162	3	17	133	3	29	—		
553	Potupitiya ..	439	3	19	—			285	2	24	154	0	35	—		
554	Kitaladeniya ..	187	0	24	—			63	3	35	123	0	29	—		
555	Kudagammana ..	273	1	27	—			142	0	17	131	1	10	—		
556	Dambadeniya ..	1,193	3	12	222	1	24	962	2	29	8	2	39	—		
557	Undiyawala ..	155	1	24	—			68	3	33	86	1	31	—		
558	Riligala ..	1,123	3	31	—			315	2	17	808	1	14	—		
559	Aturuwala ..	738	1	15	—			162	2	6	575	3	9	—		
560	Delikanuange ..	87	2	38	—			8	3	38	78	3	0	—		
561	Mellagaspitiya ..	75	1	9	—			27	3	19	47	1	30	—		
562	Etampola ..	67	3	4	—			14	3	24	52	3	20	—		
563	Rukattana ..	20	3	30	—			10	0	8	10	3	22	—		
564	Puskoladeniya ..	213	2	30	—			37	1	10	176	1	20	—		
565	Talgasmunuwa ..	115	2	15	—			26	1	11	89	1	4	—		
566	Paranagama ..	389	2	34	—			122	1	26	267	1	8	—		
567	Ihala Etampola ..	73	2	27	—			20	3	4	52	3	23	—		
568	Handapangala ..	335	0	6	—			270	1	11	64	2	35	—		
569	Riloluwa ..	350	1	33	—			124	2	23	225	3	10	—		
570	Epaladeniya ..	280	0	17	—			152	1	23	127	2	34	—		
571	Masnoruwa ..	572	2	31	—			232	2	34	339	3	37	—		
	Total ..	7,800	3	28	222	1	24	3,509	1	11	4,069	0	33	—		

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Udukaha Korale North.					
496	Nugagahagedara ..	104 0 3	—	29 0 33	74 3 10	—
497	Kadawalagedara ..	86 3 26	—	59 0 22	27 3 4	—
498	Pahamuna ..	257 3 5	—	86 3 33	170 3 12	—
499	Walpitagedara ..	154 1 38	—	113 3 13	40 2 25	—
500	Ginigatpitiya ..	173 2 33	—	40 0 4	133 2 29	—
501	Watawana ..	35 1 16	—	29 2 16	5 3 0	—
502	Pentenigoda ..	722 3 11	—	350 2 7	372 1 4	—
504	Polgahayaya ..	24 3 10	—	22 1 38	2 1 12	—
505	Haliyalegedara ..	48 1 14	—	40 1 28	7 3 26	—
506	Vidanegedara ..	54 3 23	—	40 1 22	14 2 1	—
507	Ganegoda ..	121 0 5	—	84 0 38	36 3 7	—
508	Bemmullegedara ..	211 0 2	—	99 2 37	111 1 5	—
509	Puwakgahakotuwa ..	87 0 36	—	28 0 19	59 0 17	—
510	Galawegedara ..	49 2 10	—	22 2 2	27 0 8	—
511	Bedigamuwa ..	70 0 28	—	37 3 18	32 1 10	—
512	Sembuwewa ..	11 1 30	—	8 1 29	3 0 1	—
513	Miwewa ..	1,044 3 20	—	471 1 29	573 1 31	—
514	Bamburugama ..	224 1 14	—	108 3 19	115 1 35	—
515	Ambagammana ..	199 0 0	—	94 0 36	104 3 4	—
516	Hittaragedara ..	33 2 15	—	22 3 23	10 2 32	—
517	Kattapitiya ..	288 3 1	—	130 3 1	158 0 0	—
518	Kambarangoda ..	23 1 14	—	17 3 39	5 1 15	—
519	Acharigama ..	76 1 2	—	27 2 39	48 2 3	—
520	Elhenpitiya ..	54 0 38	—	24 0 25	30 0 13	—
521	Ranawatta ..	543 0 0	—	294 2 0	248 2 0	—
522	Mirihatugoda ..	96 1 17	—	49 2 39	46 2 18	—
523	Ranmutugala ..	413 2 30	—	148 2 3	265 0 27	—
524	Rukgahapelessa ..	25 0 7	—	16 1 28	8 2 19	—
525	Dampelessa ..	217 3 10	—	41 0 24	176 2 26	—
526	Irieba ..	197 0 6	—	87 0 14	109 3 32	—
527	Galketigedara ..	60 0 18	—	42 0 7	18 0 11	—
528	Halwella ..	310 3 12	—	93 1 8	217 2 4	—
529	Ambagahagedara ..	72 2 6	—	49 2 35	22 3 11	—
530	Kolundawa ..	259 1 35	—	173 0 7	86 1 28	—
531	Yakkawita ..	246 0 31	—	81 3 18	164 1 13	—
532	Penwapola ..	334 3 15	—	124 2 13	210 1 2	—
533	Karalapola ..	92 1 35	—	16 1 14	76 0 21	—
534	Serugolla ..	74 0 7	—	28 0 7	46 0 0	—
535	Embalapola ..	408 2 15	—	84 0 8	324 2 7	—
536	Megodakuragamuwa ..	70 2 33	—	10 0 22	60 2 11	—
537	Rangallepola ..	241 3 39	—	88 3 30	153 0 9	—
538	Helagamuwa ..	101 2 4	—	66 1 35	35 0 9	—
539	Polwattegedara ..	217 1 34	—	99 0 37	118 0 37	—
540	Otarabemullegedara ..	243 0 30	—	66 0 36	176 3 34	—
541	Medagamuwa ..	286 0 14	—	41 1 26	244 2 28	—
542	Rukmale ..	145 1 2	—	111 3 15	33 1 27	—
543	Kiwulegedara ..	244 0 21	—	60 2 23	183 1 38	—
544	Walakumbura ..	385 3 1	—	285 1 13	100 1 28	—
545	Kiwulgalla ..	132 2 8	—	45 1 11	87 0 37	—
546	Puwakdandawa ..	157 0 28	—	94 2 35	62 1 33	—
547	Nakalagamuwa ..	277 1 8	—	45 3 21	231 1 27	—
548	Godakuruwa ..	314 3 24	—	63 1 20	251 2 4	—
549	Minikukula ..	834 1 15	—	589 1 7	245 0 8	—
	Total ..	11162 1 19	—	4990 3 6	6171 2 13	—
	Udapola Otota Korale.					
572	Edandapitiya ..	241 1 21	—	43 1 22	197 3 39	—
573	Egalla ..	518 2 1	—	188 0 3	330 1 38	—
574	Poragoda ..	92 2 27	—	34 2 16	58 0 11	—
575	Dehigaspitiya ..	41 0 32	—	30 1 22	10 3 10	—
576	Kebillitawela ..	144 1 13	—	56 2 8	77 3 5	—
577	Kosgollegedara ..	101 0 36	—	12 1 0	88 3 36	—
578	Garandakatuwa ..	23 2 27	—	9 2 36	13 3 31	—
579	Gonetuwegedara ..	20 0 24	—	11 1 24	8 3 0	—
580	Kuruppuwatta ..	18 2 24	—	13 2 13	5 0 11	—
581	Galkirindiwala ..	76 3 11	—	41 2 5	35 1 6	—
582	Korawakamulla ..	23 1 10	—	19 2 25	3 2 25	—
583	Ambagolla ..	201 1 30	—	88 1 13	113 0 17	—
584	Kiwulgalla ..	73 3 7	—	40 2 33	33 0 14	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
585	Galaremulla ..	250 2 39	—	107 1 17	143 1 22	—
586	Udapolamulla ..	143 2 18	—	61 1 13	82 1 5	—
587	Ihalaudapola ..	440 2 29	—	242 3 11	197 3 18	—
588	Mawatta ..	834 3 13	—	420 3 7	414 0 6	—
589	Pahalaudapola ..	270 1 32	—	—	270 1 32	—
590	Diwukkumbura ..	74 3 12	—	34 2 18	40 0 34	—
591	Tarikola ..	54 1 24	—	19 3 34	34 1 30	—
592	Dewalepola ..	116 1 0	—	72 2 5	43 2 35	—
593	Barahelagama ..	242 2 32	—	186 0 17	56 2 15	—
594	Imbulgoda ..	171 3 5	—	120 3 6	50 3 39	—
595	Udawátta ..	103 1 39	—	34 2 22	68 3 17	—
596	Kalawane ..	93 1 24	—	43 1 5	50 0 19	—
597	Hendella ..	178 2 25	—	100 2 24	78 0 1	—
598	Polambe ..	58 1 32	—	54 2 2	3 3 30	—
599	Hubajgomuwa ..	54 2 23	—	39 2 24	14 3 39	—
600	Horapoluwa ..	208 1 30	—	95 3 22	112 2 8	—
601	Dewale ..	134 1 12	—	71 1 6	63 0 6	—
602	Pujapitiya ..	156 0 26	—	100 3 5	55 1 21	—
603	Polpitiya ..	488 2 38	—	209 1 4	279 1 34	—
604	Kendahena ..	175 0 33	—	9 3 32	165 1 1	—
605	Wellewa ..	495 0 38	—	313 2 7	181 2 31	—
607	Ratmalagoda ..	212 0 22	—	114 0 30	97 3 32	—
608	Kaditimulla ..	62 3 9	—	40 2 32	22 0 17	—
609	Hatalispahuwa ..	126 2 2	—	88 0 14	38 1 28	—
610	Wattegedara ..	50 0 9	—	36 2 25	13 1 24	—
611	Okandepola ..	43 3 16	—	24 1 37	19 1 19	—
612	Kurundugalla ..	141 2 35	—	137 2 37	3 3 38	—
613	Batugoda ..	77 3 33	—	43 1 6	34 2 27	—
614	Aragoda ..	1,024 0 27	—	321 1 11	702 3 16	—
615	Udukedeniya ..	147 1 0	—	36 1 12	110 3 28	—
616	Godigamuwa ..	641 1 4	—	321 1 39	319 3 5	—
617	Panaliya ..	1,194 2 24	—	807 2 14	387 0 10	—
618	Tumpane ..	95 3 26	—	51 0 37	44 2 29	—
619	Denegamuwa ..	218 2 3	—	64 0 37	154 1 6	—
620	Kochire ..	239 1 2	—	154 1 9	84 3 33	—
621	Gorokgahapotta ..	106 2 29	—	53 2 35	52 3 34	—
622	Bandawa ..	276 2 22	—	215 3 9	60 3 13	—
623	Katambula ..	168 3 21	—	104 2 36	64 0 25	—
624	Weragala ..	320 0 39	—	47 0 34	273 0 5	—
625	Epakanda ..	259 3 21	—	105 0 38	154 2 23	—
626	Polgahawela ..	138 2 2	—	56 1 17	82 0 25	—
627	Ganegoda ..	56 2 25	—	37 1 17	19 1 8	—
628	Madalgama ..	83 1 2	—	73 3 24	9 1 18	—
629	Telgolla ..	226 1 8	—	106 0 29	120 0 19	—
630	Kuliyapitiya ..	612 1 21	—	255 1 39	356 3 22	—
631	Puliyadda ..	37 2 10	—	12 3 31	24 2 19	—
632	Galbodagama ..	1,336 0 14	—	649 0 32	686 3 22	—
633	Gamgamuwakanda ..	230 1 3	—	40 0 31	190 0 12	—
634	Morugama ..	309 0 13	—	204 0 30	104 3 23	—
635	Puhuriya ..	131 0 17	—	54 3 38	76 0 19	—
	Total ..	14893 3 6	—	7199 0 1	7694 3 5	
	Udapola Medalassa Korale.					
636	Ginneriya ..	164 0 39	—	52 2 27	111 2 12	—
637	Walgallamada ..	36 1 18	—	11 2 6	24 3 12	—
638	Kehelwattehena ..	483 1 29	—	151 0 36	332 0 33	—
639	Habarawa ..	152 1 3	—	68 2 6	83 2 37	—
640	Galgoda ..	25 3 15	—	10 2 3	15 1 12	—
641	Hiripitwala ..	128 2 20	—	115 2 0	13 0 20	—
642	Talgaspitiya ..	42 2 0	—	27 1 35	15 0 5	—
643	Badalmulla ..	35 2 31	—	11 3 26	23 3 5	—
644	Werellapola ..	43 3 2	—	25 3 8	17 2 34	—
645	Embalawatta ..	83 1 19	—	68 2 19	14 3 0	—
646	Lolugaspitiya ..	30 2 35	—	20 3 32	9 3 3	—
647	Henepola ..	79 1 9	—	43 0 24	36 0 25	—
648	Daradeniya ..	46 0 12	—	27 0 11	19 0 1	—
649	Mellakagama ..	84 3 17	—	19 3 14	65 0 3	—
650	Dewategedara ..	40 3 39	—	24 1 7	16 2 32	—
651	Kambukkanuwa ..	47 3 11	—	26 1 35	21 1 16	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
652	Linigiriya ..	107 1 22	—	47 3 28	59 1 34	—
653	Imbulana ..	361 2 11	—	157 2 0	204 0 11	—
654	Koholanegedara ..	70 3 2	—	24 1 13	46 1 29	—
655	Kumarapeliya ..	149 0 7	—	46 2 4	102 2 3	—
656	Walahendiwala ..	105 1 29	—	63 0 13	42 1 16	—
657	Talwattegedara ..	86 1 9	—	5 2 13	80 2 36	—
658	Batagammana ..	111 0 29	—	53 1 25	57 3 4	—
659	Kalantalamulla ..	155 2 26	—	31 0 32	124 1 34	—
660	Watakanegedara ..	75 1 31	—	41 3 1	33 2 30	—
661	Kalugamuwa ..	156 2 38	—	99 3 29	56 3 9	—
662	Hubborawa ..	45 3 11	—	22 0 23	23 2 28	—
663	Polwattegedara ..	164 2 19	—	62 2 34	101 3 25	—
664	Degalassegedara ..	189 3 21	—	71 0 32	118 2 29	—
665	Yatihinna ..	259 2 5	—	127 3 30	131 2 15	—
666	Hatagama ..	64 0 11	—	49 0 10	15 0 1	—
667	Mawatagama ..	207 2 4	—	125 1 12	82 0 32	—
668	Maningomuwa ..	182 1 23	—	65 3 35	116 1 28	—
669	Gulatambuwa ..	168 2 13	—	46 2 12	122 0 1	—
670	Dantegoda ..	180 2 14	—	67 3 14	112 3 0	—
671	Kandepola ..	126 3 32	—	37 1 4	89 2 28	—
672	Parahiwela ..	245 0 37	—	131 1 14	113 3 23	—
673	Walpola ..	41 3 28	—	27 0 28	14 3 0	—
674	Handugala ..	512 3 17	—	285 0 7	227 3 10	—
675	Walgammulla ..	78 2 27	—	42 3 15	35 3 12	—
676	Bowelgamuwa ..	468 0 11	—	229 2 12	238 1 29	—
677	Mandawala ..	80 0 34	—	71 1 38	8 2 36	—
678	Wadupola ..	48 3 34	—	47 0 36	1 2 38	—
679	Potuhera ..	523 3 9	—	362 0 3	161 3 6	—
680	Kuripotta ..	270 2 39	—	122 1 11	148 1 28	—
681	Gammana ..	266 3 33	—	89 2 21	177 0 12	—
682	Arambepola ..	562 2 6	—	174 2 12	387 3 34	—
	Total ..	7597 1 11		3536 0 10	4061 1 1	
	KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTU.					
	Medapattu Korale West.					
290	Uturawela ..	325 0 13	10 1 8	312 3 36·25	1 3 8·75	—
297	Udawela ..	412 0 16	25 0 5	385 0 25·5	1 3 25·5	—
298	Kamburugoda ..	743 2 15	104 0 35	612 0 16	27 1 4	—
300	Iriyagolla ..	810 1 1	145 1 7	660 0 23	4 3 11	—
302	Manawala ..	774 2 33	195 0 28	569 2 30·5	9 3 14·5	—
310	Werahera ..	944 2 0	14 1 5	928 2 20	1 2 15	—
312	Mukalana ..	663 3 37·5	415 1 4·5	248 2 33	—	—
314	Galayaya ..	722 3 10·5	6 2 21	710 0 12·5	6 0 17	—
317	Pannala ..	871 2 12	12 2 28	851 3 23·25	7 0 0·75	—
345	Erapola ..	390 3 13	21 2 13·5	355 3 9·5	13 1 30	—
346	Kadirapola ..	178 0 14	9 2 34·5	168 0 12·5	0 1 7	—
	Total ..	6837 2 5	960 0 29·5	5803 1 2	74 0 13·5	—
	Medapattu Korale East.					
348	Horawadunna ..	1585 3 34	5 0 11	1580 3 23	—	—
349	Kohombepola ..	496 1 16	9 3 30	461 2 28	24 2 38	—
350	Gorokoluwa ..	276 0 0	—	274 1 18	1 2 22	—
351	Talammehera ..	703 3 5	12 3 22	689 2 19	1 1 4	—
354	Pahala Kotuwela ..	525 0 34	46 1 36	461 2 4	17 0 34	—
366	Agare ..	222 2 13	3 0 18	204 3 13	14 2 22	—
367	Mahingomuwa ..	196 3 25	2 2 4	190 2 39	3 2 22	—
370	Narangoda ..	1060 3 14	6 1 13	1040 3 29	13 2 12	—
374	Siyambalawalana ..	383 1 39	7 3 7	364 0 17	11 2 15	—
380	Ihala Narangomuwa ..	319 0 34	83 0 33	230 3 9	5 0 32	—
390	Batapotuela ..	390 2 39	14 2 7	371 1 37	4 2 35	—
391	Katugampola ..	1521 2 19	18 1 3	1503 1 16	—	—
398	Kawdumunna ..	1081 2 25	8 0 25	1072 1 11	1 0 29	—
400	Wettewa ..	629 3 28	30 2 35	583 0 26	16 0 7	—
	Total ..	9394 1 5	249 0 4	9029 3 9	115 1 32	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	Yatikaha Korale.															
957	Deganmeda ..	174	2	15	2	1	38	170	1	16	1	3	1		—	
959	Diyawala ..	345	3	9	2	2	9	304	2	2	38	2	38		—	
961	Pahala Pallewela ..	186	3	24	1	3	21	170	0	26	14	3	17		—	
962	Tawalandana ..	256	0	22	10	3	22	235	0	16	10	0	24		—	
963	Ennoruwa ..	2129	0	10	35	2	7	1977	1	9	116	0	34		—	
964	Barigoda ..	740	0	15	0	0	14	518	3	2	221	0	39		—	
965	Kitalawa ..	270	2	16	11	0	20	184	2	8	74	3	28		—	
966	Pugalla ..	433	1	15	65	2	29	318	0	6	49	2	20		—	
967	Narangolla ..	473	1	25	13	3	17	392	0	37	67	1	11		—	
968	Dikwella ..	215	1	8	10	3	35	144	0	37	60	0	16		—	
969	Yakarawatta ..	487	1	2	43	0	26	357	3	32	86	0	24		—	
970	Ihala Hakgomuwa ..	168	0	28	3	1	26	109	0	24	55	2	18		—	
971	Bohingomuwa ..	612	0	31	25	3	28	561	1	29	24	3	14		—	
972	Delana ..	359	2	36	7	2	16	344	3	2	7	1	18		—	
973	Labuyaya ..	156	2	16	9	2	19	145	1	24	1	2	13		—	
974	Pahala Hakgomuwa ..	181	2	23	5	3	36	123	3	33	51	2	34		—	
975	Galahitiyawa ..	571	0	20	18	2	30·5	417	1	21	135	0	8·5		—	
976	Aswedduma ..	314	3	25	23	0	38·5	210	1	1	81	1	25·5		—	
977	Pallepitiya ..	168	1	33	6	0	37	160	0	7	2	0	29		—	
978	Kuliyapitiya ..	189	0	11	15	3	1	169	2	18	3	2	32		—	
979	Kadurugashena ..	81	2	13	6	2	17	58	0	34	16	3	2		—	
980	Urupitiya ..	215	1	15	13	0	38	200	1	28	1	2	29		—	
	Total ..	8731	1	12	334	2	5	7273	3	12	1122	3	35		—	
	Kiniyama Korale.															
1,379	Kosgahagoda ..	359	2	33		—		62	0	4	297	2	29		—	
1,380	Egodapitiya ..	195	2	18	146	1	13	49	1	5		—			—	
1,381	Manalembuwa ..	430	2	27		—		99	0	15	331	2	12		—	
1,383	Kosgahapokuna ..	248	3	36		—		45	1	6	203	2	30		—	
1,385	Ihala Konkadawela ..	214	0	21		—		60	0	37	153	3	24		—	
1,386	Andigedara ..	481	2	22		—		35	0	25	446	1	37		—	
1,388	Kirindigama ..	129	3	7		—		41	2	0	88	1	7		—	
1,391	Kolondaluwa ..	360	3	22	347	0	34	13	2	28		—			—	
1,395	Molaeliya ..	1,714	0	22	24	0	27	754	3	0	935	0	35		—	
1,398	Getaluwa ..	1,353	2	25	688	2	31	652	0	20	12	3	14		—	
1,401	Puwakgahadandawa ..	275	0	12	223	3	17	23	1	10	27	3	25		—	
1,402	Makullapokuna ..	109	1	7		—		18	1	33	90	3	14		—	
1,403	Ihala Kiniyama ..	1,500	3	0		—		542	0	18	958	2	22		—	
1,404	Pahala Kiniyama ..	790	1	19	231	0	14	559	1	5		—			—	
1,405	Danwila ..	116	2	33		—		96	3	38	19	2	35		—	
1,406	Wirapokuna ..	377	3	27	158	3	25	147	3	11	71	0	31		—	
1,407	Hengahapitiya ..	131	2	24		—		40	0	8	91	2	16		—	
1,408	Ogodapola ..	385	2	16		—		175	0	22	210	1	34		—	
1,409	Ihala Karambe ..	260	0	8		—		205	1	24	54	2	24		—	
1,410	Pahala Karambe ..	289	1	12		—		110	1	32	178	3	20		—	
1,415	Koshena-agaregama ..	289	0	25		—		84	0	8	205	0	17		—	
1,416	Pahalarambepitiya ..	210	2	13		—		20	3	29	189	2	24		—	
1,417	Tissagama ..	135	3	7		—		15	1	32	120	1	15		—	
1,419	Ihala Galwewa ..	174	2	33		—		24	2	33	150	0	0		—	
1,420	Pahala Galwewa ..	229	3	25		—		43	2	1	186	1	24		—	
1,423	Pahala Molaelapitiya ..	107	1	10		—		18	1	28	88	3	22		—	
1,424	Urapotta ..	1,571	1	7	714	1	22	759	3	4	97	0	21		—	
1,425	Morawila ..	453	2	37		—		343	3	12	109	3	25		—	
1,426	Labuyaya ..	364	0	3		—		337	0	37	26	3	6		—	
1,427	Nittanbugama ..	247	2	5		—		237	0	33	10	1	12		—	
1,428	Marandewila ..	263	0	6		—		216	3	26	46	0	20		—	
1,429	Hiripokuna ..	210	0	2		—		165	2	18	44	1	24		—	
1,430	Karandanayagama ..	542	1	37		—		505	0	33	37	1	4		—	
1,431	Kosgama ..	263	3	18		—		22	3	18	241	0	0		—	
1,432	Ambalanpitiya ..	295	1	11		—		57	0	4	238	1	7		—	
1,433	Olupeliyawa ..	313	1	28		—		31	3	16	281	2	12		—	
1,435	Pahala Malattawa ..	164	0	30	71	1	34	7	2	15	85	0	21		—	
1,436	Anumetigama ..	186	0	15		—		12	3	7	173	1	8		—	
1,437	Alutgama ..	111	0	11		—		15	0	9	96	0	2		—	
1,438	Hendiyapola ..	310	2	15	13	1	20	41	3	24	255	1	11		—	
1,439	Brahakmanayagama ..	439	2	3		—		54	3	34	384	2	9		—	
1,440	Beliota ..	120	1	25		—		58	2	26	61	2	39		—	
1,441	Ottupallama ..	160	0	7		—		102	3	29	57	0	18		—	
1,442	Mukalanhena ..	795	2	12		—		114	1	20	681	0	32		—	
1,444	Rambagama ..	51	1	23		—		28	2	21	22	3	2		—	
1,446	Villattawa ..	412	3	15	312	3	2	97	2	36	2	1	17		—	
1,447	Talagahapitiya ..	228	0	21		—		161	2	9	66	2	12		—	

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

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		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1,448	Bingiriya ..	590 1 17	—	346 3 19	243 1 38	—
1,449	Murukandiya ..	186 1 16	—	39 3 8	146 2 8	—
1,450	Karawwewa ..	114 1 27	—	101 3 20	12 2 7	—
1,451	Panawewa ..	563 3 26	—	44 2 8	519 1 18	—
1,452	Bowatta ..	773 1 27	—	85 0 5	688 1 22	—
1,453	Munawa ..	518 0 13	—	76 1 34	441 2 19	—
1,454	Dalupota ..	367 0 35	—	45 3 27	321 1 8	—
1,455	Hendiyagama ..	118 0 19	—	13 2 31	104 1 28	—
1,456	Diulgahapitiya ..	112 0 39	6 3 39	14 1 28	90 3 12	—
1,457	Koswatta ..	1,295 3 35	—	138 3 39	1,156 3 36	—
1,458	Waduressa ..	298 1 39	—	24 3 3	273 2 36	—
1,459	Kudakolawa ..	415 0 16	—	97 3 28	317 0 28	—
1,460	Habawewa ..	70 3 2	—	42 1 14	28 1 28	—
1,461	Halmillewa ..	191 2 14	—	118 1 36	73 0 18	—
1,462	Ganegoda ..	458 1 10	—	55 0 37	403 0 13	—
1,463	Nitalawa ..	759 1 12	—	119 3 3	639 2 9	—
	Total ..	25211 2 22	2,939 0 38	8679 0 3	13,593 1 21	—
	Katugampola Korale.					
981	Hammolawa ..	437 3 0	—	78 2 2	359 0 38	—
983	Neralugama ..	354 2 3	—	101 2 33	252 3 10	—
984	Ihalakalugamuwa ..	381 0 16	—	39 1 20	341 2 36	—
985	Hapugammana ..	233 2 31	—	27 2 33	205 3 38	—
986	Paragodamulla ..	157 1 6	—	14 3 14	142 1 32	—
987	Talahitimulla ..	707 3 1	—	11 2 39	696 0 2	—
988	Ataluwa ..	167 3 30	—	46 0 35	121 2 35	—
989	Pahalakalugamuwa ..	362 1 17	—	84 1 11	278 0 6	—
990	Mahinpitiya ..	197 1 30	—	89 3 30	107 2 0	—
991	Tibbomulla ..	184 3 1	—	32 1 12	152 1 29	—
	Total ..	3184 2 15	—	526 2 29	2657 3 26	—
	DEWAMEDI HATPATTU. *Ba'adora Korale.*					
P. P.						
3,912	Gurugoda ..	360 0 17	—	—	360 0 17	—
3,939	Waduressa ..	630 2 11	—	—	630 2 11	—
3,939	Yakadapota ..	49 3 4	—	—	49 3 4	—
4,196	Aralugaswewa ..	40 2 24	—	40 0 11	0 2 13	—
	Total ..	1081 0 16	—	40 0 11	1041 0 5	—
	Walgam Pattu.					
685	Panakaduwa ..	318 0 2	—	110 3 26	207 0 16	—
686	Pubbowa ..	189 1 32	—	36 0 30	153 1 2	—
687	Galwewa ..	86 0 17	—	23 3 26	62 0 31	—
688	Kolamunna ..	250 0 11	—	30 2 22	219 1 29	—
689	Torapitiya ..	177 3 10	—	33 1 10	144 2 0	—
691	Katupota ..	446 3 4	—	136 1 38	310 1 6	—
692	Weudagama ..	194 2 21	—	67 2 35	126 3 26	—
693	Nelunkanuwa ..	403 3 27	—	74 2 4	329 1 23	—
694	Kurakkanhenegama ..	79 1 6	—	17 0 5	62 1 1	—
695	Hamangalla ..	80 1 31	—	9 3 9	70 2 22	—
696	Pahalahenegama ..	144 1 34	—	49 1 6	95 0 28	—
697	Makullapitiya ..	50 0 9	—	7 0 36	42 3 13	—
698	Ihalahengama ..	60 3 19	—	36 1 4	24 2 15	—
699	Gantiriyawa ..	455 1 28	—	166 0 30	280 0 38	—
700	Waduressapitiya ..	97 1 15	—	16 1 34	80 3 21	—
701	Hewana ..	118 3 31	—	34 0 20	84 3 11	—
701½	Gallehapitiya ..	78 3 12	—	11 3 21	66 3 31	—
702	Uralepota ..	114 0 30	—	25 1 23	88 3 7	—
703	Siyamalangamuwa ..	153 3 15	—	26 2 35	127 0 20	—
704	Akurawa ..	256 2 18	—	112 1 30	144 0 28	—
705	Wodiyakpitiya ..	52 1 11	—	28 1 29	23 3 22	—
706	Kirimetiyagara ..	297 1 19	—	145 1 7	152 0 12	—
707	Nagahawewa ..	99 2 16	—	22 0 26	77 1 30	—
708	Panagammana ..	408 1 13	—	130 2 24	277 2 29	—
709	Komvitiyawa ..	316 1 21	—	134 0 13	182 1 8	—
710	Walgama ..	420 3 13	—	59 1 0	361 2 13	—
711	Talgahawewa ..	297 3 37	—	44 3 28	253 0 9	—
711½	Randeniya ..	134 1 35	—	21 0 39	113 0 36	—
712	Ginimana ..	345 3 17	—	161 2 6	184 1 11	—
713	Walalliya ..	284 1 31	—	115 2 35	168 2 36	—
714	Panadara ..	272 2 2	—	46 3 36	225 2 6	—
715	Miwadana ..	182 2 22	—	50 3 6	131 3 16	—
716	Kolamuna ..	599 0 33	—	185 2 16	413 2 17	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.			Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Area awaiting Settlement.			Plans received, but not inspected.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R	P.	A.	R.	P.
717	Medawalagedara ..	98	1	2		—		68	3	14	29	1	28		—	
718	Henegedara ..	73	1	14		—		24	1	7	49	0	7		—	
719	Koswatta ..	400	0	21		—		210	0	32	189	3	29		—	
721	Munamale ..	606	2	37		—		330	0	37	276	2	0		—	
722	Panditagama ..	60	0	14		—		27	0	15	32	3	39		—	
723	Hidawa ..	132	1	31		—		68	2	10	63	3	21		—	
724	Kadehara ..	378	3	29		—		182	3	4	196	0	25		—	
725	Badahelagama ..	226	2	16		—		62	0	31	164	1	25		—	
726	Ihala Kadapatwehera ..	12	0	30		—		4	3	29	7	1	1		—	
727	Pahala Badahelagama ..	10	0	13		—		3	3	13	6	1	0		—	
728	Pahala Kadapatwehera ..	30	0	7		—		8	2	12	21	1	35		—	
729	Kurekotuwa ..	48	2	19		—		32	2	3	16	0	16		—	
730	Werahenagedara ..	24	1	17		—		14	2	0	9	3	17		—	
731	Kadapatwehera ..	316	3	38		—		150	0	35	166	3	3		—	
732	Nadalana ..	37	3	11		—		20	1	33	17	1	18		—	
733	Kalagaha ..	127	1	0		—		69	0	19	58	0	21		—	
734	Linigiriya ..	118	0	0		—		32	1	31	85	2	9		—	
735	Kossawa ..	137	0	14		—		21	0	30	115	3	24		—	
736	Tembilipola ..	221	2	34		—		58	3	7	162	3	27		—	
737	Tampitiya ..	474	1	38		—		195	3	21	278	2	17		—	
738	Muinna ..	120	0	24		—		19	1	35	100	2	29		—	
740	Sivallagedarapola ..	47	1	15		—		27	0	17	20	0	38		—	
741	Mimanakele ..	17	0	6		—		4	0	13	12	3	33		—	
742	Ratmale ..	246	1	32		—		148	3	39	97	1	33		—	
743	Dunukeanga ..	70	2	36		—		24	2	6	46	0	30		—	
744	Godawana ..	206	3	28		—		37	0	10	169	3	18		—	
745	Paragahawewa ..	14	2	12		—		7	2	36	6	3	16		—	
746	Sivallagedara ..	127	1	23		—		44	3	33	82	1	30		—	
747	Maguregedara ..	46	0	18		—		23	0	37	22	3	21		—	
748	Thorakumbura ..	55	0	22		—		23	3	13	31	1	9		—	
749	Batupitiyagedara ..	65	1	0		—		19	0	28	46	0	12		—	
750	Katuwellagedara ..	66	2	19		—		27	1	36	39	0	23		—	
751	Mirihanpitiya ..	387	1	26		—		230	2	20	156	3	6		—	
752	Rukattana ..	249	1	2		—		110	2	4	138	2	38		—	
753	Endaragalla ..	133	0	24		—		46	3	13	86	1	11		—	
754	Walpola ..	1,225	3	33		—		300	1	16	925	2	17		—	
755	Metioluwa ..	127	2	3		—		50	0	35	77	1	8		—	
757	Talangomuwa ..	111	1	24		—		50	1	22	61	0	2		—	
758	Kumballuwa ..	119	1	30		—		63	2	8	55	3	22		—	
759	Yatikaduwa ..	70	3	3		—		59	2	8	11	0	35		—	
760	Pahala Hunukumbura ..	54	3	9		—		36	3	8	18	0	1		—	
761	Ihala Hunukumbura ..	42	1	29		—		30	2	38	11	2	31		—	
762	Sivallawa ..	191	1	16		—		95	3	6	95	2	10		—	
763	Dikwehera ..	292	0	26		—		109	2	10	182	2	16		—	
764	Itanawatta ..	366	1	26		—		196	2	5	169	3	21		—	
765	Wedanda ..	387	2	31		—		216	3	14	170	3	17		—	
766	Kanatuwa ..	494	0	2		—		224	0	19	269	3	23		—	
767	Homatagama ..	151	2	3		—		57	2	39	93	3	4		—	
768	Hambare ..	205	2	23		—		36	3	37	168	2	26		—	
769	Gonigala ..	128	0	32		—		18	0	15	110	0	17		—	
770	Diulgaspitiya ..	299	2	36		—		100	3	16	198	3	20		—	
771	Embalawa ..	647	3	17		—		191	3	6	456	0	11		—	
771½	Mahatagama ..	63	3	14		—		50	1	28	13	1	26		—	
772	Demataluwa ..	488	3	2		—		207	2	35	281	0	7		—	
773	Katugaha ..	333	0	39		—		85	2	0	247	2	39		—	
774	Talamgedara ..	56	1	0		—		0	3	29	55	1	11		—	
775	Talangedara ..	112	1	0		—			—		112	1	0		—	
776	Wehena ..	104	0	12		—		5	3	36	98	0	16		—	
777	Pallewadanpitiya ..	560	0	21		—		131	1	32	428	2	29		—	
778	Hinnapola ..	42	0	0		—		19	0	3	22	3	27		—	
779	Ipolawa ..	161	2	0		—		35	2	29	125	3	11		—	
780	Kammuttegedara ..	56	3	12		—		42	2	32	14	0	20		—	
781	Nawagatta ..	574	2	3		—		134	3	26	439	2	17		—	
782	Iriyagoda ..	346	2	12		—		79	2	1	267	0	11		—	
783	Hanhamunawa ..	183	1	9		—		56	0	10	127	0	39		—	
784	Mudalpola ..	93	3	0		—		17	1	11	76	1	29		—	
785	Nettana ..	132	1	14		—		28	2	37	103	2	17		—	
786	Bogoda ..	364	0	10		—		115	0	35	248	3	15		—	
786½	Acharikotuwa ..	32	2	6		—			—		32	2	6		—	
787	Natagane ..	257	1	26		—		180	0	9	77	1	17		—	
788	Kelimune ..	1,042	2	17		—		305	0	6	737	2	11		—	
789	Mahakeliya ..	791	1	21		—		159	1	27	631	3	34		—	
791	Hataragamuwa ..	283	0	22		—		41	1	36	241	2	26		—	
	Total ..	23855	0	7		—		8404	3	3	15450	1	4		—	

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Udukaha Korale.					
82	Pambe ..	578 0 27	—	483 1 18	94 3 9	—
880	Hillagedara ..	225 1 13	—	163 1 6	62 0 7	—
881	Ranawalagedara ..	227 0 2	—	131 0 29	95 3 13	—
882	Kaludeliya ..	283 0 37	—	245 1 25	37 3 12	—
883	Aludeniya ..	265 2 4	—	134 1 18	131 0 26	—
884	Battegedara ..	147 3 25	—	89 3 15	58 0 10	—
885	Lokahettiya ..	200 1 9	—	88 1 10	111 3 39	—
886	Ihala Kadadunna ..	386 3 3	—	111 1 20	275 1 23	—
887	Pahala Kadadunna ..	317 3 10	—	207 0 36	110 2 14	—
888	Medagama ..	108 1 17	—	49 2 32	58 2 25	—
889	Badalgama ..	150 1 3	—	90 0 16	60 0 27	—
890	Nagane ..	109 2 24	—	42 2 29	66 3 35	—
891	Paswelagedara ..	73 1 10	—	41 2 4	31 3 6	—
892	Pitawela ..	208 0 5	—	65 1 10	142 2 35	—
893	Kampolagedara ..	50 2 12	—	36 0 21	14 1 31	—
894	Patinawatta ..	450 3 23	—	208 0 25	242 2 38	—
895	Gallehera ..	232 1 19	—	61 0 38	171 0 21	—
896	Bammannegedara ..	222 2 19	—	104 2 10	118 0 9	—
897	Wegama ..	270 0 7	—	187 1 24	82 2 23	—
898	Gedarawela ..	92 1 21	—	69 2 26	22 2 35	—
899	Yalawa ..	391 2 29	—	160 3 12	230 3 17	—
900	Palletibbotuwewa ..	193 2 27	—	128 0 3	65 2 24	—
901	Baddegama ..	159 2 28	—	100 0 13	59 2 15	—
902	Welamitiyawa ..	431 3 25	—	261 2 32	170 0 33	—
903	Bolane ..	185 0 4	—	85 2 0	99 2 4	—
904	Hurukgomuwa ..	287 1 30	—	122 2 35	164 2 35	—
905	Manahettiya ..	140 2 27	—	35 1 38	105 1 9	—
906	Werambugedara ..	105 3 12	—	53 2 8	52 1 4	—
907	Hewanegedara ..	120 1 29	—	25 0 26	95 1 3	—
908	Gonawa ..	485 2 30	—	111 1 10	374 1 20	—
909	Wedehegedara ..	105 2 15	—	36 1 21	69 0 34	—
910	Mudunna ..	392 2 15	—	195 3 13	196 3 2	—
911	Kossawa ..	159 2 5	—	33 3 39	125 2 6	—
912	Udatibbotuwewa ..	346 2 0	—	166 3 34	179 2 6	—
913	Moragolla ..	381 1 13	—	264 1 29	116 3 24	—
914	Madawala ..	845 1 22	—	192 2 31	652 2 31	—
915	Dunukedeniya ..	179 0 2	—	60 0 24	118 3 18	—
916	Yantanpola ..	190 3 21	—	104 2 3	86 1 18	—
917	Hanwela ..	442 1 35	—	154 2 5	287 3 30	—
918	Ginipenda ..	435 3 33	—	80 1 24	355 2 9	—
919	Kirimetiya ..	233 1 33	—	111 0 27	122 1 6	—
920	Walasgala ..	61 2 5	—	32 1 3	29 1 2	—
921	Gonamaditta ..	34 2 20	—	9 3 16	24 3 4	—
922	Kiralabokka ..	335 1 28	—	90 3 20	244 2 8	—
923	Dehikumbura ..	291 2 21	—	107 0 29	184 1 32	—
	Total ..	11438 1 39	—	5336 1 27	6102 0 12	—
	WEUDAWILI HATPATTU. *Weuda Korale.*					
1,106	Ilukwela ..	351 3 6	0 0 28	349 2 30	1 3 28	—
	Tiragandahe Korale.					
1,012	Kurempola ..	257 2 16	18 1 33	199 0 21	40 0 2	—
	Gannawe Korale.					
1,515	Gonagaldeniya ..	152 0 0	2 0 15	141 2 28	8 0 37	—
1,516	Gonagala ..	333 0 3	—	269 3 39	63 0 4	—
1,517	Ketawela ..	262 2 20	—	164 0 26	98 1 34	—
1,518	Dunukewatta ..	719 1 32	—	514 1 28	205 0 4	—
1,519	Kandehena ..	143 0 1	—	107 2 6	35 1 35	—
1,520	Palle Inguruwatta ..	739 2 2	—	573 2 7	165 3 35	—
1,521	Moratuwa ..	310 1 3	7 0 31	296 3 27	6 0 25	—
1,522	Watareka ..	671 3 26	—	559 3 2	112 0 24	—
1,523	Malandeniya ..	1,101 3 2	—	1036 2 34	65 0 8	—
1,524	Pondawa ..	64 2 18	—	61 3 8	2 3 10	—
1,525	Katugampolagedara ..	303 3 8	—	259 3 5	44 0 3	—
1,526	Kahapatwela ..	653 0 27	—	391 0 7	262 0 20	—
1,527	Kalugamuwa ..	453 3 15	—	349 3 28	103 3 27	—
1,528	Uda Inguruwatta ..	1,136 2 1	—	448 0 29	688 1 12	—
1,529	Iriminna ..	947 2 37	—	638 3 31	308 3 6	—
1,530	Kosinna ..	196 3 34	—	138 3 16	58 0 18	—
1,531	Halwahala ..	209 1 2	—	120 3 20	88 1 22	—
	Total ..	8399 1 31	9 1 6	6074 0 21	2316 0 4	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Hewawissa Korale.					
22	Karandegolla ..	71 0 6	—	39 1 35	31 2 11	—
28	Dalupotagedara ..	248 2 30	—	329 3 7	8 3 23	—
29	Welipotta ..	431 2 27	—	171 2 9	260 0 18	—
30	Ambakotta ..	60 2 10	—	20 2 34	39 3 16	—
31	Walahamulla ..	275 2 39	—	89 0 12	186 2 27	—
32	Badabedda North ..	73 2 10	—	35 0 4	38 2 6	—
33	Kadugalpitiya ..	64 2 24	—	51 1 30	13 0 34	—
34	Kongoda ..	163 3 24	—	103 3 18	60 0 6	—
36	Badabedda South ..	165 2 13	—	38 3 8	126 3 5	—
37	Henepola ..	420 1 30	—	119 3 9	300 2 21	—
38	Duluwewa ..	361 0 7	—	109 2 19	251 1 28	—
47	Atawala ..	366 2 19	—	150 1 27	216 0 32	—
48	Dombagahagedara ..	56 2 12	—	35 1 3	21 1 9	—
49	Welagedara ..	179 0 16	—	63 2 5	115 2 11	—
50	Gonadeniya ..	505 2 10	—	147 3 19	357 2 31	—
58	Kotadalupota ..	40 0 16	—	24 2 22	15 1 34	—
59	Ba-amana ..	32 2 7	—	7 3 31	24 2 16	—
61	Danwaka ..	38 1 26	—	33 3 6	4 2 20	—
62	Naranmaluwa ..	46 1 3	—	22 2 28	23 2 15	—
1,110	Horamuna ..	71 2 10	—	55 3 24	15 2 26	—
1,111	Kurukeppitiya ..	310 3 27	—	197 3 32	112 3 35	—
1,112	Bogomuwa ..	410 2 32	—	307 3 33	102 2 39	—
1,113	Pambe ..	49 1 5	—	19 0 31	30 0 14	—
1,114	Owattewela ..	240 0 27	—	33 1 19	206 3 8	—
1,115	Paswella ..	751 2 12	—	401 2 38	349 3 14	—
1,116	Kadithagama ..	916 2 16	—	419 2 37	496 3 19	—
1,117	Bogahakotuwagama ..	65 2 31	—	60 3 31	4 3 0	—
1,118	Taragolla ..	233 0 3	—	110 3 8	122 0 35	—
1,121	Siyambalangomuwa ..	107 3 12	—	74 1 24	33 1 28	—
1,122	Medagama ..	577 3 38	—	265 0 24	312 3 14	—
1,123	Buluwalakanda ..	704 1 35	—	407 3 34	296 2 1	—
1,124	Tumbane ..	36 3 9	—	30 0 30	6 2 19	—
1,125	Kosgollepola ..	179 2 9	—	77 2 14	101 3 35	—
1,126	Kandepola East ..	173 1 32	—	114 2 33	58 2 39	—
1,127	Hunupolakanda ..	135 1 15	—	12 0 21	123 0 34	—
1,128	Moratihe ..	1,717 2 10	—	1,154 1 26	563 0 24	—
1,129	Bollegalla ..	193 1 4	—	113 2 2	79 3 2	—
1,130	Kawasigamuwa ..	264 3 23	—	90 0 10	174 3 13	—
1,131	Handapanwela ..	135 1 32	—	112 3 6	22 2 26	—
1,132	Udagama ..	161 2 6	—	120 3 33	40 2 13	—
1,133	Doranepola ..	141 2 4	—	80 1 6	61 0 38	—
1,134	Udalapola ..	114 2 5	—	74 1 21	40 0 24	—
1,135	Hunupolagedara ..	259 3 4	—	195 0 20	64 2 24	—
1,136	Kandepola West ..	140 3 36	—	75 2 4	65 1 32	—
	Total ..	11696 2 6	—	6112 0 7	5584 1 39	—
	Madure Korale.					
802	Naballa ..	305 2 0	—	72 1 8	233 0 32	—
803	Olagama ..	240 2 14	—	104 3 10	135 3 4	—
804	Rambodagalla ..	823 1 20	—	287 2 19	535 3 1	—
805	Panagama ..	1,079 3 0	—	342 3 17	736 3 23	—
806	Udamulla ..	156 0 26	—	32 1 7	123 3 19	—
807	Kandegedara ..	189 0 25	—	47 3 12	141 1 13	—
808	Baruwa ..	209 0 16	—	82 1 37	126 2 19	—
809	Ratnelikanda ..	182 2 0	—	44 3 11	137 2 29	—
810	Kottange ..	97 3 27	—	79 1 2	18 2 25	—
811	Ihalagodapola ..	258 0 13	—	87 2 7	170 2 6	—
812	Pahalagodapola ..	157 1 21	—	79 3 36	77 1 25	—
813	Malbe ..	245 1 15	—	188 1 20	56 3 35	—
814	Hangamuwa ..	150 0 3	—	127 0 18	22 3 25	—
815	Nelawela ..	1,092 1 31	—	710 0 19	382 1 12	—
816	Gihinbuwa ..	291 2 11	—	255 3 11	35 3 0	—
817	Palatiawa ..	52 0 28	—	28 3 8	23 1 20	—
818	Maspotta ..	63 0 35	—	52 3 23	10 1 12	—
819	Gonigoda ..	289 1 10	—	175 2 21	113 2 29	—
820	Miyandeniya ..	435 2 30	—	341 0 26	94 2 4	—
821	Welagawa ..	318 0 11	—	103 2 31	214 1 20	—
822	Paragoda ..	938 0 3	—	685 1 13	252 2 30	—
823	Ikiriwalla ..	616 2 22	—	305 3 15	310 3 7	—
824	Niyangama ..	1,324 1 14	—	653 0 33	671 0 21	—
826	Weegama ..	424 3 11	—	299 1 21	125 1 30	—
827	Kosgolla ..	235 0 35	—	204 1 25	30 3 10	—
828	Ambatenna ..	87 0 39	—	9 0 36	78 0 3	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
829	Mirissala ..	408 1 13	—	78 2 3	329 3 10	—
830	Dunuwewa ..	488 0 9	—	193 3 2	294 1 7	—
831	Bambaragahakanda ..	317 3 15	—	56 2 16	261 0 39	—
832	Kiribatgala ..	924 2 21	—	223 1 23	701 0 38	—
833	Udakanda ..	131 1 20	—	23 0 24	108 0 36	—
834	Katugahatenna ..	63 3 35	—	26 2 19	37 1 16	—
835	Kitulgalla ..	448 0 5	—	181 2 4	266 2 1	—
836	Gallawa ..	564 2 21	—	95 1 9	469 1 12	—
837	Iriyagolla ..	431 2 14	—	18 0 5	413 2 9	—
838	Mahawela ..	372 2 36	—	256 1 23	116 1 13	—
839	Akalagamuwa ..	148 3 3	—	68 0 3	80 3 0	—
840	Poldeniya ..	316 1 0	—	202 2 37	113 2 3	—
841	Durumada ..	162 1 31	—	50 3 20	111 2 11	—
842	Kalamaduwa ..	325 1 38	—	133 3 28	191 2 10	—
843	Malmiwela ..	393 0 34	—	82 2 38	310 1 36	—
844	Delwita ..	253 3 1	—	95 1 24	158 1 17	—
845	Pallekanda ..	179 0 9	—	14 3 0	164 1 9	—
846	Siyambalaella ..	78 0 35	—	21 1 26	56 3 9	—
847	Waldeniya ..	65 1 26	—	16 2 4	48 3 22	—
848	Gorakalla ..	599 0 0	—	29 1 10	569 2 30	—
849	Udahorambawa ..	783 3 10	—	548 3 14	234 3 36	—
850	Panagama ..	405 2 3	—	178 0 28	227 1 15	—
851	Reddegoda ..	1,168 2 7	—	958 3 3	209 3 4	—
852	Walasgahakanda ..	239 2 37	—	—	239 2 37	—
854	Wattagala ..	48 0 29	—	—	48 0 29	—
855	Palleyaya ..	162 1 18	—	32 2 25	129 2 33	—
856	Kabahena ..	720 3 2	—	200 3 33	519 3 9	—
857	Dabarayaya ..	176 0 13	—	37 1 24	138 2 29	—
858	Pallehorambawa ..	506 2 4	—	165 1 30	341 0 14	—
859	Ginihiniya ..	259 3 13	—	106 3 2	153 0 11	—
860	Ratnegama ..	235 3 0	—	85 1 1	150 1 39	—
402	Ganegoda ..	197 0 9	—	67 3 27	129 0 22	—
	Total ..	21840 2 11	—	9654 0 31	12186 1 20	—
	Gandahaye Korale.					
19	Kongaswela ..	667 3 1	—	221 1 1	446 2 0	—
20	Karawadana ..	85 3 24	—	62 0 30	23 2 34	—
21	Etagahawela ..	662 3 21	—	227 0 34	435 2 27	—
24	Digampitiya ..	130 0 28	—	51 2 4	78 2 24	—
25	Hindagoda ..	221 2 30	—	69 2 8	152 0 22	—
27	Wewagedara ..	541 1 32	—	204 3 23	336 2 9	—
35	Lindapitiya ..	87 1 28	—	10 3 20	76 2 8	—
40	Kahandawelipota ..	199 2 8	—	54 3 33	144 2 15	—
42	Wadawa ..	1,480 3 4	—	360 1 33	1,120 1 11	—
44	Dematagolla ..	156 1 29	—	52 3 1	103 2 28	—
45	Tigolla ..	110 2 1	—	32 2 18	77 3 23	—
46	Talahengoda ..	310 0 37	—	122 2 26	187 2 11	—
51	Dahamune ..	90 2 37	—	21 2 8	69 0 29	—
52	Henepola ..	99 3 7	17 2 25	29 0 3	53 0 19	—
53	Pilessa ..	792 2 26	—	201 3 26	590 3 0	—
54	Potubowa ..	311 0 19	—	179 1 18	131 3 1	—
56	Watapola ..	33 1 38	—	13 2 12	19 3 26	—
57	Elagama ..	573 2 15	—	318 0 38	255 1 17	—
861	Ratnegama ..	87 2 25	—	56 0 23	31 2 2	—
862	Yalegama ..	128 0 16	—	13 2 21	114 1 35	—
863	Bulatwatta ..	26 0 13	—	12 2 13	13 2 0	—
864	Udagammana ..	8 3 34	—	5 3 26	3 0 8	—
865	Polkumbura ..	37 2 20	—	24 2 4	13 0 16	—
866	Welikanda ..	137 2 7	—	98 1 35	39 0 12	—
867	Yatiwila ..	199 2 28	—	39 2 22	160 0 6	—
868	Mitenwela ..	2,378 1 16	—	766 3 37	1,611 1 19	—
869	Yatiwila ..	179 3 32	—	5 2 19	174 1 13	—
870	Welikanda ..	79 2 26	—	—	79 2 26	—
871	Maralanda ..	257 3 7	—	7 1 24	250 1 23	—
872	Mawatagama ..	312 2 1	—	149 1 32	163 0 9	—
873	Kukurumana ..	9 0 12	—	5 2 38	3 1 14	—
874	Arampola ..	460 0 22	—	390 3 0	69 1 22	—
875	Siradunna ..	110 2 5	—	45 2 20	64 3 25	—
876	Tanambuwa ..	749 2 24	—	722 2 1	27 0 23	—
878	Kotikapola ..	877 1 16	—	516 2 31	360 2 25	—
	Total ..	12596 3 9	17 2 25	5097 1 2	7481 3 22	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	HIRIYALA HATPATTU					
1,880	Pannala ..	348 2 14	3 3 26	271 2 13	73 0 15	—
1,880	Galketigama ..	33 3 21	0 1 30	33 1 31	—	—
1,777	Talahinna ..	91 3 19	—	56 2 26	35 0 33	—
1,777	Attalla ..	145 2 15	2 1 38	137 3 15	5 1 2	—
1,795	Wadupola ..	214 0 29	11 3 27	156 3 17	45 1 25	—
1,795	Kosgahapitiya ..	20 2 23	—	20 2 23	—	—
1,795	Damunugolla ..	68 0 11	0 1 34	67 2 17	—	—
1,833	Murutawa ..	488 2 3	10 0 25	199 3 36	278 1 22	—
1,856	Anukkana ..	140 2 34·5	31 1 20	73 3 39	35 1 15·5	—
1,856	Madimulla ..	194 0 16·75	0 2 8	60 1 10·75	133 0 38	—
1,181	Kongahagedara ..	309 2 17	27 1 2	278 0 26	4 0 29	—
1,189	Yakkala ..	488 2 21	50 0 14	358 3 32	79 2 18	—
2,034	Murutulagama ..	131 3 25	57 2 20	50 3 1	23 2 4	—
674 and 1,993	Nelunpathigama ..	254 2 15	40 2 12	65 1 35	148 2 8	—
980 and 2,021	Tambagalla ..	1,188 1 8	1127 1 3	52 3 36	8 0 9	—
2,034	Hindawewa ..	215 0 30	128 2 18	58 0 17	28 1 35	—
2,034and2,036	Ganewatta ..	73 1 35·25	3 0 17·75	66 1 6·5	4 0 11	—
2,039	Udagodagama ..	386 1 6	—	97 3 15	288 1 31	—
674 and 2,034	Abakolawewa ..	532 3 25	461 1 2	64 0 3	7 2 20	—
676 and 2,039	Kurundulla ..	238 3 33	1 0 31	82 0 37	155 2 5	—
1,933	Peddewa ..	590 1 5·37	13 0 5	316 3 27·25	260 1 13·12	—
1,778	Enbalawa ..	227 3 23	0 2 8	113 1 13	114 0 2	—
B.S.P.P.1,314	Hunupola ..	923 1 31	—	548 2 35	374 2 36	—
1,932	Nelligama ..	323 1 24	46 3 19	249 0 28	27 1 17	—
1,923	Kanawa ..	740 0 26	—	380 0 27	368 3 39	—
1,931	Maha Mukalanyaya	388 2 39	101 0 0	228 1 38	59 1 1	—
1,921	Potuwila ..	350 1 5	73 3 36	102 1 5	174 0 4	—
1,945	Inguruwattegama	99 0 13	4 1 5	90 3 35	3 3 13	—
1,945	Dematawa ..	230 0 18	—	126 1 28	103 2 30	—
1,945	Galwewa ..	133 3 28	1 0 32	126 0 0	6 2 36	—
1,945	Godawewa ..	52 3 15	—	43 2 24	9 0 31	—
1,945	Nikalanda ..	67 1 5	17 1 6	36 1 36	13 2 8	—
1,945	Kirindiwelmada ..	74 1 13	0 3 19·75	71 3 11·25	1 2 22	—
1,993 and 669	Kalugolla ..	91 2 14	—	44 0 5	47 2 9	—
2,584 & 3,431	Nikadalupota ..	25 3 12	4 0 37	20 3 35	0 2 20	—
1,993	Ambokka ..	99 3 33	8 3 34	21 2 26	69 1 13	—
1,993	Kumbukgolla ..	53 2 39	—	27 2 31	26 0 8	—
1,993	Talahinnegama ..	71 1 15	—	—	71 1 15	—
2,037 & 2,042	Hiripitiya ..	304 0 5	53 1 7	250 2 38	—	—
2,037 & 2,023	Makulmada ..	138 0 6	5 0 33	127 2 23	5 0 30	—
1,969	Dalupatyaya ..	39 1 24	—	37 3 16	1 2 8	—
1,969	Otuwila ..	127 1 31	—	87 0 28	40 1 3	—
2,003	Kosgolla ..	106 0 11	4 0 9	90 0 32	11 3 10	—
2,003	Konwewa ..	41 2 27	—	21 3 7·5	19 3 19·5	—
1,943	Galgomagama ..	104 0 39	98 1 36	5 2 30	0 0 13	—
633 and 2,011	Barube ..	297 3 30	—	186 3 0	111 0 30	—
1,974	Dampelessa ..	87 1 34	46 2 2·5	40 3 19·5	0 0 12	—
633	Doluwa ..	116 3 12	—	—	116 3 12	—
1,972	Malasno ..	118 0 10	—	45 2 6	72 2 4	—
2,011	Mehialagama ..	76 1 38	—	0 2 35	75 3 3	—
1,943	Tittawelgolla ..	203 2 31	0 0 10	71 1 1	132 1 20	—
671, 673, and 1,995	Nelawa ..	1,013 2 35	162 2 9	330 0 31	520 3 35	—
1,993	Moranegama ..	82 2 35	—	20 1 28	62 1 7	—
1,993	Pambegama ..	206 3 28	—	37 3 11	169 0 17	—
1,993	Udagodagama ..	303 1 10	—	50 0 35	253 0 15	—
1,968	Tantirigama ..	465 3 36	—	73 0 22	392 3 14	—
1,993	Galkanda ..	142 0 3	19 2 2	35 1 22	87 0 19	—
2,006 & 2,012	Moragolla ..	688 2 38	—	308 0 38	380 2 0	—
2,020 & 2,032	Malagomuwa ..	401 0 39	21 3 33	354 1 17	24 3 29	—
1,993	Nebodawewa ..	21 2 8	6 1 26	11 0 22	4 0 0	—
1,979	Dewedda ..	301 1 27	3 2 21	43 1 33·5	254 1 12·5	—
1,977	Wegolla ..	287 0 34	—	42 2 14	244 2 20	—
1,993 & 2,000	Galkandegama ..	129 3 36	0 2 9	126 2 37	2 2 30	—
1,971	Pihimbiya ..	178 2 3	—	111 3 9	66 2 34	—
1,922	Kebilila ..	446 0 32	3 0 2·5	436 3 30	6 0 39·5	—
1,990	Katukenda ..	320 2 4	—	93 1 17	227 0 27	—
1,946	Galagedara ..	282 1 10	5 0 22	194 1 5	82 3 23	—
1,973	Nagolla ..	144 2 8	—	14 3 18	129 2 30	—
1,973	Wekanda ..	212 3 33	—	14 0 20	198 3 13	—
2,033	Medagama ..	170 1 6	—	37 3 34	132 1 12	—
1,919	Wedeniya ..	603 3 11	319 2 15	176 3 7	107 1 29	—
1,949	Siradunna ..	563 2 20·25	—	290 0 10	273 2 10·25	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Plans received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1,195	Pabuluwa ..	23 0 25	2 1 27	—	20 2 38	—
1,970 & 1,972	Getakulawa ..	92 1 21	83 1 14	9 0 7	—	—
674 and 1,993	Iswetiya ..	230 2 5	225 0 1	5 2 4	—	—
1,874	Kobbewehera ..	25 1 38·5	—	18 0 19·5	7 1 19	—
4,292 & 4,216	Deegama, Achari-gama, and Wel-potugama	1,049 3 19	—	—	1,049 3 19	—
1,805 & 552	Bolagama ..	391 1 0	0 1 13	390 3 27	—	—
	Total ..	20,660 3 22·62	3,291 2 18·5	8,996 0 34·75	8,373 0 9·37	—
	WANNI HATPATTU.					
3,931	Moonemale ..	165 2 39	165 2 39	—	—	—
3,931	Nagansole ..	162 0 9	162 0 9	—	—	—
3,931	Pahalagama ..	301 2 29	301 2 29	—	—	—
3,970	Neerawiya ..	18 0 35	18 0 35	—	—	—
3,970	Likolapitiya ..	0 0 28	0 0 28	—	—	—
3,970	Ihalagama ..	42 0 6	42 0 6	—	—	—
	Total ..	689 3 26	689 3 26	—	—	—
	Summary.					
	DAMBADENI HATPATTU.					
—	Udukaha Korale East ..	16,044 0 35	1,352 1 13·4	10,805 1 25	3,886 1 36·6	—
—	Rekkopattu Korale	3,494 3 5	—	2,410 1 4	1,084 2 1	—
—	Udukaha Korale South ..	13,672 2 6	—	4,831 3 23	8,840 2 23	—
—	Udukaha Korale West ..	7,800 3 28	222 1 24	3,509 1 11	4,069 0 33	—
—	Udukaha Korale North ..	11,162 1 19	—	4,990 3 6	6,171 2 13	—
—	Udapola Otota Korale ..	14,893 3 6	—	7,199 0 1	7,694 3 5	—
—	Udapola Medalassa Korale ..	7,597 1 11	—	3,536 0 10	4,061 1 1	—
	KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTU.					
—	Medapattu Korale West ..	6,837 2 5	960 0 29·5	5,803 1 2	74 0 13·5	—
—	Medapattu Korale East ..	9,394 1 5	249 0 4	9,029 3 9	115 1 32	—
—	Yatikaha Korale ..	8,731 1 12	334 2 5	7,273 3 12	1,122 3 35	—
—	Kiniyama Korale ..	25,211 2 22	2,939 0 38	8,679 0 3	13,593 1 21	—
—	Katugampola Korale ..	3,184 2 15	—	526 2 29	2,657 3 26	—
	DEWAMEDI HATPATTU.					
—	Baladora Korale ..	1,081 0 16	—	40 0 11	1,041 0 5	—
—	Walgam Pattu ..	23,855 0 7	—	8,404 3 3	15,450 1 4	—
—	Udukaha Korale ..	11,438 1 39	—	5,336 1 27	6,102 0 12	—
	WEUDAWILI HATPATTU.					
—	Weuda Korale ..	351 3 6	0 0 28	349 2 30	1 3 28	—
—	Tiragandahe Korale	257 2 16	18 1 33	199 0 21	40 0 2	—
—	Gannawe Korale ..	8,399 1 31	9 1 6	6,074 0 21	2,316 0 4	—
—	Hewawissa Korale	11,696 2 6	—	6,112 0 7	5,584 1 39	—
—	Madure Korale ..	21,840 2 11	—	9,654 0 31	12,186 1 20	—
—	Gandahaye Korale	12,596 3 9	17 2 25	5,097 1 2	7,481 3 22	—
—	HIRIYALA HATPATTU	20,660 3 22·62	3,291 2 18·5	8,996 0 34·75	8,373 0 9·37	—
—	WANNI HATPATTU.	689 3 26	689 3 26	—	—	—
	Grand Total ..	240,893 1 38·62	10,084 3 10·4	118,859 1 2·75	111,949 1 25·47	—

(B) *Chilaw District.*

34. *Operations of the Year.*—The long-pending Ratmalagare litigation was carried on during the year and was still pending on December 31.

A statement giving particulars is annexed.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved. A. R. P.	Decision.
December 4, 1913	4963	96	Ratmalagare	65 1 1	Pending

35. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Chilaw District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.					
				Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	2	142 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	4	234 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899 ..	3	236 3 17	5	297 2 31	—	—	20 1 10	—	318 0 1
1900 ..	1	140 2 12	2	49 3 35	57 2 26	664 13	—	—	107 2 21
1901 ..	8	2715 2 4	1	306 3 36	—	—	—	—	306 3 36
1902 ..	11	4806 3 12	5	5992 2 35	—	—	—	—	5992 2 35
1903 ..	6	1845 0 30	4	432 0 13	43 2 35	484 0	15 2 1	—	491 1 9
1904 ..	3	854 1 12	3	10 0 12	627 2 10	7078 0	218 2 33	—	856 1 15
1905 ..	—	—	2	169 1 12	183 1 0	2748 75	—	1 0 31	353 3 3
1906 ..	6	2091 1 13	2	749 0 1	—	—	—	—	749 0 1
1907 ..	10	744 0 31	15	1377 0 14	112 1 29	1246 0	162 2 3	696 1 7	2348 1 13
1908 ..	8	94 1 17	15	623 2 20	117 2 19	7733 57	—	20 2 28	761 3 27
1909 ..	4	132 3 27	5	194 0 29	85 0 23	10217 25	—	45 0 17	324 1 29
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	1	88 1 5	9	1343 0 4	—	—	—	—	1343 0 4
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	1	50 2 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912–13* ..	2	2074 1 31	2	2121 2 38	—	—	—	22 1 30	2144 0 28
Total ..	70	16252 1 5	70	13667 2 0	1227 1 22	30171 70	417 0 7	785 2 33	16097 2 22

* July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Chilaw District from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices. Number.	Notices. Extent.	Manner of Disposal. Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.	Abandoned.	Notices pending. Number.	Notices pending. Extent.	Total.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Settlement Officer's notices brought forward from 1909 ..	1	66 1 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66 1 26	66 1 26
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1910 and first half of 1911 ..	1	88 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 28	1	88 0 17	88 1 5
Published from Jan. 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	154 2 31	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 28	2	154 2 3	154 2 31

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Chilaw District.

Villages completely settled (New System),

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Nature of Settlements otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.				Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Redeemed.	Admitted Private.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
70	Puliyankara	557 2 16	323 1 27	1 1 21	31 1 33	27 1 27	—	23 1 33	150 1 35	—*
71	Puliyankadawara	464 2 28	280 3 15	3 1 37	—	120 3 17	1 2 18	57 3 21	—	—*
73	Yoda-ela ..	98 2 10	19 1 28	—	—	64 0 12	7 2 10	2 2 1	—	4 3 39*
74	Mahagama ..	764 3 37	50 0 39	—	—	240 1 30	—	474 1 8	—	—*
75	Elapahala ..	513 1 10	9 2 9	—	—	47 1 10	—	406 0 19	50 1 12	—*
76	Pyrandawa ..	892 0 15	15 2 32	—	—	4 0 32	—	858 1 23	13 3 8	—*
224	Medadambuwa..	122 2 14	59 0 9	—	—	7 2 6	—	55 3 39	—	—*
241	Kokkawila ..	658 3 19	87 1 3	—	—	437 0 11	2 3 5	131 3 0	—	—*
242	Alutkurumulla..	269 0 35	158 2 34	—	—	83 0 9	—	27 1 32	—	—*
243	Tambagalla ..	680 2 21	201 2 16	1 2 8	—	414 0 35	0 1 38	62 3 4	—	—*
683	Tamarikulam ..	1811 2 28	—	—	—	35 2 13	—	1776 0 15	—	—*
684	Halmillagaswewa	312 0 3	—	—	—	13 2 27	—	298 1 16	—	—*
P. P. 3044	Pallekele ..	149 0 18	68 0 33	—	—	77 2 34	—	3 0 31	—	—*
	Total ..	7295 1 14	1274 0 5	6 1 26	31 1 33	1573 0 23	12 1 31	4178 1 2	214 2 15	4 3 39

* Final reports forwarded.

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

(New System.)

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
96	Ratmalagare	237 1 33	20 2 3	148 3 2	68 0 28
P. Ps. 1,203 & 2,753	Karawita-agare	1,167 3 31	332 1 39	743 3 35	91 1 37
	Total ..	1,405 1 24	353 0 2	892 2 37	159 2 25

(C) *Puttalam District.*

36. *Operations of the Year.*—A remarkable extension of the demand for coconut land in this district was experienced during the year, and nearly 2,700 acres of large blocks of land were sold by the Department.

37. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the returns C and E the progress made with settlement during the year.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Puttalam District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.					
				Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	10	1,700 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 0	8 3 0
1898 ..	5	3,641 3 16	3	1,390 2 33	—	—	55 3 14	3 0 0	1,449 2 7
1899 ..	1	9 1 31	10	345 3 5	3,391 1 15	26,325 0	—	—	3,737 0 20
1900 ..	5	425 3 22	3	5 1 16	15 3 27	162 30	2 0 0	—	23 1 3
1901 ..	4	3,923 2 13	6	737 2 1	1 2 20	21 88	9 1 31	—	748 2 12
1902 ..	3	954 3 32	2	2,235 2 32	130 1 22	1,307 50	—	—	2,366 0 14
1903 ..	5	931 2 27	4	747 1 29	98 0 0	1,470 0	—	—	845 1 29
1904 ..	5	622 2 20	2	424 0 4	—	—	—	—	424 0 4
1905 ..	4	26,204 1 1	12	26,996 0 5	57 1 25	269 80	6 1 30	—	27,059 3 20
1906 ..	—	—	5	91 2 11	297 3 24	6,458 0	13 3 31	130 1 2	533 2 28
1907 ..	4	284 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908 ..	2	46,963 3 30	1	46,912 0 0	—	—	—	—	46,912 0 0
1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910–11*	3	316 3 30	1	51 3 30	440 3 37	8,273 75	—	51 3 30	544 3 17
1911–12†	—	—	1	80 2 36	—	—	—	274 2 38	355 1 34
1912–13‡	7	2,749 1 20	9	2,749 1 20	—	—	—	174 2 6	2,923 3 26
Total ..	58	88,729 3 13	59	82,768 0 22	4,433 2 10	44,288 23	87 2 26	643 0 36	87,932 2 14

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡ July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Puttalam District from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices Pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.	Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1901 ..	1	777 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	777 3 15	777 3 15
Do. 1907 ..	2	19 1 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19 1 24	19 1 24
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from the second half of 1913 ..	1	174 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	174 2 6	174 2 6
Total ..	4	971 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	971 3 5	971 3 5

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Preliminary Plans in the Puttalam District. Villages completely settled (New System).

Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Sold.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Admitted Private.	Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
3,968	Methdaluwa ..	472 1 9	467 3 4	—	4 2 5	—	—
3,968	Mudalakkuliya ..	260 0 19	258 0 0	—	2 0 19	—	—
3,968	Demalagalkulama ..	107 3 3	105 3 11	—	1 3 32	—	—
3,968	Karakkulama ..	973 3 17	969 2 34	—	4 0 23	—	—
	Total ..	1,814 0 8	1,801 1 9	—	12 2 39	—	—

E.—Villages in Course of Settlement.

(*New System.*)

No. of Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Demala Hatpattu.				
3,968	Sinhalagalkulama	124 3 9	124 3 9	—	—
3,968	Kahatakulama	242 0 18	242 0 18	—	—
3,968	Kalayagama	568 1 25	568 1 25	—	—
	Total ..	935 1 12	935 1 12	—	—

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

38. *Operations of the Year.*—Steady progress has been maintained, and operations have begun in the new centres near Madawachchiya and on the Puttalam road. An area of over 5,000 acres has been taken up on the topographical plans.

39. *Returns.*—The returns A, B, C, C1, and E show the progress of settlement work in the Province. Returns A and B include the operations both of the Settlement Officer and of the Government Agent, C1 covers those of the Government Agent only, and C and E those of the Settlement Officer only.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.			
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897..	22	605 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	605 2 0	605 2 0
1898..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900..	2	1,833 0 11	1	1,092 0 0	—	—	—	—	1,092 0 0
1901..	2	598 0 22	1	613 1 11	—	—	127 3 0	—	741 0 11
1902..	4	3,009 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903..	34	15,831 0 6	9	3,711 2 21	—	—	—	—	3,711 2 21
1904..	138	57,145 0 38	111	45,013 3 4	—	—	1,006 2 11	284 1 38	46,304 3 13
1905..	137	53,685 1 14	157	63,886 3 12	—	—	—	0 1 18	63,887 0 30
1906..	143	58,242 3 15·27	149	61,213 1 32	0 1 18	6 0	—	—	61,213 3 10
1907..	103	52,932 3 30	103	45,409 1 13·77	0 3 32	20 0	4 0 0	—	45,414 1 5·77
1908..	39	98,671 3 24·5	65	117,627 0 23	—	—	27 3 30	8 1 36	117,663 2 9
1909..	34	175,533 1 23	29	170,029 2 17	—	—	—	16 1 34	170,046 0 11
1910 and first half of 1911	63	18,546 1 6·89	61	16,616 3 26·6	3 1 8·44	56 15	1 0 12	30 0 30	16,651 1 37·04
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	18	5,104 1 11·75	45	11,122 1 3	—	—	6 0 8	5 0 32	11,133 2 3·6
July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913	14	10,823 1 3·96	19	11,003 3 0·5	—	—	19 1 8	641 0 36	11,664 1 4·5
Total ..	753	552,562 1 9·37	750	547,340 0 4·47	4 2 18·44	82 15	1,192 2 29	1,591 3 24	550,129 0 35·91

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the North-Central Province from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Number of Notices Published.	Area Noticed.	Number of Final Orders Published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Brought forward from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913	1	2433 0 13·46	1	2433 0 13·46	—	—	—	2433 0 13·46	—	—	—	2433 0 13·46
Published from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914	19	14381 2 6·69	6	2231 1 19·69	—	—	—	2231 1 19·69	—	13	12150 0 27	14381 2 6·69
Total ..	20	16814 2 20·15	7	4664 1 33·15	—	—	—	4664 1 33·15	—	13	12150 0 27	16814 2 20·15

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province. Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
3	Ulpota ...	544 0 23	—	—	—	163 0 9	33 3 25	1 0 30	—	345 3 39	—	—°
4	Kunchikulama† ...	897 2 27	2 1 10	—	—	31 0 38	31 0 0	50 3 22	—	781 3 27	—	—°
5	Pahalawembuwa ...	119 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 3 7	—	—°
9	Nelliyagama ...	161 3 16	6 1 22	—	—	3 3 25	4 3 36	—	—	146 2 13	—	—°
11	Hammillewa ...	218 2 23	5 1 7	—	—	24 3 14	21 3 35	144 2 23	—	21 3 24	—	—°
24	Nelunkanniya ...	643 2 2	—	—	—	9 2 29	43 2 9	97 0 23	—	493 0 21	—	—°
26	Pahalagalkulama ...	2,143 2 32	—	—	—	37 2 11	59 3 30	158 2 0	0 0 3	1,887 2 28	—	—°
31	Karuwalagaswewa ...	76 3 9	0 1 24	—	8 0 22	—	12 0 17	—	—	56 0 26	—	—°
36	Nallamudawa ...	504 3 28	—	—	—	72 3 31	84 1 30	—	—	347 2 7	—	—°
37	Vilatikulama ...	214 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214 2 1	—	—°
38	Kohombagaswewa ...	147 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147 1 13	—	—°
39	Nawatkulama ...	2,509 2 23	—	—	—	37 3 6	70 3 12	121 0 22	—	2,279 3 23	—	—°
40	Pahalagalkandegama ...	396 0 16	—	—	—	18 1 15	45 2 5	31 0 0	—	301 0 36	—	—°
41	Karagaswewa ...	164 1 3	—	—	—	5 3 14	10 0 30	14 3 10	—	133 1 29	—	—°
42	Kidawarankulama ...	1,633 1 19	—	—	—	86 1 8	176 0 34	161 2 18	—	1,209 0 39	—	—°
43	Ihalagalkandegama ...	737 3 18	—	—	—	21 2 35	27 2 17	62 3 25	1 0 24	624 1 37	—	—°
44	Kanugahawewa ...	635 2 25	—	—	—	12 2 33	23 0 15	55 2 36	—	544 0 21	—	—°
45	Timbiriwewa ...	392 0 12	—	—	—	6 1 16	24 0 21	22 2 20	—	338 3 35	—	—°
46	Marakkalahammillewa ...	813 2 15	—	—	—	31 1 16	78 0 8	105 1 28	—	598 3 3	—	—°
47	Siyambalagaswewa ...	632 1 28	—	—	—	28 2 35	85 2 18	158 1 24	—	359 2 31	—	—°
48	Dachchidamana ...	530 2 33	—	—	—	15 1 26	45 2 21	94 1 20	—	375 1 6	—	—°
49	Mahakumbukgollewa ...	1,082 1 13	—	—	—	101 1 17	123 2 9	222 0 3	—	635 1 24	—	—°
50	Kudagama ...	635 1 22	1 3 27	—	—	15 3 2	25 3 16	—	—	591 3 17	—	—°
51	Watarekkawa ...	1,214 2 23	—	—	—	70 0 26	88 1 37	68 0 38	—	987 3 2	—	—°
52	Tammannewewa ...	660 0 29	—	—	—	34 2 37	92 2 0	43 1 2	—	489 2 30	—	—°
53	Puhuldiula ...	1,019 1 22	—	—	—	15 3 9	35 3 25	105 0 20	—	862 2 8	—	—°
54	Katukeliyawa ...	762 0 8	—	—	—	23 1 30	36 2 9	107 0 0	—	595 0 9	—	—°
55	Anekattiya ...	826 3 21	—	—	—	31 3 3	35 2 14	93 2 16	—	665 3 28	—	—°
56	Nagadaranewa ...	705 2 21	—	—	—	41 3 13	27 1 27	101 1 0	—	535 0 21	—	—°
57	Panewa ...	616 2 25	0 1 38	—	—	82 3 11	100 2 38	136 3 26	0 1 3	295 1 29	—	—*
58	Kudapunewa ...	204 3 3	—	—	—	12 1 5	14 1 6	0 1 10	2 0 10	175 3 12	—	—°
59	Kudahammillewa ...	958 3 1	1 0 8	—	—	50 3 5	71 1 23	116 0 0	—	719 2 5	—	—°
60	Periyakulama ...	1,761 2 9	—	—	—	61 1 38	155 2 10	146 2 25	—	1,397 3 16	—	—°
61	Galkandegama ...	530 0 20	0 1 30	—	—	21 2 25	40 2 8	81 3 30	—	385 2 7	—	—°
62	Kudakumbukgollewa ...	576 3 27	—	—	—	26 0 2	33 2 37	80 3 10	—	436 1 18	—	—°
63	Kosgaskada ...	960 0 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960 0 23	—	—°
64	Kudasiyambalagaskada ...	348 0 37	—	—	—	7 3 6	25 3 0	41 0 32	—	273 1 39	—	—°
65	Mahasiyambalagaskada ...	619 0 9	—	—	—	14 0 10	29 2 36	64 2 4	—	510 2 39	—	—°
66	Medagama ...	329 0 1	—	—	—	3 0 39	10 2 3	24 0 5	—	291 0 34	—	—°
67	Kudakosgaskada ...	479 2 7	—	—	—	17 2 19	50 3 24	77 2 3	—	333 2 1	—	—°
68	Ratmalawetiya ...	633 2 7	—	—	—	15 3 39	63 0 15	—	—	554 1 33	—	—°
69	Karuwalagaswewa ...	114 0 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 0 35	—	—°
70	Kurundankulama ...	345 3 0	—	—	—	4 3 26	15 0 10	—	—	325 3 4	—	—°
71	Millagahawewa ...	254 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	144 0 33	—	110 0 21	—	—°
72	Galtanwewa ...	429 1 14	—	—	—	7 2 34	10 2 20	—	—	411 0 0	—	—°
73	Kudawewa ...	86 3 36	—	—	—	5 3 33	7 2 5	—	—	73 1 38	—	—°
74	Kelegama ...	339 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339 1 33	—	—°

*. Final reports forwarded.

† Acquired by Crown: 1 rood and 10 perches.

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
75	Siyambalagaswewa ...	124 3 0	—	—	—	1 1 35	1 3 30	—	—	121 1 15	—	—
76	Kuttikulama ...	312 2 32	—	—	—	7 2 31	24 0 5	—	—	280 3 36	—	—
77	Aliyawetunawewa ...	315 3 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315 3 5	—	—
78	Rotawewa ...	330 2 4	—	—	—	2 0 15	8 3 10	—	—	319 2 19	—	—
79	Mawatawewa ...	523 0 29	0 3 10	—	—	56 2 34	98 3 10	0 2 0	—	366 1 15	—	—
80	Radagama ...	173 3 20	—	—	—	5 2 20	7 3 15	—	—	160 1 25	—	—
81	Ambagaswewa ...	103 3·37	—	—	—	5 1 0	5 0 12	—	—	93 2 25	—	—
82	Hammillakulama ...	685 0 12	—	—	—	36 1 32	24 0 35	—	—	624 1 25	—	—
83	Kodalikulama ...	390 1 28	—	—	—	8 1 20	32 3 20	0 1 36	—	348 2 32	—	—
84	Ratmalgahawewa ...	241 2 1	—	—	—	5 2 22	12 2 5	—	—	223 1 14	—	—
85	Timbiriyaya ...	1,102 3 18	—	—	—	32 2 20	40 3 5	151 0 30	—	878 1 3	—	—
86	Gonameruwewa ...	2,675 0 5	—	—	—	94 0 5	118 1 30	—	—	2,462 2 10	—	—
87	Kudapalugollewa ...	395 2 35	—	—	—	5 2 18	9 3 37	—	—	380 0 20	—	—
88	Punewekudapalugollewa ...	597 3 15	7 1 4	—	—	7 1 16	5 0 30	—	—	578. 0 5	—	—
89	Palugollewa ...	585 0 38	—	—	—	15 3 35	31 1 35	144 2 33	—	393 0 15	—	—
90	Vediitibbagala ...	879 2 15	—	—	—	25 0 30	35 1 1	—	—	819 0 24	—	—
91	Mahahapmalgollewa ...	492 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	62 3 5	—	429 2 25	—	—
92	Kudahapmalgollewa ...	100 3 20	—	—	—	6 2 5	8 0 0	—	—	86 1 15	—	—
93	Irampaikkulama ...	1,252 0 10	0 3 5	—	—	50 0 38	99 1 20	—	0 3 16	1,100 3 11	—	—
94	Wannangala ...	335 0 22	—	—	—	15 2 28	14 0 6	—	—	305 1 28	—	—
95	Kadawatgama ...	1,094 3 3	—	—	—	48 1 0	46 1 0	149 3 0	—	850 2 3	—	—
96	Kelegama ...	489 3 0	—	—	—	7 1 20	23 3 35	—	—	458 1 25	—	—
97	Ihalagama ...	96 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1 20	—	—
98	Dangollewa ...	154 0 15	—	—	—	4 0 27	9 1 26	—	—	140 2 2	—	—
99	Walahamalawa ...	692 0 39	—	—	—	13 0 11	26 3 0	—	—	652 1 28	—	—
100	Akirikanda ...	436 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436 0 3	—	—
101	Sarakkuwa ...	72 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 3 3	—	—
102	Maguruhitikadawala ...	83 3 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 3 13	—	—
103	Kongollewa ...	258 0 0	—	—	—	9 0 27	—	—	—	248 3 13	—	—
104	Lindahitidamana ...	409 2 3	—	—	—	18 1 5	50 2 9	89 0 15	—	251 2 14	—	—
105	Walpola ...	490 1 10	—	—	—	14 2 30	40 2 15	—	—	435 0 5	—	—
106	Dunwattegama ...	186 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	117 1 22	—	69 2 38	—	—
107	Mahakumbukwewa ...	146 2 8	—	—	—	10 0 0	16 1 15	—	—	120 0 33	—	—
108	Pansalagama ...	96 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 0 15	—	—
109	Wiralmurippuwa ...	751 3 27	—	—	—	57 0 15	118 3 10	35 0 12	—	540 3 30	—	—
110	Kulikkada ...	1,091 3 26	—	—	—	21 0 27	101 2 20	150 1 32	—	818 2 27	—	—
111	Kudawalpola ...	782 2 4	—	—	—	9 3 32	17 0 10	109 0 25	—	596 1 17	—	—
112	Kuda Madawachchiya ...	933 3 37	—	—	—	19 0 38	35 1 0	1 1 1	—	878 0 38	—	—
113	Madawachchiya ...	1,350 1 23·16	4 2 28·6	—	—	191 0 15·33	16 2 9	—	0 1 4·4	1,137 3 5·83	—	—
114	Migahawewa ...	416 0 10	—	—	—	4 3 12	31 1 25	—	—	379 3 13	—	—
115	Nawadagaswewa ...	678 1 8	—	—	—	5 1 18	—	—	—	672 3 30	—	—
116	Konakumbukgollewa ...	1 295 0 15	—	—	—	12 2 10	27 2 16	—	—	1,254 3 29	—	—
117	Diulwewa ...	544 2 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544 2 38	—	—
118	Nagamayagama ...	396 0 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396 0 21	—	—
119	Rilakadawala ...	338 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 1 35	—	—
120	Mahagalkadawala ...	431 2 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431 2 17	—	—

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
179	Walakadawala ...	878 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	878 2 9	—	—*
180	Ipologama ...	1,085 0 1	1 3 30	—	—	39 0 36	50 3 38	102 1 20	—	890 1 37	—	—*
181	Uhumigama ...	116 0 36	—	—	—	3 3 11	12 2 22	40 1 27	—	59 1 16	—	—*
182	Acharigama ...	337 2 6	—	—	—	20 2 32	12 0 0	—	—	304 3 14	—	—*
183	Pahalahammillewa ...	779 1 17	0 3 21	—	—	81 2 17	97 3 31	101 0 15	—	497 3 13	—	—*
184	Galwaduwagama ...	364 3 15	—	—	—	1 3 32	7 3 5	—	—	355 0 18	—	—*
185	Ihalataranagollewa ...	194 1 18	—	—	—	3 1 31	7 2 23	81 2 15	—	101 2 29	—	—*
186	Pahalataranagollewa ...	136 2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 2 34	—	—*
187	Kurukeppitiyawa ...	160 0 25	—	—	—	2 2 0	5 1 10	96 0 30	—	56 0 25	—	—*
188	Mediyawa ...	694 0 6	72 3 38	—	—	162 2 19	132 3 5	71 3 25	—	253 2 39	—	—*
189	Kadigawa ...	251 3 30	4 2 21	—	—	15 2 11	—	—	—	231 2 38	—	—*
190	Kivulpitiya ...	138 2 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 2 39	—	—*
191	Ambagaswewa ...	426 0 25	7 1 6	—	—	139 0 29	—	—	—	279 2 30	—	—*
192	Bulnewa ...	897 0 1	—	—	—	14 0 35	27 3 32	200 2 19	—	654 0 35	—	—*
193	Siyambalawa ...	586 0 36	—	—	—	15 3 17	32 0 17	—	—	538 1 2	—	—*
194	Nambadewa ...	412 3 36	11 0 4	—	—	24 1 9	33 0 15	76 2 0	—	268 0 8	—	—*
195	Konittegama ...	28 2 0	—	—	—	4 2 3	—	—	—	23 3 37	—	—*
196	Dangollegama ...	296 0 33	—	—	—	6 1 7	9 0 5	80 2 32	—	200 0 29	—	—*
197	Henapolayagama ...	99 0 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 0 27	—	—*
198	Kelediulwewa† ...	676 0 8	14 0 22	—	—	117 1 32	66 1 30	203 3 34	—	273 0 22	—	—*
199	Galenbindunuwewa ...	71 1 38	—	—	—	0 0 6	—	—	—	71 1 32	—	—*
200	Mahailuppallama ...	1,631 0 21	—	—	—	6 2 34	—	—	—	1,624 1 27	—	—*
201	Maduruwagama ...	227 0 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227 0 25	—	—*
202	Golumaradankulama ...	1,010 3 0	—	—	—	17 3 7	20 0 10	—	—	972 3 23	—	—*
203	Pahalagama ...	256 1 7	—	—	—	19 1 18	27 0 15	185 2 20	—	24 0 34	—	—*
204	Potiyagama ...	466 2 14	—	—	—	14 3 37	27 2 4	125 1 0	—	298 3 13	—	—*
205	Kelegama ...	401 3 34	—	—	—	7 0 15	15 0 1	60 2 5	—	319 1 13	—	—*
206	Watupolayagama ...	140 3 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 3 18	—	—*
207	Doranewa ...	328 0 36	—	—	—	6 2 7	14 1 27	—	—	307 1 2	—	—*
208	Wetiyawa ...	232 2 23	—	—	—	11 3 11	30 1 30	—	—	190 1 22	—	—*
209	Acharigama ...	207 0 23	—	—	—	5 1 3	29 0 9	—	—	172 3 11	—	—*
210	Gurugama ...	343 2 11	—	—	—	2 0 7	6 3 12	—	—	334 2 32	—	—*
211	Solonwewa ...	338 0 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338 0 26	—	—*
212	Mehiellewa ...	460 3 17	—	—	—	37 3 7	46 0 25	50 2 12	—	326 1 13	—	—*
213	Malwanagama ...	140 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 3 26	—	—*
214	Mahabellankadawala ...	665 2 18	—	—	—	30 1 19	64 2 0	35 0 35	—	535 2 4	—	—*
215	Horambuwagama ...	759 1 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	759 1 17	—	—*
216	Brakmanagama ...	649 3 38	—	—	—	5 3 4	8 0 7	—	—	636 0 27	—	—*
217	Rambawewa ...	6 1 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 1 13	—	—*
218	Medenikalla ...	238 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238 1 15	—	—*
219	Kalundegama ...	342 1 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342 1 25	—	—*
220	Galayagama ...	604 3 18	—	—	—	6 1 2	—	—	—	598 2 16	—	—*
221	Galenbindunuwewa ...	115 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 0 15	—	—*
222	Lunuwewa ...	166 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 1 15	—	—*
223	Attorewa ...	131 3 37	—	—	—	31 1 13	20 1 25	—	—	80 0 39	—	—*
224	Mylewa ...	98 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 2 5	—	—*
225	Pantiyawa ...	363 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363 1 0	—	—*
226	Mahapalugaswewa ...	270 0 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270 0 36	—	—*
227	Kudapalugaswewa ...	101 2 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 2 14	—	—*

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
284	Meddumagama ...	103 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 3 30	—	—
285	Meegahawewa ...	223 1 32	—	—	—	7 2 22	8 2 30	—	—	207 0 20	—	—
286	Nebadawa ...	1,584 2 26	0 0 24	—	—	92 2 1	111 1 10	226 0 25	—	1,154 2 6	—	—
287	Waduressegama ...	953 1 12	—	—	—	10 0 0	12 1 25	—	—	930 3 27	—	—
288	Alutwewa ...	182 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182 1 35	—	—
289	Siyambalawa ...	1,134 2 22	—	—	—	10 3 20	—	—	—	1,123 3 2	—	—
290	Kudanelubewa ...	291 1 26	—	—	—	7 3 35	—	—	—	283 1 31	—	—
291	Kirimetiyawa ...	528 2 8	—	—	—	6 3 13	—	—	—	521 2 35	—	—
292	Diwulwewa ...	549 2 11	3 0 16	—	—	57 1 37	49 1 20	30 0 0	—	409 2 18	—	—
293	Helambewa ...	288 2 10	—	—	—	4 0 25	17 1 0	—	—	267 0 25	—	—
294	Acharigama ...	490 1 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490 1 37	—	—
295	Siyambalawa ...	62 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 2 0	—	—
296	Moragoda ...	803 2 38	—	—	—	43 2 30	120 2 25	229 0 13	—	410 1 10	—	—
297	Kadahatawewa ...	139 1 13	—	—	—	16 2 13	41 0 25	—	—	81 2 15	—	—
298	Miribenegama ...	152 1 30	—	—	—	8 3 5	11 2 35	—	—	131 3 30	—	—
299	Kumbukgahawewa ...	799 3 21	—	—	—	62 3 32	46 3 10	131 0 17	—	559 0 2	—	—
300	Karagahawewa ...	1,228 0 25	0 3 2	—	—	60 3 2	60 0 5	252 2 18	—	853 3 38	—	—
301	Gambirigaswewa ...	659 2 36	—	—	—	32 0 19	28 0 0	100 1 38	—	499 0 19	—	—
302	Hinguruwewa ...	417 3 28	—	—	—	4 3 20	8 3 20	—	—	404 0 28	—	—
303	Kurunduwewa ...	405 2 29	—	—	—	20 2 32	20 0 35	51 1 32	—	313 1 10	—	—
304	Waragoda ...	205 0 20	3 0 20	—	—	7 3 0	9 3 25	—	—	184 1 15	—	—
305	Kudagama ...	462 2 21	2 0 0	—	—	9 3 30	15 0 0	126 0 19	—	309 2 12	—	—
306	Medagama ...	659 0 18	—	—	—	8 2 38	27 2 30	—	—	622 2 30	—	—
307	Katugampolagama ...	1,206 2 5	—	—	—	10 2 2	14 0 25	41 2 24	—	1,140 0 34	—	—
308	Eramuduwagama ...	277 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 9	277 1 20	—	—
309	Mahabulankulama ...	1,328 1 13	19 0 39	—	—	35 3 17	175 2 10	—	—	897 0 18	—	—
310	Pahalatalawa ...	2,519 3 35	1 2 3	—	—	218 2 14	393 1 25	150 1 4	—	1,856 0 29	—	—
311	Wetiyawa ...	516 1 30	—	—	—	28 2 35	10 2 10	—	—	497 0 25	—	—
312	Yalagama ...	144 3 22	—	—	—	10 0 24	16 2 20	—	—	118 0 18	—	—
313	Helambewa ...	1,032 0 27	0 1 0	—	—	17 1 22	25 2 25	49 0 0	—	939 3 20	—	—
314	Ratmalagahawewa ...	494 1 27	—	—	—	13 3 25	28 3 0	61 3 0	—	390 0 2	—	—
315	Pahalawewa ...	692 2 30	—	—	—	6 2 0	12 2 0	—	—	673 2 30	—	—
316	Hirigollegama ...	692 2 8	—	—	—	43 1 20	49 1 25	101 0 20	—	498 2 23	—	—
317	Kongahawewa ...	349 0 38	0 1 36	—	—	12 3 32	8 3 10	—	—	327 0 0	—	—
318	Mudannegama ...	262 3 13	—	—	—	12 1 13	9 0 5	—	—	241 1 35	—	—
319	Amane ...	437 1 19	3 0 19	—	—	43 1 29	118 2 30	—	—	272 0 21	—	—
320	Egodagama ...	341 1 22	—	—	—	4 1 32	—	—	—	336 3 30	—	—
321	Mahanelubewa ...	694 2 30	65 0 32	—	—	53 1 0	99 0 21	72 0 8	—	415 0 9	—	—
322	Hidogama ...	1,390 1 2	—	4 1 10	—	12 2 12	10 2 10	127 1 3	—	1,235 2 7	—	—
323	Puwakkulama ...	235 2 12	—	—	—	9 0 32	—	—	—	226 1 20	—	—
324	Kaluwila ...	1,527 1 32	—	—	—	31 3 2	76 1 35	52 0 34	—	1,367 0 1	—	—
325	Kudawewa ...	93 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 3 20	—	—
326	Polambayagama ...	350 1 13	—	—	—	8 2 19	16 0 17	56 2 35	—	269 3 22	—	—
327	Kidagala ...	308 3 7	—	—	—	25 1 10	20 1 12	179 1 21	—	83 3 4	—	—
328	Pahalakongaswewa ...	162 2 17	0 1 18	—	—	2 2 17	1 2 20	15 3 10	—	136 0 32	—	—
329	Aturuwella ...	182 2 5	—	—	—	20 1 4	—	4 0 0	—	158 1 1	—	—
330												

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.							Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
388	Tammannegama ...	288 1 39	—	—	—	4 2 35	9 0 32	—	—	274 2 12	—	1 *
389	Galmaduwa ...	522 2 8	8 1 3	—	—	112 0 19	59 0 0	149 2 12	—	193 2 14	—	1 *
390	Kuttikulama ...	109 0 14	5 1 23	—	—	22 3 4	47 0 37	—	—	33 2 30	—	1 *
391	Ihalagama ...	373 1 22	—	—	—	17 0 19	24 1 15	65 3 33	—	265 3 35	—	1 *
392	Puliyankulama ...	553 1 23	—	—	—	6 1 2	11 2 27	—	—	535 1 34	—	1 *
393	Kumbukkenda ...	170 2 31	—	—	—	21 2 32	8 1 30	—	—	140 2 9	—	1 *
394	Kattiyawa ...	5,010 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,010 0 16	—	1 *
395	Wettankulama ...	480 2 13	—	—	—	29 2 2	58 1 15	194 0 11	—	198 2 25	—	1 *
396	Sellattamaduwa ...	716 3 36	—	—	—	45 0 34	83 3 32	—	—	587 3 10	—	1 *
397	Puliyankulama ...	208 0 35	—	—	—	2 3 17	10 3 32	—	—	194 1 26	—	1 *
398	Golupettawewa ...	113 1 24	—	—	—	3 2 2	—	—	—	109 3 22	—	1 *
399	Hammillakulama ...	798 2 29	—	—	—	24 1 15	43 3 16	40 3 3	—	689 2 35	—	1 *
400	Wirappudikulama ...	335 2 27	—	—	—	4 2 20	19 1 11	—	—	311 2 36	—	1 *
401	Wellamudawa ...	748 1 21	—	—	—	27 1 8	53 1 38	99 2 17	—	567 3 38	—	1 *
402	Kunchikulama ...	273 1 38	—	0 0 35	—	50 2 15	31 3 19	74 0 10	—	116 2 39	—	1 *
403	Demattegama ...	226 2 12	—	—	—	10 0 37	10 0 26	30 1 31	—	175 2 38	—	1 *
404	Ihalamawatawewa ...	98 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 0 10	—	1 *
405	Heenmawatawewa ...	171 3 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171 3 26	—	1 *
406	Sembukulama ...	418 1 2	0 0 39	0 2 0	—	57 2 20	39 1 16	0 2 0	—	320 0 7	—	1 *
407	Ataweerawewa ...	98 1 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1 34	—	1 *
408	Habakudawewa ...	193 0 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193 0 5	—	1 *
409	Kudawewa ...	373 0 5	—	—	—	4 3 39	12 1 34	151 1 28	—	204 0 24	—	1 *
410	Kudakanumulla ...	541 1 12	—	—	—	49 3 29	39 3 20	184 3 37	—	256 2 6	—	1 *
411	Wagakkulama ...	423 3 1	—	—	—	17 2 37	31 1 22	89 0 8	—	285 2 14	—	1 *
412	Kudagama ...	181 0 27	—	—	—	25 3 22	25 3 0	92 2 14	—	36 3 31	—	1 *
413	Tammannegala ...	288 1 12	—	—	—	9 2 26	10 0 33	—	—	268 1 33	—	1 *
414	Mahakanumulla ...	721 3 18	4 0 38	—	—	64 3 13	89 2 0	130 1 27	—	432 3 20	—	1 *
415	Achariyakulama ...	155 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 30	—	154 1 14	—	1 *
416	Golupettawewa ...	163 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	44 2 16	—	118 2 29	—	1 *
417	Marikkaragama ...	246 2 6	—	—	—	29 2 27	44 1 20	119 0 29	—	53 1 10	—	1 *
418	Payindikkulama ...	663 1 28	—	—	—	44 0 7	38 0 35	89 0 20	—	492 0 6	—	1 *
419	Aiyatagama ...	292 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292 1 15	—	1 *
420	Ulankulama ...	403 2 14	—	—	—	24 3 26	20 3 20	—	—	357 3 8	—	1 *
421	Gallewa ...	798 3 4	—	—	—	22 3 26	45 0 12	102 0 22	—	628 2 24	—	1 *
422	Sangilikanadarawa ...	1,499 3 2	—	—	—	251 1 5	—	—	—	1,248 1 37	—	1 *
423	Kongollewa ...	117 2 10	—	—	—	2 2 4	—	—	—	115 0 6	—	1 *
424	Diulgama ...	96 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1 33	—	1 *
425	Pahalagaltanwewa ...	105 2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105 2 4	—	1 *
426	Ihalagaltanwewa ...	66 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 3 7	—	1 *
427	Degodathurawa ...	402 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402 3 0	—	1 *
428	Lunuwegama ...	246 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246 3 20	—	1 *
429	Randenigama ...	855 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	855 2 20	—	1 *
430	Rambewewa ...	131 0 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131 0 15	—	1 *
431	Dumbuluwagama ...	268 2 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268 2 15	—	1 *
432	Timbiriwewa ...	579 1 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579 1 22	—	1 *
433	Tumbullegama ...	696 2 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696 2 23	—	1 *
434	Rotawewa ...	1,354 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,354 1 33	—	1 *

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C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the North-Central Province—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.						Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Rented or Leased from the Crown.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
492	Ihalahalmillakulama ..	256 0 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256 0 32	—	— *
493	Palugaswewa ..	256 0 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 0 7	—	6 0 30*
494	Elapathwewa ..	258 3 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258 3 27	—	— *
495	Iluppukulama ..	531 1 10	—	—	—	77 3 27	15 2 23	—	—	437 3 0	—	— *
496	Pahalahammillawa ..	255 1 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255 1 28	—	— *
497	Karambewa ..	400 2 30	1 0 9	—	—	41 0 12	41 0 25	70 2 5	—	246 3 19	—	— *
498	Ihalakudawewa ..	56 2 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 2 36	—	— *
499	Perimiyankulama† ..	946 3 33	—	—	—	181 0 19	—	—	—	748 1 16	—	— *
500	Ihalahammillawa ..	398 1 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398 1 31	—	— *
501	Lolugaswewa ..	56 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 3 3	—	— *
502	Katukeliyawa ..	176 2 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176 2 29	—	— *
503	Mahamankadawala ..	2,099 2 7	38 2 23	0 0 21	—	196 1 38	218 0 20	251 0 20	—	1,395 0 5	—	— *
504	Talakolawewa ..	763 3 6	—	—	—	—	5 2 10	19 1 37	—	738 2 39	—	— *
505	Kokkichchiya ..	1,126 2 30	—	—	—	28 1 32	36 1 32	—	—	1,051 3 6	—	— *
506	Keppitiyawa ..	792 1 20	—	—	—	66 0 13	1 0 36	—	—	725 0 11	—	— *
507	Attikulama ..	376 1 10	—	—	—	4 2 38	—	—	—	371 2 12	—	— *
508	Tirappane ..	667 1 32	—	—	—	22 2 19	48 3 30	20 3 16	—	575 0 7	—	— *
509	Durabulankulama ..	802 0 29	—	—	—	30 3 3	54 0 7	38 2 22	—	678 2 37	—	— *
510	Medawachchiya ..	447 3 32	—	—	—	21 3 36	36 3 28	75 2 24	—	313 1 24	—	— *
511	Dambagahawewa ..	871 2 5	—	—	—	11 1 23	—	—	—	860 0 22	—	— *
512	Palugama ..	1,257 0 13	—	—	—	50 2 18	87 0 34	75 0 30	—	1,044 0 11	—	— *
513	Periakallanchiya ..	786 3 17	—	—	—	84 3 20	29 2 28	0 0 32	—	672 0 17	—	— *
514	Kunchikulama ..	233 2 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233 2 24	—	— *
515	Tissawewa ..	977 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	977 2 19	—	— *
516	Kudagama ..	173 2 9	—	—	—	6 3 4	—	—	—	166 3 5	—	— *
517	Halmillakulama ..	1,371 1 21	—	—	—	100 3 2	84 1 14	0 0 19	—	1,186 0 26	—	— *
518	Ratmalgahawewa ..	445 3 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445 3 29	—	— *
519	Tittiyagama ..	136 0 39	—	—	—	11 1 2	6 0 25	—	—	118 3 12	—	— *
522	Kiriamunukola ..	85 3 11	—	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	77 3 11	—	— *
525	Bandarabulankulama ..	544 2 33	—	—	—	106 0 11	—	—	—	438 2 22	—	— *
526	Tanuwagama‡ ..	741 1 39	—	—	—	125 0 24	—	—	—	613 0 22	—	— *
527	Yakawewa ..	1,141 1 15	—	—	—	53 1 24	—	119 1 30	—	968 2 1	—	— *
528	Tammannelawaka ..	1,617 1 1	9 1 7	—	—	63 3 6	—	85 2 38	—	1,458 1 30	—	— *
529	Sangattewa ..	1,305 2 15	8 0 21	—	—	77 3 25	—	61 0 32	—	1,158 1 17	—	— *
530	Sirikulama ..	152 3 19	—	—	—	22 1 23	—	53 1 19	—	77 0 17	—	— *
531	Tikirigodayagama ..	768 1 11	0 0 26	—	—	7 2 31	12 2 25	—	—	747 3 9	—	— *
532	Kadahattuwewa ..	467 2 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467 2 27	—	— *
533	Talgehewa ..	1,295 1 20	—	—	—	113 1 35	105 3 35	197 3 1	—	878 0 29	—	— *
534	Oyagama ..	210 2 39	—	—	—	13 0 23	—	—	—	197 2 16	—	— *
535	Kumbukgollewa ..	222 0 18	18 1 23	—	—	14 1 20	7 2 5	—	—	187 3 10	—	— *
536	Ikirigollewa ..	1,128 3 3	13 0 37	—	—	18 3 26	47 0 29	76 1 3	—	973 0 28	—	— *
537	Namadagaswewa ..	843 1 4	1 2 6	—	—	33 3 0	—	31 0 10	—	776 3 28	—	— *
539	Kallanchiya ..	2,691 2 19	76 1 3	0 2 19	—	558 3 14	53 1 36	140 2 29	—	1,815 0 34	—	— *
540	Gonewa ..	1,106 0 7	4 3 30	—	—	77 2 12	15 0 37	1 0 29	—	968 3 20	—	— *
541	Hammillewa ..	407 0 4	—	—	—	10 1 0	3 2 32	48 2 18	—	332 3 29	—	— *
542	Weliwewa ..	328 2 35	—	—	—	9 0 12		—	—	315 3 31	—	— *

543	*Nikawewa*	..	742	0 35	8	2 17	—	—	15	0 4	40	2 39	30	1 39	—	*647*	*1 16*	—	— *
544	Walahengunuwewa	..	2,300	3 19·5	1	2 27	—	—	*100*	2 9	203	3 6	—		—	1,994	3 17·5	—	— *
545	Kongollewa	..	393	1 36		—	—	—	8	2 12	17	0 33	174	0 28	—	193	2 3	—	— *
546	Talakolawewa	..	646	0 34	6	2 25·5	—	—	24	0 18·5	—		101	0 38	—	514	0 32	—	— *
547	Puhudiwula	..	500	0 22		—	—	—	24	1 30	—		—		—	475	2 32	—	— *
548	Kudapuhudiwula	..	125	1 24		—	—	—	4	2 39	—		62	2 12	—	58	0 13	—	— *
549	Timbiriwewa	..	331	2 24	15	0 3	—	—	61	3 25	—		58	3 30	—	195	3 6	—	— *
550	Bandararatmale	..	930	0 27		—	—	—	240	2 0	—		—		—	689	2 27	—	— *
551	Kapirigama	..	2,100	0 31	53	3 10	—	—	445	1 7	273	0 29	203	0 18	—	1,124	3 7	—	— *
552	Ehutuwagama	..	250	2 8	3	0 10	—	—	18	3 9	22	3 12	90	1 1	—	115	2 16	—	— *
553	Siyambalagaswewa	..	950	3 25	4	2 22	—	—	149	1 10	111	1 34	224	2 31	—	460	3 8	—	— *
554	Puliyankulama	..	315	3 3		—	—	—	17	1 15	18	0 13	—		—	280	1 15	—	— *
555	Welewa	..	1,029	0 9	0	3 2	—	—	37	1 28	—		178	3 17	—	812	0 2	—	— *
556	Kendewa	..	1,624	0 11	23	3 18	—	—	258	1 30	—		277	2 0	—	1,064	1 3	—	— *
556½	Weddewa	..	372	0 27		—	—	—	16	1 2	—		—		—	355	3 25	—	— *
557	Galkandegama	..	899	0 21	2	0 33	—	—	88	2 10	64	1 13	249	3 26	—	494	0 19	—	— *
558	Taranagollewa	..	830	2 5	0	2 35	—	—	56	3 8	66	2 21	175	0 20	—	531	1 1	—	— *
559	Balahondawewa	..	1,042	3 20	9	2 22	—	—	122	1 32	83	2 23	157	3 16	—	669	1 7	—	— *
560	Kolibendewa	..	347	3 28	2	1 6	—	—	10	1 34	24	3 24	76	1 0	—	234	0 4	—	— *
561	Kirimetiyawa	..	827	1 1	4	2 4	—	—	74	2 13	—		90	2 36	—	657	1 28	—	— *
564	Mihintale§	..	1,196	1 19	0	0 12	—	—	17	2 16	—		—		—	1,153	3 38	—	19 1 8*
571	Mayilagaswewa	..	889	2 4	1	1 20	—	—	48	0 11	—		—		—	840	0 13	—	— *
576	Walketuwewa	..	756	2 32		—	—	—	25	1 7	—		—		—	731	1 25	—	— *
604	Yakadadutuwewa	..	415	1 4		—	—	—	5	0 28	—		70	0 2	—	340	0 14	—	— *
610	Kanadarawa	..	2,218	3 6		—	—	—		—	—		—		—	2,218	3 6	—	— *
611	Waduwewa	..	194	0 5		—	—	—		—	—		—		—	194	0 5	—	— *
	Total ‖	..	324,099	2 14·91	985	2 29·1	15	3 18	11	2 37	14,534	1 19·58	14,702	0 32	20,425	2 7·5	7 0 2·9	273,358	3 5·33	1	1 10	29	1 38

* Final reports forwarded. † Acquired by Crown : 17 acres 1 rood and 38 perches. ‡ Roads and streams : 3 acres and 33 perches. § In physical occupation of the Crown : 5 acres 1 rood and 25 perches. ‖ Acquired by Crown : 18 acres 3 roods and 37·5 perches. Roads and streams : 3 acres and 33 perches. In physical occupation of the Crown : 5 acres 1 rood and 25 perches.

C 1.—Villages completely settled (New System) by the Government Agent.

No. of Cadastral Survey or Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	
			Admitted Private.	Tank.	Reserved for Communal Purposes.	Declared Crown.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
P.P. 1,631	Bogahawewa ..	416 1 38	—	—	—	416 1 38	—
Do. 1,678	Madawalagama ..	741 0 11	—	—	127 3 0	613 1 11	—
W.L.O. 4/1 & 2	Ihalagama ..	249 0 34	—	—	138 2 0	110 2 34	—
Do. 5	Bogahawewa ..	348 3 28	—	—	—	348 3 28	—
B.S.P.P. 562	Iramiyankulama ..	2,226 2 37	33 3 22	—	—	2,192 3 15	—
Cad. P.P. 1	Ihalagalkulama ..	654 3 17	—	—	—	610 1 4	44 2 13
Do. 2	Getalagama ..	503 3 35	—	—	—	39 2 8	464 1 27
Do. 14	Hammillewa ..	239 3 14	—	—	—	239 3 14	—
Do. 15	Mahawannanmaduwa ..	309 3 24	—	—	—	309 3 24	—
Do. 16	Gnanikulama ..	831 3 39	—	—	—	831 3 39	—
Do. 17	Yahalagama ..	1,138 3 22	3 2 22	—	—	1,135 1 0	—
Do. 18	Ihalawewa ..	652 2 28	—	—	—	652 2 28	—
Do. 19	Mahanelunkulama ..	108 0 28	—	—	—	108 0 28	—
Do. 20	Kawarakkulama ..	1,008 3 30	16 3 28	—	—	919 3 2	72 1 0
Do. 21	Tammannewa ..	95 2 1	—	—	—	95 2 1	—
Do. 22	Tariyankulama ..	581 2 30	15 3 10	—	—	565 3 20	—
Do. 23	Kudawannanmaduwa ..	187 3 28	—	—	—	187 3 28	—
Do. 27	Galwaduwagama ..	449 0 31	—	—	—	23 3 20	425 1 11
Do. 28	Kudawewa ..	220 3 0	7 2 26	12 3 10	—	200 1 4	—
Do. 29	Mudiruppa ..	28 1 38	—	—	—	28 1 38	—
Do. 30	Settambakulama ..	315 2 12	—	—	—	315 2 12	—
P.P. 2,378	Ranawa ..	699 1 20	21 3 0	—	—	677 2 20	—
	Total ..	12,010 0 25	99 2 28	12 3 10	266 1 0	10,624 3 16	1006 2 11

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Villages for which Plans have been received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
25	Ponimankulama ..	664 0 4	—	74 2 18	589 1 26	—
302	Ihalatalawa ..	1,027 2 39·25	835 0 30·88	192 2 4·17	0 0 4·2	—
520	Madawalagama ..	810 1 34	—	363 2 24	446 3 10	—
521	Turawila	3,396 3 8	1,994 2 5·5	1,383 3 26·5	18 1 16	—
523	Nuwarawewa ..	4,625 3 38·5	—	673 2 2·5	3,952 1 36	—
524	Pankuliya ..	519 0 6	125 2 37	393 1 9	—	—
563	Lindawewa ..	929 2 32	899 2 5	30 0 27	—	—
565	Wadiwewa ..	1,248 2 36	—	124 2 33	1,124 0 3	—
566	Helambagaswewa ..	960 0 14	883 2 35	75 2 0	0 3 19	—
567	Lenogama ..	681 3 30	653 1 6	20 0 3	8 2 21	—
568	Sippewa	960 3 15	—	22 2 31	938 0 24	—
569	Kidagalagama ..	2,245 0 13	—	96 1 38	2,148 2 15	—
570	Angunachchiya ..	491 3 25	330 1 14	63 2 30	97 3 21	—
572	Unagaswewa ..	1,727 0 5	—	33 2 11	1,693 1 34	—
573	Kirigollewa ..	992 3 2	—	124 0 2	868 3 0	—
574	Karambankulama ..	1,762 3 10	1,674 3 23	87 3 1	0 0 26	—
577	Relapanawa ..	1,275 1 14	—	117 3 34	1,157 1 20	—
578	Muwaetagama ..	1,725 3 5	—	82 2 20	1,643 0 25	—
579	Ganguranepotana ..	770 1 25	—	7 0 1	763 1 24	—
580	Pihimbiyagollewa ..	1,262 1 30	—	147 1 10	1,115 0 20	—
581	Kokatiyagollewa ..	2,121 0 20	—	51 3 33	2,069 0 27	—
582	Munamalgahawewa ..	558 2 34	—	8 1 10	550 1 24	—
583	Ambagahawewa ..	1,492 0 28	—	5 3 19	1,486 1 9	—
584	Wirasole	538 2 27	—	11 2 14	527 0 13	—
585	Katukeliyawa ..	253 0 17	—	6 1 12	246 3 5	—
586	Urapinuwewa ..	565 2 32	—	45 2 7	520 0 25	—
587	Galweragollewa ..	507 1 5	415 1 18	63 3 30	27 3 37	—
588	Tamarahammillewa ..	918 2 1	—	54 3 4	863 2 37	—
589	Wewelketiya ..	1,127 1 12	—	146 0 21	981 0 31	—
590	Tambalagollewa ..	1,340 2 8	—	32 3 8	1,307 3 0	—
591	Ihalagama ..	466 0 8	—	33 0 23	432 3 25	—
592	Pahalakolongaswewa ..	269 1 24	—	12 3 11	256 2 13	—
593	Ihalakolongaswewa ..	262 1 35	—	13 3 30	248 2 5	—
594	Galkadawala ..	948 2 0	—	121 0 12	827 1 28	—
595	Massalawa ..	252 0 32	—	57 2 8	194 2 24	—
596	Konakumbukwewa ..	749 3 6	—	39 0 27	710 2 19	—

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area of Village.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.	Villages for which Plans have been received, but not inspected.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R P.
597	Nekatunuwewa ..	1,137 1 33	—	112 3 10	1,024 2 23	—
598	Milagaswewa ..	302 3 5	—	22 3 30	279 3 15	—
599	Pinogama ..	785 3 26	—	62 2 32	723 0 34	—
600	Alutgama ..	123 0 37	—	29 1 23	93 3 9	—
601	Aluwakatuwala	326 0 36	—	8 1 28	317 3 8	—
602	Miwamelewa	761 3 3	—	81 2 33	680 0 10	—
603	Rotawewa	802 0 39	—	57 2 2	744 2 37	—
605	Ikirigollewa	391 2 30	—	37 3 9	353 3 21	—
606	Dunuwattegama ..	436 0 26	—	1 2 14	434 2 12	—
607	Konketupotana ..	543 1 39	—	36 1 8	507 0 31	—
608	Gonapetiyawa ..	623 3 0	—	34 1 16	589 1 24	—
609	Kudagama ..	390 3 8	378 0 27	12 1 27	0 0 34	—
612	Puwarasankulama ..	261 0 7	255 1 9	—	5 2 38	—
613	Puliyankulama ..	123 3 31	—	4 1 29	119 2 2	—
614	Kadawatgama ..	506 1 11	—	13 1 24	492 3 27	—
615	Galkadawala ..	429 2 20	—	15 2 22	413 3 38	—
616	Etambagaskada ..	364 1 15	—	23 1 23	340 3 32	—
617	Dimbulgaskada ..	1,153 3 2	—	15 3 5	1,137 3 37	—
618	Puhudiulwewa ..	1,055 3 39	—	10 0 38	1,045 3 1	—
619	Dutuwewa ..	545 1 32	—	30 0 24	515 1 8	—
620	Aluthammillewa ..	699 3 39	—	54 2 39	645 1 0	—
621	Lolugaswewa ..	556 2 30	—	16 2 12	540 0 18	—
622	Kongollawa ..	738 3 12	—	18 2 21	720 0 31	—
623	Galegama	1,121 1 32	—	20 2 28	1,100 3 4	—
624	Paranahamillewa ..	1,097 1 24	—	26 1 29	1,070 3 35	—
625	Peddagama ..	645 3 24	—	21 2 35	624 0 29	—
626	Halikumbukgollewa ..	765 2 12	—	19 0 3	746 2 9	—
627	Etakada	2,487 0 10	—	92 3 23	2,394 0 27	—
628	Pandiggama ..	1,373 0 28	—	9 2 6	1,363 2 22	—
629	Rambewa	933 2 26	—	82 0 11	851 2 15	—
630	Tammennewa ..	570 1 14	—	15 3 19	554 1 35	—
631	Etawiragollewa ..	1,373 3 10	—	85 2 32	1,288 0 18	—
632	Lunupehichawa ..	759 2 0	—	14 1 39	745 0 1	—
633	Dachchidamana ..	826 3 5	—	19 3 24	806 3 21	—
634	Mahadiulwewa ..	2,086 3 32	—	144 1 16	1,942 2 16	—
635	Tammenewa ..	718 0 30	—	4 1 35	713 2 35	—
636	Issanbessewa ..	573 2 25	—	5 1 1	568 1 24	—
637	Nelugollewa ..	384 0 22	—	18 2 19	365 2 3	—
638	Gurukandegama ..	751 0 37	—	22 3 28	728 1 9	—
639	Minhettigama ..	1,208 3 27	—	30 0 36	1,178 2 31	—
640	Galenbindunuwewa ..	1,134 3 2	—	3 2 14	1,131 0 28	—
641	Moragoda	1,919 2 36	—	19 1 26	1,900 1 10	—
642	Hiralugama ..	3,403 3 38	—	76 0 29	3,327 3 9	—
643	Tarappikada ..	1,127 1 24	—	145 0 39	982 0 25	—
644	Nekatikongollewa ..	738 1 7	—	16 3 8	721 1 39	—
645	Gallellegama ..	585 3 8	—	21 2 17	564 0 31	—
646	Kanadaradiulwewa ..	1,039 1 18	—	27 3 14	1,011 2 4	—
647	Katupuliyankulama ..	385 3 4	—	12 2 7	373 0 37	—
648	Kudamankadawala ..	1,356 0 10	—	17 2 13	1,338 1 37	—
649	Ranorewa	6,578 0 15	—	125 0 15	6,453 0 0	—
650	Pahalayalogama ..	856 2 1	—	15 1 19	841 0 22	—
651	Kandagahawewa ..	1,839 3 1	—	64 2 27	1,775 0 14	—
652	Migahawewa ..	781 0 31	—	17 1 18	763 3 13	—
653	Pahalatibbotuwagama ..	471 2 5	—	15 1 22	456 0 23	—
654	Halmillawetiya ..	287 3 4	—	4 2 18	283 0 26	—
655	Marandenigama ..	1,152 1 13	—	41 2 37	1,110 2 16	—
656	Lokuhettigama ..	379 0 7	—	4 1 33	374 2 14	—
657	Kokunnewa ..	723 1 36	—	17 2 39	705 2 37	—
658	Bellankalla ..	536 0 30	—	7 0 34	528 3 36	—
659	Adampane ..	2,369 0 24	—	117 2 27	2,251 1 37	—
660	Pahalagama ..	1,733 0 27	—	154 0 11	1,579 0 16	—
661	Nugagahawewa ..	607 1 12	—	22 1 30	584 3 22	—
662	Relapanawewa ..	2,463 0 1	—	186 1 34	2,276 2 7	—
663	Andarawewa ..	3,496 1 6	—	117 2 11	3,378 2 35	—
664	Sinharagama ..	858 3 33	—	33 3 31	825 0 2	—
665	Pahamunegama ..	2,112 3 6	—	83 2 28	2,029 0 18	—
P.P. 3,950 Topo. 3	Polonnaruwa ..	2,464 3 26	2,433 0 13·46	31 3 12·54	—	—
	Kuda Migaskada, Maha Migaskada, and Awgahawewa	5,401 2 34	—	32 0 23	5,369 2 11	—
	Total ..	117,994 0 11·75	10,879 0 23·84	7,589 1 8·71	99,525 2 19·2	—

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

(A) *Ratnapura District.*

40. *Operations of the Year.*—Work in this district was almost brought to a standstill by the loss of officers consequent on the war. Little beyond attending to current correspondence was possible during the later part of the year.

41. *Litigation.*—Particulars of litigation in this district are annexed :—

Ratnapura District, Reference Cases.

Date of Reference.	No. of Case.	Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Village.	Area involved.	Decision.
				A. R. P.	
May 22, 1914 ..	2,361	8	Nabuluwa ..	1,022 1 36	Decreed to be Crown property
July 13, 1914 ..	2,413	25	Endana ..	3 0 6	do. do.
Do. ..	2,414	25	do. ..	13 3 27	do. do.
Do. ..	2,415	25	do. ..	7 2 35	do. do.
			Total ..	1,047 0 24	

42. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Ratnapura District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Number of Notices published.	Area noticed.	Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
					Extent	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	23	7,338 1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	8	3,598 1 9	2	542 3 39	—	—	4 1 15	547 1 14
1899 ..	6	889 2 8	1	3,193 3 34	—	—	4 3 20	3,198 3 14
1900 ..	15	4,544 2 18	7	1,775 0 38	30 2 34	420 0	350 1 39	2,156 1 31
1901 ..	16	4,874 0 36	5	1,456 3 23	—	—	958 2 21	2,415 2 4
1902 ..	12	4,030 0 21	5	2,955 1 19	—	—	337 3 38	3,293 1 17
1903 ..	8	2,041 2 28	6	1,549 1 7	—	—	402 3 15	1,952 0 22
1904 ..	6	3,395 0 6	1	1,096 2 17	16 3 6	70 0	466 3 32	1,580 1 15
1905 ..	1	155 3 11	1	20 1 20	—	—	—	20 1 20
1906 ..	3	3,288 0 14	3	531 2 9	—	—	1,065 2 0	1,597 0 9
1907 ..	2	2,137 2 14	2	4,570 0 34	—	—	500 0 0	5,070 0 34
1908 ..	1	3,130 2 5	—	150 0 0	—	—	—	150 0 0
1909 ..	19	19,645 3 27·25	2	436 3 1	21 1 32	525 0	362 1 34	820 2 27
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	19	9,033 1 28	35	3,685 3 9·25	148 2 1	1,721 50	314 2 13	4,148 3 23·25
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	11	5,596 3 38	44	1,338 1 25	224 3 14	2,111 85	83 0 28	1,646 1 27
July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913	31	26,860 0 14	57	5,827 3 13	226 1 8	3,731 2	780 1 32	6,834 2 13
Total ..	181	100,560 1 27·25	177	29,131 1 8·25	668 2 15	8,579 37	5,632 1 7	35,432 0 30·25

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Ratnapura District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1906	1	102 3 2	1	26 2 2	—	—	—	26 2 2	—	1	76 1 0	102 3 2
Settlement Officer's notices brought forward from 1909	5	12,262 3 14	5	75 3 4	21 0 8	200 0	—	96 3 12	—	4	12,166 0 2	12,262 3 14
Do. from January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	4	4,817 1 1	14	669 3 34	7 0 1	52 50	240 3 3	917 2 38	58 3 15	3	3,840 2 28	4,817 1 1
Do. from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..	7	4,915 3 16	7	1,598 2 17	289 1 27	3,804 50	—	1,888 0 4	279 1 18	4	2,748 1 34	4,915 3 16
Government Agent's notices brought forward from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	2	1,870 3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,870 3 36	1,870 3 36
Settlement Officer's notices brought forward from July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913 ..	26	26,560 3 5	7	50 3 7	0 0 18	1 70	—	50 3 25	46 0 32	24	26,463 2 28	26,560 3 5
Published by Settlement Officer from January 1 to December 31, 1914 ..	6	3,395 2 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3,395 2 28	3,395 2 28
Published by Government Agent from January 1 to December 31, 1914 ..	1	872 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	872 0 20	872 0 20
Total ..	51	54,798 1 2	34	2,421 2 24	317 2 14	4,058 70	240 3 3	2,980 0 1	384 1 25	45	51,433 3 16	54,798 1 2

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Ratnapura District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.			Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.		
			Sold.	Granted on Certificates of Quiet Possession.	Admitted Private.	Declared Crown.	Sold to Claimants.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
2	Eluwana ..	280 0 21	—	—	280 0 21	—	—	—*
3	Yayinna ..	1,906 1 16	588 3 15	—	1,258 3 30	58 2 11	—	—*
4	Nugawela ..	365 0 5	—	—	365 0 5	—	—	—*
5	Horahinella ..	485 2 2	448 3 16	—	27 1 4	9 1 22	—	—*
6	Howpe ..	974 3 3	889 2 18	—	65 2 34	19 1 31	—	—*
7	Hapuhentota ..	208 2 10	—	158 0 6	34 1 10	—	—	16 0 34*
9	Erabadda ..	1,829 3 6	—	—	1,047 2 6	470 0 0	—	312 1 0*
10	Kalalella ..	1,308 0 16	—	—	1,138 1 3	140 0 25	—	29 2 28*
11	Bungiriya ..	595 1 38	107 2 38	—	487 3 0	—	—	—*
21	Noragolla ..	741 2 26	—	—	398 0 18	343 2 8	—	—*
22	Watapota ..	618 1 33	—	—	618 1 33	—	—	—*
24	Dela ..	1,106 2 6	697 2 14	—	267 2 37	11 0 35	—	130 0 0*
28	Manana ..	313 1 3	19 1 7	—	77 3 10	1 3 21	214 1 5	—*
30	Poranuwa ..	1,033 2 37	886 3 10	—	43 3 23	—	103 0 4	—*
36	Nivitigala ..	7,101 2 19	—	—	7,101 2 19	—	—	—*
37	Pebotuwa ..	1,242 0 3	0 3 31	—	82 0 8	138 3 18	—	1,020 0 26*
38	Niriella ..	3,546 1 32	83 3 36	—	372 3 34	2,744 3 31	32 3 22	341 2 29*
40	Dambuluwana ..	1,365 2 6	—	—	708 2 23	584 3 19	72 0 4	—*
44	Galatura ..	5,201 1 37	—	—	5,201 1 37	—	—	—*
46	Yatimalkaduwa Udahagama	112 3 17	—	—	8 3 13	—	67 0 5	36 3 39*
47	Yatimalkaduwa Pahalagama	171 0 3	—	—	25 1 6	—	32 1 16	113 1 21*
52	Dumbara ..	8,317 0 25	—	—	8,317 0 25	—	—	—*
61	Dimiyawa ..	373 1 10	9 3 14	—	358 0 4	1 1 18	4 0 14	—*
64	Pathagama ..	67 0 17	—	—	67 0 17	—	—	—*
65	Radella ..	155 1 31	—	—	155 1 31	—	—	—*
69	Batakada ..	589 2 35	—	—	45 3 4	21 0 17	79 0 14	443 3 0*
71	Damme ..	173 3 31	2 2 6	—	40 3 25	61 2 39	35 2 30	33 0 11*
73	Weraniyagoda ..	130 3 34	—	—	59 0 25	71 3 9	—	—*
77	Porohitagama ..	27 2 5	—	—	27 2 5	—	—	—*
78	Wadumulla ..	381 0 39	1 1 6	—	193 1 35	178 0 31	8 1 7	—*
79	Udawatawana ..	140 1 37	—	—	129 3 34	—	7 2 19	2 3 24*
85	Hapurugala ..	333 2 23	—	—	190 1 37	138 2 12	4 2 14	—*
86	Talangama ..	618 2 7	6 2 34	—	391 1 33	220 1 20	—	—*
87	Bataendiriya ..	375 3 23	—	—	27 0 32	300 0 8	—	48 2 23*
88	Magurugoda ..	187 1 28·5	—	—	55 1 7·25	132 0 21·25	—	—*
90	Niralgama ..	1,149 3 8	46 0 32	—	185 3 18	669 3 34	7 0 1	240 3 3*
91	Kekula ..	536 3 0	—	—	108 2 18	428 0 22	—	—*
116	Opata† ..	998 3 6	99 1 30	—	763 3 0	18 2 37	—	—*
117	Doloswala ..	1,761 1 4	446 3 6	—	1,314 1 38	—	—	—*
P.P. 1,824	Part of Hapurudeniya‡ ..	283 1 3	—	—	214 1 3	16 0 26	—	—§
	Total‖ ..	47,110 2 25·5	4,336 1 33	158 0 6	32,257 3 5·25	6,781 0 35·25	667 3 33	2,739 1 38

* Final reports forwarded.
† Granted by the Crown in exchange for other lands: 116 acres 3 roods and 19 perches.
‡ Granted by the Crown in exchange for other lands: 52 acres 3 roods and 14 perches.
§ Final reports not forwarded, pending survey and settlement of the rest of the village.
‖ Granted by the Crown in exchange for other lands: 169 acres 2 roods and 33 perches.

E.—Villages in course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Kukulu korale.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1	Delgoda	14,665 3 25	221 0 10	462 2 18	13,982 0 37
41	Gawaragiriya ..	4,138 1 33	—	260 2 5	3,877 3 28
42	Ayagama	7,569 0 32	155 1 37	949 3 23	6,463 3 12
43	Kuttikanda	717 3 34	—	74 0 1	643 3 33
	Atakalan korale.				
8	Nabuluwa	1,206 0 16	1,022 1 36	169 2 38	13 3 22
12	Wellandure	691 2 37	17 1 7	295 1 31	378 3 39
19	Madalagama	3,031 1 39	—	254 0 33	2,777 1 6

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
20	Nahalwatura.. ..	530 2 29	—	54 2 20	476 0 9
25	Endane	878 1 28	31 0 14	90 0 29	757 0 25
27	Yatagare ..	1,006 0 3	—	82 3 31	923 0 12
29	Handurukanda ..	804 1 6	168 2 18	76 3 22	558 3 6
35	Miyanawita	1,985 3 31	—	53 3 3	1,932 0 28
	Nawadun korale.				
13	Gonakumbura ..	847 1 25	712 1 36	134 3 29	—
14	Welimaluwa	469 2 4	264 3 5	148 1 9	56 1 30
15	Batugedara	1,800 2 35	—	—	1,800 2 35
16	Damanagammana ..	1,191 0 5	—	498 3 35	692 0 10
17	Dippitigala	1,082 3 25	—	42 1 24	1,040 2 1
18	Hakamuwa	835 2 19	103 2 10	245 3 34	486 0 15
23	Dombagammana ..	1,184 3 16	317 2 34	867 0 22	—
26	Kiribatgala	2,057 1 33	16 0 4	865 3 31	1,175 1 38
31	Kolandagala.. ..	329 1 10	—	4 2 21	324 2 29
32	Pelwadiya	263 3 39	—	56 1 17	207 2 22
34	Panawenna	2,146 1 32	155 2 13	485 1 16	1,505 2 2
39	Karawita	7,177 2 24	5,722 1 16	1,455 1 8	—
51	Balibatgoda	339 2 14	26 2 2	232 2 22	80 1 30
57	Haldola	128 2 1	27 0 12	97 1 27	4 0 2
58	Kahawatta	1,214 1 3	—	187 2 16	1,026 2 27
59	Kehelowita	1,881 2 31	—	151 2 33	1,729 3 38
60	Palawela	1,249 3 27	732 2 15	346 2 27	170 2 25
62	Maraliya	508 3 27	89 2 0	400 3 31	18 1 36
63	Millawitiya	742 0 16	—	23 0 6	719 0 10
66	Galgomuwa	295 2 36	3 0 34	196 2 27	95 3 15
67	Patagama	1,260 2 18	—	735 3 16	524 3 2
68	Weragama	1,889 2 7	161 3 39	1,419 0 15	308 1 33
70	Dellobedda	670 1 24	—	279 0 0	391 1 24
72	Karangoda	448 2 10	—	287 3 3	160 3 7
74	Muwagama	414 2 8	—	—	414 2 8
75	Elapata	1,331 0 10	—	477 3 24½	853 0 25½
76	Demalaporuwa ..	121 1 31	—	78 3 31	42 2 0
80	Mudduwa	653 1 6	—	269 0 19	384 0 27
81	Amuwala	574 3 4½	—	324 2 6½	250 0 38
82	Etoya	701 3 6	130 3 2	450 3 10	120 0 34
83	Gangulwitiya ..	674 3 32	—	92 1 34	582 1 38
84	Hangomuwa.. ..	1,313 2 25	0 2 0	1,153 0 26	159 3 39
89	Alupota	421 2 15	—	71 2 30	349 3 25
92	Marapona	3,441 2 20¾	—	738 3 8½	2,702 3 12½
161	Denawaka Patakada ..	2,700 0 5	—	960 3 36	1,739 0 9
P. P. 625	Kattange	337 2 10	—	57 2 0	280 0 10
	Kuruwita korale.				
33	Halpawila	343 3 28	—	65 0 34	278 2 34
50	Kiriporuwa	950 2 16	14 0 0	69 2 7	867 0 9
53	Nedurana	807 0 15	—	114 1 27	692 2 28
54	Karandana	5,246 0 2	489 3 39	605 1 23	4,150 2 20
55	Nugadanda	2,139 1 13	—	70 3 34	2,068 1 19
56	Hindurangala ..	2,025 0 3	—	243 0 37	1,781 3 6
158	Epitawela	1,936 2 16	—	398 3 34	1,537 2 22
184	Kiriella	479 2 20	—	102 1 17	377 1 3
P. P. 627	Pussella	1,124 2 22	—	—	1,124 2 22
P. P. 1,121	Wewilla	1,226 2 15	—	42 0 12	1,184 2 3
	Meda korale.				
45	Godakumbura ..	447 3 15	—	27 3 1	420 0 14
48	Henegama	5,404 2 33	—	28 1 16	5,376 1 17
49	Pubbarapota.. ..	1,730 0 15	—	52 1 6	1,677 3 9
	Kolonna korale.				
P.P. 2,050	Helwala and Walalgoda ..	1,023 1 19	—	26 2 12	996 3 7
	Total ..	104814 2 39¼	10584 2 23	18,511 2 8½	75,718 2 8

(B) *Kegalla District.*

43. *Operations of the Year.*—An area of 2,297 acres 2 roods and 11 perches of new surveys was taken up during the year and added to 7,071 acres 3 roods and 35 perches brought forward from 1913; of this amount 2,699 acres 3 roods and 35 perches were settled during the year.

44. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the returns C and E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kegalla District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Area disposed of.			Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	2	187 3 33	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898 ..	29	2286 2 31	11	110 1 35	18 2 18	187 0	31 0 0	160 0 13
1899 ..	31	1900 1 29	32	1562 0 12	49 1 4	2656 62	64 0 14	1675 1 30
1900 ..	89	7641 1 4	69	4213 2 8	66 1 30	879 58	43 2 5	4323 2 3
1901 ..	35	4412 0 31	67	5357 0 16	42 3 4	605 40	287 0 25	5687 0 5
1902 ..	35	3987 1 14	56	3497 1 27	31 0 3	903 38	150 0 0	3678 1 30
1903 ..	17	949 0 8	29	2159 1 19	24 3 2	555 75	112 3 25	2297 0 6
1904 ..	1	24 0 32	9	259 2 22	4 1 10	56 13	43 2 2	307 1 34
1905 ..	—	—	27	268 1 38	98 0 4	1941 36	12 1 28	378 3 30
1906 ..	—	—	5	20 2 17	4 2 22	126 75	38 2 3	63 3 2
1907 ..	2	155 0 28	12	591 0 35	49 0 0	1646 19	34 2 23	674 3 18
1908 ..	—	—	3	163 1 6	78 2 39	793 58	34 0 0	276 0 5
1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910–11* ..	8	69 1 0	3	1230 3 3	12 1 19	155 44	73 1 1	1316 1 23
1911–12† ..	4	453 3 30	9	241 0 23	—	—	—	241 0 23
1912–13‡ ..	24	1362 3 1	21	283 0 25	7 3 31	155 0	—	291 0 16
Total ..	277	23430 1 1	353	19958 1 6	487 3 26	10662 18	925 0 0	21371 0 38

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡ July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kegalla District from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Published by the Assistant Government Agent and brought forward from 1907	2	17 2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17 2 2	17 2 2
Published by the Settlement Officer and brought forward from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	2	90 2 11	3	—	4 1 14	65 50	4 2 0	8 3 14	—	1	81 2 37	90 2 11
Do. July 1, 1912 to Dec. 31, 1913	14	1223 3 21	23	26 0 32	29 0 32	400 15	—	55 1 24	117 3 33	13	1050 2 4	1223 3 21
Published by the Settlement Officer Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	12	271 2 11	2	17 2 30	—	—	—	17 2 30	3 0 19½	10	250 3 1½	271 2 11
Published by the Assistant Government Agent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914 ..	2	9 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9 1 15	9 1 15
Total ..	32	1612 3 20	28	43 3 22	33 2 6	465 65	4 2 0	81 3 28	121 0 12½	28	1409 3 19½	1612 3 20

C.—Statement showing the Progress made with the Settlement of Block Survey Plans in the Kegalla District.

Villages completely settled (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Extent.	Settlements effected otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.					Nature of Settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	
			Sold.	Granted at Half-improved Value.	Admitted Private.	Acquired by Crown.	Roads, Streams, &c.	Declared Crown.	Declared Private.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
97	Pahalahinguruwaka	56 1 20	—	—	56 1 20	—	—	—	—*
98	Weligomuwa ..	271 3 13	63 1 20	—	153 0 5	—	4 1 38	50 3 30	—*
99	Kohombadeniya ..	217 2 31	34 2 36	16 1 26	84 3 9	—	11 0 15	53 0 39	17 1 26*
101	Kossinna ..	213 2 29	44 2 6	3 0 38	127 0 22	—	7 2 26	31 0 17	—*
105	Werellepota ..	259 3 11	130 0 10	1 2 4	80 0 26	—	7 0 10	41 0 1	—*
106	Iriyagolla ..	12 2 28	—	—	12 0 38	—	0 1 30	—	—*
107	Hakuruliyadda ..	12 2 19	1 0 4	—	11 2 15	—	—	—	—*
108	Diyasunnata ..	329 1 21	25 2 18	5 0 2	273 2 12	2 1 38	5 3 17	16 3 14	—*
109	Kamburadeniya ..	48 3 5	14 3 26	—	25 0 22	—	0 2 12	8 0 25	—*
110	Mottappuliya ..	348 0 38	—	—	334 0 0	—	2 2 30	11 2 8	—*
111	Hurimaluwa ..	149 2 6	32 0 5	32 0 13	68 3 0	—	8 0 27	8 2 1	—*
112	Kudagama ..	122 2 3	27 2 37	—	92 2 20	—	2 0 26	—	—*
113	Kurempola ..	132 3 38	35 2 36	8 2 18	85 0 35	—	1 2 12	1 3 17	—*
114	Batambure ..	131 3 23	47 2 12	1 0 10	79 0 1	—	4 1 0	—	—*
115	Etnawela† ..	1477 1 9	1129 0 34	30 2 13	252 3 20	—	11 3 20	41 2 37	—*
119	Belgoda ..	69 0 27	22 3 36	—	44 2 13	—	1 2 18	—	—*
120	Madana ..	158 2 9	39 0 18	—	117 1 37	—	1 3 34	—	—*
121	Nugawela ..	31 1 26	1 0 33	—	30 0 15	—	0 0 18	—	—*
122	Taldewa ..	302 2 39	23 0 19	5 3 12	115 2 6	—	9 0 22	149 0 20	—*
123	Andaoluwa ..	163 3 20	—	—	163 3 20	—	—	—	—*
124	Wahawa ..	114 1 30	15 2 10	—	93 2 28	—	5 0 32	—	—*
125	Miduma ..	108 3 38	26 1 25	2 1 20	75 3 35	—	4 0 38	—	—*
130	Part of Ganitapure..	54 1 39	54 1 39	—	—	—	—	—	—‡
131	Part of Weligolla ..	6 2 1	6 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—‡
136	Pallegaladeniya§ ..	68 1 7	13 2 37	—	41 1 33	—	0 1 15	6 3 2	—*
144	Pahalawalpola ..	58 3 27	18 2 22	—	40 0 33	—	0 0 12	—	—*
155	Dahenpahuwa ..	95 1 9	—	—	95 1 9	—	—	—	—*
156	Oddare ..	43 3 28	—	—	38 1 28	—	—	5 2 0	—*
175	Koholandeniya ..	7 3 15	—	—	7 1 9	—	0 2 6	—	—*
	Total‖ ..	5069 3 9	1808 1 4	106 2 36	2600 1 31	2 1 38	91 0 18	426 1 11	17 1 26

* Final reports forwarded. † Sold to claimants: 11 acres and 5 perches. ‡ Final reports not forwarded, pending survey and settlement of the rest of the village. § Sold to claimants: 6 acres. ‖ Sold to claimants: 17 acres and 5 perches.

E.—Villages in course of Settlement.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
	Kinigoda korale.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
93	Gabbala ..	1,116 2 8	—	475 1 9	641 0 39
94	Nehelma ..	179 1 16	—	160 3 29	18 1 27
95	Udahinguruwaka ..	118 1 3	—	103 3 28	14 1 15
96	Parape ..	987 3 24	180 0 8	517 0 6	290 3 10
100	Gangekumbura ..	271 2 24	178 3 17	92 3 4	0 0 3
102	Walalgoda ..	284 2 6	41 0 38	146 0 30	97 0 18
103	Ambatenna ..	167 1 23	15 2 5	60 3 7	91 0 11
104	Hinabowa ..	375 3 21	—	233 3 24	141 3 37
118	Hangawela ..	200 2 25	23 2 39	150 3 31	25 3 35
126	Kahambiliyagoda ..	84 0 34	—	83 0 37	0 3 37
127	Hewadiwela ..	1,307 3 37	201 0 36	552 2 29	554 0 12
128	Siyambalangomuwa ..	472 2 12	49 3 28	410 0 5	12 2 19
129	Natambure ..	199 3 35	13 2 20	171 0 11	15 1 4
132	Dombemeda ..	521 1 16	65 1 35	389 2 14	66 1 7
133	Udanwita ..	176 0 6	9 1 35	108 1 8	58 1 3
134	Bamunaulla ..	107 1 34	2 3 11	86 0 18	18 2 5
135	Kudagama ..	521 3 32	53 3 8	416 2 28	51 3 36
137	Medagaladeniya ..	97 2 26	43 2 24	43 3 8	10 0 34
138	Udagaladeniya ..	145 3 2	12 2 7	81 0 7	52 0 28
139	Dambulla ..	366 0 35	263 0 19	58 3 14	44 1 2
140	Mirihagoda ..	111 3 14	12 1 10	84 3 38	14 2 6
141	Kadawattiya ..	140 2 29	—	132 1 20	8 1 9
142	Kotawela ..	197 3 33	0 2 4	192 3 32	4 1 37

E.—Villages in course of Settlement—*contd.*

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
143	Ihalawalpola ..	102 3 31	—	97 0 8	5 3 23
145	Deliwala ..	334 3 28	0 0 33	247 3 19	86 3 16
146	Godagampola ..	45 0 36	—	31 2 23	13 2 13
147	Padawigampola ..	247 2 0	141 0 3	87 0 13	19 1 24
148	Wetenna ..	92 1 39	15 0 28	60 1 4	17 0 7
149	Walgama ..	657 0 39	92 3 1	384 2 37	179 3 1
150	Puwakmote ..	432 2 34	44 2 25	213 3 32	174 0 17
151	Udugama ..	297 2 17	44 2 33	137 0 4	115 3 20
152	Tismalpola ..	382 0 39	1 2 24	110 1 19	270 0 36
153	Yatagama ..	531 0 26	61 1 15	448 0 6	21 3 5
154	Yatapawala ..	230 0 38	7 1 1	160 2 26	62 1 11
157	Korahetta ..	54 3 15	10 1 29	43 1 27	0 3 39
162	Godagandeniya ..	341 1 0	—	63 2 0	277 3 0
163	Kansalgamuwa ..	208 2 18	—	53 2 11	155 0 7
	Galboda korale.				
164	Udugama ..	396 0 10	—	53 0 7	343 0 3
165	Kadigamuwa ..	527 3 19	—	303 2 38	224 0 21
166	Elugaila ..	175 1 28	—	121 3 12	53 2 16
167	Yatiwaldeniya ..	193 3 32	—	49 1 10	144 2 22
168	Udukuruwa ..	35 2 38	—	21 1 8	14 1 30
169	Henepola ..	381 2 28	—	41 0 16	340 2 12
170	Wattegama ..	204 0 19	—	107 3 22	96 0 37
171	Gangoda ..	606 2 21	—	302 2 33	303 3 28
172	Muddanawa ..	34 0 5	—	0 3 21	33 0 24
173	Pallebeddawala ..	288 2 8	—	95 0 23	193 1 25
174	Walagoda ..	369 2 39	—	88 3 5	280 3 34
176	Alkegama ..	200 1 20	—	119 3 19	80 2 1
177	Ihalakotte ..	239 1 18	—	113 2 20	125 2 38
178	Makehelwala ..	369 2 12	—	56 1 34	313 0 18
179	Maliyadda ..	330 2 9	—	309 2 3	21 0 6
180	Dunugama ..	293 2 13	—	77 2 8	216 0 5
181	Kadugannawa Pahala ..	283 3 24	—	31 3 26	251 3 38
	Total ..	17.0·3 3 38	1,587 0 16	8,787 1 11	6,669 2 11

WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Colombo District.*

45. *Operations of the Year.*—No work was done by this Department during the year. The railway reservations are still under survey. Some Waste Lands Ordinance work was done by the Government Agent.

46. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the district.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Colombo District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled.			
	Number.	Area noticed.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.		
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1901 ..	4	308 3 20	4	308 3 20	—	—	—	308 3 20
1902 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903 ..	4	37 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1904 ..	2	175 0 0	4	37 1 1	—	—	—	37 1 1
1905 ..	1	47 3 20	2	175 0 0	—	—	—	175 0 0
1906 ..	1	147 3 20	1	45 2 32	2 0 28	44 50	—	47 3 20
1907 ..	1	497 1 7	1	147 3 20	—	—	—	147 3 20
1908 ..	2	133 3 15	1	367 2 2	—	—	—	367 2 2
1909 ..	—	—	2	133 3 15	—	—	—	133 3 15
1910–11* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911–12† ..	2	8 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912–13‡ ..	73	337 0 16·85	49	302 2 6·6	—	—	—	302 2 6·6
Total ..	90	1693 1 35·85	64	1,518 2 16·6	2 0 28	44 50	—	1520 3 4·6

* January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. † July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡ July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Colombo District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.				Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount	Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Govt. Agents' notices brought forward from 1907 ...	1	129 3 5	*1	129 3 5	—	—	—	129 3 5	—	—	—	129 3 5
Do. from July 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913 ...	26	42 3 26·25	27	40 3 36·75	—	—	—	40 3 36·75	0 0 0·5	2	1 3 29	42 3 26·25
Published by Govt. Agent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914 ...	78	160 2 38·62	23	16 3 27	—	—	—	16 3 27	—	52	143 3 11·62	160 2 38·62
Total ...	105	333 1 29·87	51	187 2 28·75	—	—	—	187 2 28·75	0 0 0·5	54	145 3 0·62	333 1 29·87

* Decree in D. C. Case No. 2,299 (reference).

(B) *Kalutara District.*

47. Mr. F. Lewis, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, reports as follows :—

"*Operations of the Year.*—This Department has taken in hand the settlement of twenty-four villages in the Walallawiti pattu of the Pasdun korale of the Kalutara District. The area inspected amounted to 30,135 acres, of which 7,548 acres have been settled. The area in question embraces a very considerable extent of high forest that includes Paniyawella and Yagirilla reserved forest. In all of the villages there were many small encroachments that, where land-marked, were settled on the encroachers, who readily accepted the terms of settlement offered.

"The forest area in some instances will require to have certain old title plan boundaries demarcated before they can be brought under the operations of the Ordinance.

"This is receiving the attention of the Survey Department, and as soon as the plans are received notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances will be published.

"The villagers are in all cases eager to have their encroachments settled upon them."

48. *Returns.*—The returns A and B show the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the District, and the return E the progress made with the settlement of block-surveyed villages.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kalutara District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1913.

Year.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Area settled.				
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold. Extent.	Sold. Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	3	659 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899	1	222 1 7	3	659 2 9	—	—	—	659 2 9
1900	—	—	1	222 1 7	—	—	—	222 1 7
1901 to 1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908	1	21 1 35	1	21 1 35	—	—	—	21 1 35
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	1	61 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
From July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913	3	64 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	9	1,029 0 31	5	903 1 11	—	—	—	903 1 11

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Kalutara District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
					Sold.							
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Extent	Amount.	Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Published by the Assistant Govt. Agent from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	1	61 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 1 0	—	—	61 1 0
Published by the Assistant Govt. Agent from July 1, 1912, to Dec. 30, 1913 ..	3	64 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 30	2	62 3 30	64 2 20
Published by the Assistant Govt. Agent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	125 3 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 3 30	2	62 3 30	125 3 20

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
69	Welipenna ..	1,387 3 21	—	907 3 22	479 3 39
70	Lewanduwa ..	791 3 14	—	679 0 17	112 2 37
71	Pannila ..	1,545 2 14	—	1,014 0 21	531 1 33
76	Kanana ..	662 2 20	—	229 3 6	432 3 14
77	Kurudippita ..	210 1 3	—	28 0 2	182 1 1
78	Ittapana ..	2,560 2 24	—	808 1 39	1,752 0 25
79	Madawita ..	518 1 2	—	96 0 11	422 0 31
80	Lulbadduwa ..	393 2 1	—	123 1 17	270 0 24
81	Halwala ..	1,024 1 22	—	250 0 5	774 1 17
82	Madawala ..	536 3 20	—	175 3 38	360 3 22
83	Uregoda ..	1,191 0 33	—	265 1 15	925 3 18
84	Dadanpapitiya ..	3,229 1 26	—	209 3 34	3,019 1 32
85	Matugama ..	1,849 2 22	—	193 3 34	1,655 2 28
86	Paraigama ..	1,335 3 29	—	312 2 0	1,023 1 29
87	Gammana ..	760 3 36	—	149 3 39	610 3 37
88	Karapagala ..	1,611 0 29	—	467 3 19	1,143 1 10
89	Gulawita ..	2,979 2 21	—	369 2 9	2,610 0 12
90	Udugama ..	1,139 3 36	—	126 2 34	1,013 1 2
91	Yagirala ..	2,413 1 30	—	76 0 36	2,337 0 34
92	Totaha ..	912 1 13	—	155 1 31	756 3 22
93	Walallawita ..	1,038 0 3	—	382 3 9	655 0 34
94	Katadora ..	901 2 33	—	176 1 20	725 1 13
95	Magurumaswila ..	445 0 10	—	106 0 5	339 0 5
96	Makalandawa ..	674 3 34	—	222 1 33	452 2 1
	Total ..	30,115 1 16	—	7,528 0 16	22,587 1 0

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mannar District.

49. *Operations of the Year.*—A small amount of settlement work is being done near Mannar town. One notice was published during the year.

50. *Returns.*—The return B shows the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and E the progress made with the settlement of villages.

B.—Statement showing the results of the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Mannar District from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. C.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Published from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914 ..	1	487 2 1·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	487 2 1·75	487 2 1·75
Total ..	1	487 2 1·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	487 2 1·75	487 2 1·75

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the WasteLands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Fort Division ..	2 3 20·5	—	2 3 20·5	—
	Esplanade Division ..	30 1 38·1	—	0 0 25·75	30 1 12·35
	Panankattikottu Division ..	21 3 10·7	—	10 2 28·29	11 0 22·41
	Sinnakadai Division ..	109 0 25·58	—	54 2 19·12	54 2 6·46
	Pettah Division ..	27 1 5·91	—	15 2 24·7	11 2 21·84
	Grand Bazaar Division ..	27 3 1·08	—	13 2 24·86	14 0 16·22
	Moor Street Division ..	127 1 33·37	—	11 3 19·18	115 2 14·19
	Pallimunai Division ..	113 3 0·6433	—	7 3 36·21625	105 3 4·42705
	Uppukulam Division ..	186 0 2·41	—	15 3 10·78	170 0 31·63
3,710	Totakadu Division ..	919 3 11·99	—	178 3 15·24	740 3 36·75
	Total ..	1,566 1 30·2883	—	312 0 24·00625	1,254 1 6·27705

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

(A) *Kandy District.*

51. *Operations of the Year.*—Considerable progress was made with the settlement of the two villages of this district in which this Department is working. The area outstanding has been reduced from 1,338 acres and 6 perches to 224 acres 1 rood and 29 perches during the year.

52. *Returns.*—The return E shows the progress of the work.

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

Kandy District.

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
27	Balana	563 3 33	—	386 1 8	177 2 25
28	Amunupura	932 0 33	—	885 1 29	46 3 4
	Total ..	1,496 0 26	—	1,271 2 37	224 1 29

(B) *Matale District.*

53. *Operations of the Year.*—Work was begun in Matale District during the year. An area of 5,613 acres and 9 perches was inspected, and during the year 1,860 acres 3 roods and 2 perches was settled. The bulk of the remainder is awaiting re-survey by the Survey Department. So far progress has been satisfactory and all claimants to whom offers of settlement have been made have accepted them.

54. *Returns.*—The returns A, B, and E show the progress of the work.

A.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matale District since the introduction of the Ordinances till December 31, 1914.

Year.	No. of Notices.	Area noticed.	No. of Final Orders.	Area settled.				
				Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Abandoned.	Total.
					Extent.	Amount.			
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1897 ..	1	115 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	115 0 0	115 0 0
1900 ..	1	181 2 0	1	141 2 0	—	—	40 0 0	—	181 2 0
1901 ..	1	208 0 0	1	208 0 0	—	—	—	—	208 0 0
1902 ..	2	426 1 15	1	267 0 0	—	—	—	—	267 0 0
1903 ..	9	2,776 3 38	6	1,954 1 15	—	—	54 3 6	—	2,009 0 21
1906 ..	2	107 3 34	2	102 0 0	—	—	5 3 34	—	107 3 34
1907 ..	1	21 1 0	1	21 1 0	—	—	—	—	21 1 0
1908 ..	5	1,546 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	22	5,383 0 13	12	2,694 0 15	—	—	100 3 0	115 0 0	2,909 3 15

B.—Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Matale District from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Particulars.	Notices published.		Number of Final Orders published.	Manner of Disposal.					Abandoned.	Notices pending.		Total.
	Number.	Extent.		Declared Crown.	Sold.		Declared Private.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	
					Extent.	Amount.						
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1902	1	159 1 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	159 1 15	159 1 15
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1903	3	767 3 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	767 3 17	767 3 17
Assistant Government Agent's notices brought forward from 1908	5	1,546 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,546 0 6	1,546 0 6
Published by the Settlement Officer in 1914 ..	2	278 0 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	278 0 29	278 0 29
	11	2,751 1 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2,751 1 27	2,751 1 27

E.—Villages in course of Settlement (New System).

No. of Block Survey Preliminary Plan.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	Area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area settled otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.	Area awaiting Settlement.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
23	Madawala	2,030 2 15	—	474 3 26	1,555 2 29
24	Narangamuwa	955 0 26	—	252 2 27	702 1 39
25	Rajjammana	435 3 13	—	51 2 27	384 0 26
26	Hatamunugala	1,366 3 10	—	1,057 2 30	309 0 20
6012	Makulamulla	100 0 11	—	—	100 0 11
5784	Nikawehera	181 1 11	—	—	181 1 11
6071	Mahawatta	154 1 1	—	—	154 1 1
6439	Yatawatta	79 3 28	—	—	79 3 28
6439	Ambanpola	188 0 18	—	—	188 0 18
6439	Udasgiriya	14 3 12	—	—	14 3 12
6458	Selagama	23 3 12	—	23 3 12	—
6460	Kirioruwa	82 1 12	—	—	82 1 12
	Total ..	5,613 0 9	—	1,860 3 2	3,752 1 7

Colombo, March 1, 1915.

J. M. DAVIES,
Acting Settlement Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1914.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INDEX	1
LIST OF TABLES AND DIAGRAMS IN THE APPENDIX	2
REPORT :—	
I.—Introductory	5
II.—Population	5
III.—Marriages	6
IV.—Births	7
V.—Deaths	8
VI.—Causes of Death	13
VII.—Administration	16
APPENDIX :—	
Tables I. to XXXII.	18
Diagram I.	

INDEX.

[*Note.*—The Arabic numerals refer to the paragraphs, the Roman to the Tables.]

Accidents, 53 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), XXXII.
Administration, 57–63
Age at marriage, 16, V., VII., VIII.
Age-constitution of population, 4, XX.
Age-periods of mortality, XXI.–XXIII.
Amalgamated offices, 59
Anchylostomiasis, 37, 38
Appendicitis, 39
Birth, sex proportion at, 25
Births, 20–25
  By revenue subdivisions, XII.–XV.
  By sex, 25, XI., XII.
  Colombo Town, 24
  District, 22, III., XI.–XV.
  Estate, 23, XVII.
  Island, 20, I.–III., XI.–XIII.
  Provincial, 22, III., XI.–XV.
  Racial, 21, II., XI.–XV.
  Still, 26, XVIII.
  Urban, 24, XVIII.
Buildings registered for marriages, 19, X.
Cancer, 37, 40
Causes of death, 36–56
  Average, XXVII.
  Colombo Town, 56, XXX.
  Districts, XXVIII.
  Estates, 55, XXIX.
  Island, 37, XXV.–XXVIII.
  Principal, 37
  Racial, XXVIII.
  Urban, 56, XXXI.
  Violent, 53, XXXII.
  Zymotic, by months, XXV.
Centenarians, 27
Cholera, 41
Colombo Town :—
  Births, 24, XVIII.
  Causes of death, 56, XXX.
  Deaths, 33, XVIII.
  Infantile mortality, 34, XVIII.
  Stillbirths, XVIII.
Death, sex proportion at, 35, XXI.–XXIII.
Deaths, 27–35
  By age-periods, XXI.–XXIII.
  By sex, 35, XXI.–XXIII.
  Colombo Town, 33, XVIII., XXX.
  District, 31, III., XII.–XV., XXIII., XXIV.
  Estate, 32, XVII., XXIX.
  European, 30
  Infantile, 34, XIX., XXXI.
  Island, 27, I.–III., XII., XIII., XXI.–XXIV., XXVII.–XXVIII.
  Provincial, 31, III., XII.–XV.
  Racial, 29, II., XII.–XV., XXIII., XXIV.
  Seasonal, XXIV.
  Urban, 33, XVIII., XXXI.
Diarrhœa, 42
Divorces, 17, VI.
Dysentery, 37, 43
Enteric fever, 37, 44
Estate statistics :—
  Anchylostomiasis, 38, 55
  Births, 23, XVII.
  Causes of death, 55, XXIX.
  Deaths, 32, XVII.
  Infantile mortality, 34
  Population, 6, XVI.

European Statistics:—
Birth-rate, 21
Death-rate, 29, 30
Infantile mortality, 34
Marriage-rate, 10
Population, 3, 4
Executions, 53 (c)
Expenditure, 63
Fevers, 37
General marriages, 13, VII., VIII.
Hill, Mr. Bertram, 57
Homicide, 53 (b)
Immigration, 2, 3
Infancy, diseases of, 45
Infantile mortality, 34, XIII.–XV., XVIII., XIX., XXI.
Kandyan marriages, 12, V., VI.
Kandyan divorces, 17, VI., XII.
Landslips, 53 (e)
Literacy, 18, V., VII.
Malaria and malarial cachexia, 46
Marriage, age at, 16, V., VII., VIII.
Marriages, 8–16, I.–IX.
District, III.–IX.
European, 10
General, 13, VII., VIII.
General and Kandyan, 9, II., III.
Kandyan, 12, V., VI.
Mixed, 11
Muhammadan, 14, IX.
Of minors, 16, V., VII., VIII.
Provincial, III.–IX.
Racial, 10, II., V.–IX.
Minors, marriages of, 16, V., VII., VIII.
Miscellaneous diseases, 54
Mixed marriages, 11, II., VII.
Moor Statistics:—
Births, 21, XV.
Deaths, 29, XV.
Infantile mortality, 34, XV.
Population, 3, XV.
Offices and records, 62
Phthisis, 37, 52
Plague, 37, 48
Pneumonia, 37, 49
Polyandry, 12
Population, 2–7, I.
Age- and sex-constitution, 4, XX.
Estate, 6, XVI.
European, 3, 4
Moors, 3, XV.
Population—
Racial, 3
Sinhalese, 3, XIII.
Tamils, 3, XIV.
Urban, 7, XVIII.
Prosecutions, 61
Pyrexia, 37, 46
Racial births, 21, II., XI.–XV.
Deaths, 29, II., XII.–XV., XXIII., XXIV.
Infantile mortality, 34, XIII.–XV.
Marriages, 11, II.
Rates:—
Birth, I., II., IV., XIII.–XVIII.
Causes of death, XXVI., XXVII.
Death, I., II., IV., XIII.–XVIII., XXI.
Infant mortality, XIII.–XV., XVIII.–XIX.
Marriage, I., II., IV., IX.
Records, 62
Revenue, 63
Registration divisions, 60
Seasonal figures of mortality, XXIV.
Sex proportion at birth, 25
Sex proportion at death, 35
Sex proportion of population, 4
Signatures in registers, 18, V., VII.
Sinhalese marriages, 10, II.
Births, 21, II., XI.–XIII.
Deaths, 29, II., XII., XIII., XXIII.
Infantile mortality, 34, XIII.
Population, 3, XIII.
Smallpox, 51
Staff, 58
Standardized death-rates, 28
Estate, 32
Racial, 29
Urban, 33
Stillbirths, 26, XVIII.
Suicide, 53 (a)
Tamil marriages, 10, II., VII.
Births, 21, II., XI., XII., XIV.
Deaths, 29, II., XII., XIV., XXIII.
Infantile mortality, 34, XIV.
Population, 3, XIV.
Tuberculosis, 52
Urban births, 24, XVIII.
Causes of death, 56, XXXI.
Deaths, 33, XVIII.
Infantile mortality, 34, XVIII.
Population, 7, XVIII.
Violence, deaths by, 53

LIST OF TABLES AND DIAGRAMS IN THE APPENDIX.

TABLE		PAGE
I.	Estimated Population; Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered and their Rates; and excess of Births over Deaths and of Arrivals over Departures of Indian Coolies in Ceylon, 1867–1914	18
II.	Marriages, Births, and Deaths and their Rates according to Race, in Ceylon, 1904–1914	19
III.	Marriages, Births, and Deaths in each Province and District, 1904–1914	19
IV.	Marriage, Birth, and Death Rates in each Province and District, 1904–1914	20
V.	Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signatures in Marriage Register, and Proportion of Illiterate Parties in each Province and District, 1914	21
VI.	Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District, 1871–1914	22
VII.	Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan), Civil Condition, Nationality, Age, Mode of Solemnization, Signatures in Marriage Register, and Proportion of Illiterate Parties in each Province and District, 1914	23
VIII.	Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan), Civil Condition, and Minority in each Province and District, 1904–1914	24
IX.	Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in each Province and District, 1904–1914	24
X.	Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Christian Marriages, 1914	25
XI.	Births by Sex and Nationality in each Province and District, 1914	26
XII.	Births and Deaths by Sex and Nationality in each District and Revenue Subdivision, 1914	27
XIII.	Sinhalese Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, and Infantile Mortality, by Province, District, and Revenue Subdivision	29

TABLE PAGE

XIV.—Tamil Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, and Infantile Mortality, by Province, District, and Revenue Subdivision 33

XV.—Moor Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, and Infantile Mortality, by Province, District, and Revenue Subdivision 35

XVI.—Birth and Death-rates among the Estate Population, 1904–1914 36

XVII.—Births and Deaths and their Rates by Race in the Estate Districts, 1914 .. 36

XVIII.—Population, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, the Infantile Mortality, and Temperature and Rainfall in the Thirty-one Principal Towns of Ceylon, 1914 37

XIX.—Deaths of Children under One Year and their Rates in each Province and District, 1904–1914 39

XX.—Population of Ceylon by Sex at different Age-periods, 1904–1914 40

XXI.—Deaths by Sex at different Age-periods in Ceylon, 1904–1914 40

XXII.—Death-rates by Sex at different Age-periods in Ceylon, 1904–1914 40

XXIII.—Deaths among various Races by Sex and Age in each District, 1914 41

XXIV.—Deaths among various Races in each Province and District in each month of 1914 .. 47

XXV.—Zymotic causes of Death in Ceylon in each Month in 1914 49

XXVI.—Death-rates per Million from Principal Causes in each District, 1914 49

XXVII.—Causes of Death in Ceylon, 1904–1914, with Rate per Million, in the several Classes and Sub-classes of Diseases 50

XXVIII.—Causes of Death in each Province and District and by Race, 1914 55

XXIX.—Causes of Death in the several Estate Districts, 1914 64

XXX.—Causes of Death in the City of Colombo, by Ward and Race, 1914 70

XXXI.—Causes of Urban Mortality for each Town and Race, 1914 76

XXXII.—Violent Deaths, 1904–1914 78

DIAGRAM

I.—Number of Registered Deaths from Phthisis, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever, and Plague in the City of Colombo in each Month of the Years 1912–1914.

REPORT.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The preparation of Vital Statistics in Ceylon is rendered extremely difficult by the lack of homogeneity amongst the inhabitants, their habits, customs, and laws, and the statistics when prepared must be admittedly experimental, and cannot be pressed to conclusions as those of European countries. To begin with, in a country only four-fifths the size of Ireland we have six races whose numbers or position render them important, as well as many others who, like Afghans, Chinese, and Japanese, are comparatively few. Taking the six races in order of their numerical strength we find Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, Burghers, Malays, and Europeans. But the Sinhalese are not homogeneous for statistical purposes, but are divided into Low-country and Kandyan Sinhalese, with different marriage laws and customs. Similarly the Tamils fall into two classes, viz., Ceylon Tamils and Indian immigrant Tamils. The Hindu may be legally married without registration, and so may the Moor, so that the figures given, which are only of registered marriages, are necessarily misleading, and fail to show the real number of marriages taking place in these two races. It will be noted that all Europeans are grouped as one race, whereas every country in Europe is represented in our population. As regards the report, I have made it as brief as possible by relegating all figures to the tables and excluding all irrelevant matter.

II.—POPULATION.

2. **Estimated Population.**—Estimated on the basis of the Census of 1911, the population (exclusive of the military and shipping) at the end of 1914 was 4,317,022, as against 4,262,045 at the end of 1913, an increase of 54,977 or nearly 1·3 per cent. on that of the previous year. This increase is due to the excess of 25,346 births over deaths, and 29,631 of immigrants over emigrants.

The estimates of population (excepting in the case of towns) are made from the records of births and deaths, and the returns of migration as published monthly in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* by the Customs Department. Table I. in the Appendix gives the estimated population of the Island for each year from 1867.

3. **Race-Constitution of the Population.**—The population, which in round numbers is 4,317,000, comprised the various nationalities shown below :—

Nationality.		Number.		Percentage of Total Population.	
Sinhalese	Low-country	1,770,200	2,798,800	41·0	64·8
	Kandyan	1,028,600		23·8	
Tamils	Indigenous	613,500		14·2	
	Immigrants and their descendants*	569,100		13·2	
Moors		269,800		6·3	
Burghers		27,700		·6	
Malays		13,400		·3	
Europeans		7,400†		·2	
Others		16,900		·4	

* Chiefly employed on tea, cacao, and rubber estates.
† Exclusive of the 389 Europeans who left the Island for military purposes in connection with the present war.

4. **Age- and Sex-Constitution of the Population.**—More than one-fourth of the total population (both male and female) is under ten years, slightly over a fifth is between ten and twenty years, then the proportions decrease ; only about one-sixteenth of the whole population pass the age of 55.

There are 113 males to every 100 females in the general population of Ceylon at all ages. Among all races the females exceed the males only in the age period 20 to 25. In the immigrant races, Europeans and Indian Tamils, there is a greater preponderance of males over females than in the general community, and a comparatively low percentage of the very young and of the very old. As mortality is excessive in the early and later periods of life, and as in Ceylon generally (though not in the European community) the female mortality is in excess of the male mortality, the age- and sex-constitution of any particular section of the community has an important bearing upon the death-rate of that section. Table XX. gives the age- and sex-constitution of the population.

5. **Growth of the Population.**—The population, which was about 2,400,000 (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the first regular Census in 1871, rose to nearly 4,262,000 at the beginning of the year under review, and at this rate of increase it will reach nearly 4,800,000 in 1921.

6. **Estate Population.**—The term "estate" as used in this Report means any land of ten or more acres in cultivation situated in a district proclaimed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912. This Ordinance has been brought into operation mainly in districts containing tea, cacao, rubber, and other plantations under European management, viz., those in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, Galle and Matara of the Southern Province, and Kurunegala of the North-Western Province. The Colombo District comprises the estates in the Avissawella division. The estimated estate population in the middle of 1914 was 584,977, composed chiefly of Tamil immigrants from India and their descendants. It comprised 317,353 males and 267,624 females, and was constituted as shown below :—

Europeans ..	2,692	Ceylon Tamils ..	22,176
Burghers ..	1,914	Moors	6,392
Sinhalese.. ..	43,861	Malays	1,409
Indian Tamils ..	501,625	Others	4,908

The population of each estate district at the Census of 1911 is given in Table XVI.

7. **Urban Population.**—The urban population is to the rural as 13 is to 87, thus almost reversing the conditions which obtain in England and Wales, where the proportion is 78 urban to 22 rural. Separate statistics are kept of events registered in the 32 towns proclaimed under sections 31 to 36 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. The Registrars of Births and Deaths in these towns are qualified medical men. The estimated urban population at the middle of 1914 was 565,133 (320,224 males and 244,909 females); to this total Colombo contributes approximately 243,100, *i.e.*, a little over three-sevenths. A list of all towns in Ceylon with the population in each appears in Table XVIII.

III.—MARRIAGES.

8. **Marriage Laws.**—The marriages in Ceylon are regulated by three separate Ordinances. One for Kandyans which embodies to a large extent their ancient marriage customs, one for Muhammadans, and the other the "General Marriage" Ordinance, for other races and denominations.

9. **Island Marriage Rate.**—Exclusive of Muhammadan marriages, 23,428 unions were registered in the year 1914. Of these 18,500 were general and 4,928 were Kandyan marriages. These figures correspond to a rate of 11·8 per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of Muhammadans. This rate was ·7 below the rate in 1913, but ·5 above the average rate. The recorded marriage rate was highest in the Western Province (15·7) and lowest in the Eastern Province (5·1). Of the districts the highest rate was in Mannar (21·7) and the lowest in Nuwara Eliya (4·0). Detailed statistics of marriages will be found in Tables I.–VIII. in the Appendix.

10. **Racial Marriage Rates.**—The marriage rates of the various races, exclusive of Muhammadans, are given in Table II. These figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the unions, legal though unregistered, contracted according to custom and religion among Hindus and Low-country Buddhists. This omission accounts for the low-rate, 5·4, among the Tamils, who are mostly Hindus. The European marriage rate, 27·1, is more than double the Island rate 11·8. It is much higher than the Burgher rate, 17·0, and nearly twice the rate, 14·3, recorded among the Sinhalese. But these are ordinary marriage rates calculated per 1,000 of the total population at all ages and are somewhat unreliable. When the marriage rate is calculated not on the whole population, but on the unmarried widowed and divorced persons of marriageable age, the contrast between the European rate and the other rates is not so marked. Thus calculated the European rate is 32·3, the Island rate 20·0, the Burgher 27·8, the Sinhalese 25·2, and the Tamil 8·5.

11. **Mixed Marriages.**—There were 155 mixed marriages in 1914, as against 168 in the previous year, and an average of 135 for the preceding 10 years. Of those that were contracted in the year under review, 2 were between Europeans and Burghers, average 9; 1 between European and Sinhalese, average 2; 1 between European and Tamil, average 1; 47 between Burghers and Sinhalese, average 36; 9 between Burghers and Tamils, average 8; 76 between Sinhalese and Tamils, average 66; other mixed marriages 19, average 13.

12. **Kandyan Marriages.**—These marriages are registered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870. In 1914 there were registered 4,928 Kandyan marriages, as compared with 6,137 in 1913; the figures of the year under review correspond to a rate of 9·5 per 1,000 of the Kandyan population. Registration is necessary to the validity of a Kandyan union. The number of marriages so registered fluctuates considerably, and varies with the moral pressure brought to bear by those in authority. Marriage according to customary ceremony or mere cohabitation without ceremony often occurs for a long time before a union is registered. Polyandry is not yet extinct in the Kandyan Provinces, though it is dying out. Tables V. and VI. give detailed statistics of Kandyan marriages.

13. **General Marriages.**—18,500 marriages were registered during the year under the General Marriage Ordinance, No. 19 of 1907, corresponding to a rate of 12·6 per mille of the population, exclusive of Kandyans and Muhammadans. The number of marriages registered in 1913 was 18,443, and the rate was 12·7. General marriages are not subject to the same fluctuations, and the figures show a steady increase since 1906. Statistics will be found in Tables VII. and VIII.

14. ***Muhammadan Marriages.***—These marriages are registered under Ordinance No. 8 of 1886. Registration is not essential to the validity of unions among Muhammadans. This Ordinance does not appear to be popular, except in the Puttalam and Jaffna Districts and to a minor extent in the Colombo and Galle Districts. 732 Muhammadan marriages were registered in 1914, corresponding to a rate of 5·0 per mille of the Muhammadan population. The rate was highest, 29·8, in Jaffna, followed by 22·1 in Puttalam, and sank to ·6 per mille in Kegalla. The recorded rate in the Batticaloa District, which has the largest Muhammadan population of any District in the Island, was only ·7 per mille. Detailed statistics will be found in Table IX. in the Appendix.

15. **First Marriages and Re-marriages.**—In the year under review among 1,000 males married in the general community there were 879 bachelors, 118 widowers, and 3 divorced men; and among the females married there were 954 spinsters, 44 widows, and 2 divorced women per 1,000. In the Kandyan community there were 820 bachelors, 147 widowers, and 33 divorced men per 1,000 males married, whilst per 1,000 females there were 914 spinsters, 54 widows, and 32 divorced women. The proportion of re-marriages in the general community shows an increase, but a continuous decrease in the Kandyan community, especially among widows. On the basis of the recorded figures in the Census of 1901 it may be estimated that during the decade 1 widower or divorced man in every 2 married again, but only 1 widow or divorced woman in every 12 re-married. A study of the figures for the last two decades shows that the frequency of re-marriage among the divorcees in the general community is much greater than in the Kandyan.

16. **Age at Marriage.**—The mean age at marriage in the general community was in 1914 for males 27·2 and for females 20·7. In the Kandyan community the mean male age was 26·3 and the mean female age 19·5. These ages may possibly be higher than the actual ages, as the illiterate people of the country seldom know the exact date of their birth; thus the mean and maximum ages at marriage are probably misleading. There has been no tendency in Ceylon in recent years for the mean age at marriage to increase, though the number of minors, *i.e.*, persons under 21 years of age, who marry under the General Marriages Ordinance, has gradually decreased since 1896. Under the Kandyan Marriages Ordinance, on the other hand, the age of majority is 18 for males and 16 for females, and the percentage

of minors marrying among Kandyan females has apparently risen from 62 in 1896 to 75 in 1914. This rise may perhaps be due to the fact that unions are now more promptly registered. The highest age at marriage in 1914 was 80 for males and 70 for females in the general community, and 70 for males and 60 for females in the Kandyan, whilst the lowest age was 16 for males in both communities, but 12 for females in the general and 13 for females in the Kandyan. Detailed statistics of ages at marriage will be found in Tables V., VI., and VII.

17. **Divorce.**—A marriage under the General Marriages Ordinance can only be dissolved by a judgment of a District Court. The process is comparatively an expensive one and the number of divorces is few. They have, however, risen from 24 in 1901 to 55 in 1914. The average for the last decade was 39. Divorces under the Kandyan Marriage Law (see Table VI.) are numerous, and totalled 692 in 1914, one of the grounds being mutual consent. The procedure is simple and costs practically nothing. A Provincial Registrar or his District Assistant has power, after inquiry, to order a dissolution. The proportion of such divorces to marriages in 1914 was highest in the Anuradhapura District, 29·2 per cent., and lowest, about 5 per cent., in the Badulla District. The percentage of divorces to marriages was for the whole Island 14·0 under the Kandyan, and ·29 under the General Marriages Ordinance. The former rate is 48 times as high as the latter. Kandyan divorcees have been known to re-marry and again apply for a divorce. Among the Muhammadans divorce is a religious ceremony and no statistics are available.

18. **Literacy.**—Among the general community 18 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women signed the marriage registers in 1914 with a mark. Among the Kandyans there were 26 per cent. of male and 91 per cent. of female illiterates. The percentage of those unable to sign the registers has been gradually declining, but it will be long before it falls to the rate of 1 per cent. for either sex prevailing in England and Wales. In the general community illiteracy among both sexes was highest in the Matara and Hambantota Districts, among men it was lowest in the Jaffna, and among women in the Colombo District. Of the Kandyan Districts, Badulla had the highest number of male illiterates, and Batticaloa and Mullaittivu the highest number of female illiterates. Detailed statistics on this subject will be found in the last columns of Tables V. and VII.

19. **Registered Buildings.**—At the end of 1914 there existed 861 buildings registered for the solemnization of Christian marriages, as against 860 at the end of 1913. Eleven new buildings were registered in the course of the year, and 10 (all in Mannar District) were removed from the register. Details of registered buildings will be found in Table X. The proportion of marriages solemnized during 1913 in such buildings was 15 per cent.

IV.—BIRTHS.

20. **Island Births and Birth-rate.**—The births registered during the year 1914 totalled 162,177. This number has not been exceeded since registration began in any year but 1913, and corresponded to a rate of 38·1 per 1,000 persons living. The rate is slightly above the average, 37·2, of the last ten years, 1904–1913, but below (38·6) the rate in the preceding year. The proportion of births to the population in Ceylon is similar to that prevailing in other tropical countries, and is considerably higher than the rate in England and Wales and most of the other European countries. The rate has shown no marked tendency in the last 17 years either to rise or to fall. Tables I. to IV. and XI. to XV. give detailed statistics of births with respect to race, sex, and locality.

21. **Racial Birth-rates.**—Statistics of births according to race will be found in Tables II., XI., and XII. The Sinhalese and Tamils and the races classed together as "Others" showed in the year reviewed higher rates than the average, and the Malay rate was the same as the average; whilst Europeans, Burghers, and Moors showed lower rates. The Sinhalese rate, 40·8, was the highest and was slightly in excess of the Island rate, 38·1; the European rate, 20·1, was the lowest. The rate for each race, except for Tamils, was a deterioration on that of the last year, and this deterioration is more marked in the Malay rate. These rates, however, are crude rates, and take no account of the varying constitution of the different sections of the population. In the immigrant Tamil community, for instance, there are 568 males to 432 females in every 1,000; in the whole Island there are 530 males only to every 470 females. Among Europeans there is more than one disturbing factor, the number of women of child-bearing age being proportionately higher in the European than in the general population, due to the fact that most of the children are sent to Europe for their education, and so drop out of the tables giving the female totals. This factor tends to exaggerate the crude European birth-rate; on the other hand the small proportion of females to males (388 to 612 per 1,000) in the European community tends to lower the crude European birth-rate. The birth-rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their age distribution, and any abnormal distribution in any community renders the crude rate an imperfect measure of the fertility of that community. A better test is to calculate the number of births per 1,000 of the female population of conceptive ages of each race. The rates thus calculated for Ceylon are :—

Europeans ..	82·7	Moors	164·8
Burghers ..	131·5	Malays	180·0
Sinhalese ..	196·0	Others	154·7
Tamils	139·8	All races	176·9

These figures, too, show that the European birth-rate was the lowest and the Sinhalese the highest.

22. **Provincial and District Births.**—The Provincial rates for 1914 and 1913, and for the period 1904–1913, were as follows :—

Province.	1914.	1913.	1904–1913.
Eastern	34·1	40·5	41·8
Northern	35·2	35·4	37·8
North-Western	35·5	41·7	38·6
North-Central	36·8	34·1	39·5
Western	37·0	36·2	34·2
Uva	40·0	42·5	40·9
Central	41·6	40·3	37·6
Sabaragamuwa	42·0	44·8	40·4
Southern	43·4	40·7	39·4

It will be seen from the above statement that, in the year reviewed, the Eastern Province, which usually records the highest birth-rate, recorded the lowest (34·1); that low rates were noticeable, particularly in the Tamil Provinces, and high rates in the Kandyan Provinces, whilst the Southern Province recorded the highest rate for the year (43·4).

Of the districts, Hambantota led in 1914 with a birth-rate of 45·6, followed by Matara with a rate of 44·5 per mille. Fifty per cent. of the districts recorded rates in excess of 40. The lowest rate, just above 30, was found, as in the last four years, in the Puttalam District. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., XI., and XII.

23. **Estate Births.**—The total number of births reported in 1914 from the estates amounted to 19,957, viz., 34 Europeans, 49 Burghers, 885 Sinhalese, 18,660 Tamils, 151 Moors, 43 Malays, and 135 "Others." The total corresponds to a rate of 38·9 per 1,000 of the estate population, which is estimated at 584,977 at the middle of 1914, and is composed mainly of Indian Tamil immigrants and their descendants. The birth-rate was higher than the average 30·1, and than the rate 36·0 of the previous year; it ranged from 22·1 in the Kurunegala estates to 52·0 in those of the Matara District. See Tables XVI. and XVII.

24. **Urban Birth-rate.**—The births registered in the 32 towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance numbered 15,550, of which 7,951 were of males and 7,599 of females. These figures correspond to an annual birth-rate per 1,000 of 27·5, as against 28·8 in the previous year. The urban birth-rate is distinctly lower than the Island birth-rate 38·1, due mainly to the preponderance of males over females, and the disproportionate age-constitution of women at reproductive ages as compared with their constitution, in the rural parts of the Island. Excluding Vavuniya and Lunugala, which have a population under 1,000, and Nuwara Eliya in which the population is largely migratory, the town of Mullaittivu had the highest birth-rate 50·0, followed by 49·6 in Moratuwa, which recorded the highest birth-rate last year; the lowest (19·0) was in Panadure. The number of births registered in the City of Colombo during the year was 5,346 and corresponded to a rate of 22·0, as against 24·1 in the previous year and in the preceding ten years. Detailed statistics will be found in Table XVIII.

25. **Sex Proportion at Birth.**—In 1914 there were born in Ceylon 82,653 males and 79,524 females, the former being to the latter as 104 to 100. Past statistics show that there has been a preponderance of births of male children, but the proportion of male to female births in Ceylon has fallen gradually from 114 in 1867 to 104 in the present time.

26. **Stillbirths.**—The registration of stillbirths has been made compulsory only in the 32 principal towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. In the year reviewed 1,043 stillbirths were registered in these towns, as against 973 in 1913. *Vide* Table XVIII.

V.—DEATHS.

27. **Island Deaths and Death-rate.**—The deaths from all causes registered in 1914 numbered 136,831, and corresponded to a rate of 32·2 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is higher than that of the previous year, 28·4, and than the mean 30·0 for the decennium 1904–1913. The average death-rate of Ceylon is generally lower than that prevailing in the Straits Settlements, in the Bombay Presidency, and in the Central Provinces of India. It is similar to the rates which obtain both in Bengal and British Guiana; but the mortality exceeds that in Madras and Jamaica, whilst it is more than double the average mortality in England and Wales, and is almost three times the rate in the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. Ceylon is said to be famous for the longevity of its inhabitants, and the deaths registered in 1914 included 264 reputed centenarians, against an average of 245 for the last four years. These figures are in marked contrast with those in England and Wales, where the average (62) for the four years 1908–1911 was only one-fourth of the Ceylon figures. Little reliance can be placed on the Ceylon figures, as the age is liable to be over-stated by the illiterate.

28. **Crude and Standardized Death-rates.**—The death-rate which is expressed by the proportion of deaths from all causes to each 1,000 of the population living at all ages is called the "crude" rate. It is a fairly trustworthy test of relative mortality when comparing the death-rates year by year for the whole country or for the same district; but it is not so in comparisons extending over a long period, or of one district with another, or of one community with another. The most important death-rates have been reduced to a common standard in the case of the proclaimed towns of Ceylon, and to a certain extent for the European and estate population, both of which contain comparatively few of the very young and the very old. This common standard, generally known as "standardized rates," shows the rates which would have obtained had the sex- and age-constitution of the populations therein been similar to that of Ceylon as a whole as shown in the Census of 1911.

29. **Racial Death-rate.**—The death-rates of the different races in Ceylon will be found in Table II., both for 1914 and 1913; the average rates are also given. Leaving the miscellaneous class "Others" out of consideration, the highest rate (38·1) per mille was recorded in 1914, as in 1913, among the Tamils. The figures in Table II. include immigrant Tamils, but it will be seen from Table XIV. that the indigenous Tamil death-rate is nearly as high. Next in descending order come the Moors, followed successively by the Malays, the Sinhalese, the Burghers, and the Europeans. In their average death-rates the races observe the same relative order, except that the Tamils and Malays change places. In all, except the Sinhalese, Tamils, and Moors, the rates for 1914 were slightly below the average. The Tamil and the Moor rates exceed that of the Island as a whole, while the European, Burgher, Sinhalese, and Malay rates fall short of the Island rate. The crude and standardized rates for each race are given below for purposes of comparison:—

Race.	Crude Death-rate, 1914.	Standardized Death-rate, 1914.
Tamils (Ceylon and immigrant)	38·1	42·6
Moors	33·4	35·1
Malays	32·0	32·8
Sinhalese	29·7	29·5
Burghers	21·6	22·4
Europeans	13·8	15·0

Tables XII.–XV., XVII., XXIII., XXIV., XXVIII., XXX., and XXXI. give further particulars of deaths by race.

30. **European Death-rate.**—The average European death-rate for the last decade, 16·6, was considerably lower than the average Ceylon rate, while the European rate, 13·8, for 1914 was not only less than half that (32·2) of the entire population of Ceylon, but was even lower than the average rate (about 14) which obtains in England and Wales. At first sight it looks as if a tropical climate were as nearly as healthy for Europeans as their natural environment. This, as one knows, is far from being the case. The general debilitating effects of moist heat and malaria are too well known to require emphasising. There are many reasons why the crude death-rate in Ceylon is misleading. The population is comparatively small (about 7,400), and its sex- and age-constitution is very different from that of the population in England and Wales. Accidental variations have a more marked effect on the rates. There is a comparatively small proportion of the very young and the very old—the periods in which mortality is at its maximum. The elderly European, as a rule, leaves Ceylon in order to end his days in Europe; even the young at times go home only to die. The rates are calculated on a population which is enumerated early in March, just as the annual exodus to Europe commences, and which is, therefore, in excess of the average. Again, those who come out to Ceylon from Europe are, as a rule, picked men in the prime of life; they have often passed a medical examination, they belong to the well-nourished and well-educated classes, and have at least an elementary knowledge of hygiene.

However, at different age-periods between 20 and 55 the death-rate of European males in Ceylon is in some cases double, and in some cases treble what it is for England and Wales at the corresponding age-periods, while between the ages of 20 and 25 it is five times as high. On the other hand, the death-rates of European females in this Island, except in the case of those above 55 years of age, are only slightly in excess of the corresponding rates in England and Wales. The subjoined figures elucidate the argument:—

Age Period.	Average Male European Death-rate.		Average Female European Death-rate.	
	In England and Wales.	In Ceylon.	In England and Wales.	In Ceylon.
0–5	45·5	48·7	38·0	33·0
5–10	3·3	5·1	3·4	2·3
10–15	2·0	5·8	2·1	3·1
15–20	3·0	6·4	2·8	4·2
20–25	3·9	20·5	3·3	7·1
25–35	5·2	16·4	4·4	5·8
35–45	8·6	17·4	7·0	8·3
45–55	15·5	21·4	12·0	11·1
55 and upwards	55·2*	51·6	49·2*	29·6

* These figures are approximate, as they have been worked out on the estimated number of deaths in the years 1906–1910, but not on the actual number, which is not available in the reports of the Registrar-General of England and Wales.

It will be seen from this table that the comparatively lower European mortality in Ceylon is more apparent than real, and is mainly due to the variations of the age- and sex-constitution of the European population here as compared with that in England and Wales.

31. **Provincial and District Deaths and Death-rates.**—The death-rate in 1914 in the Provinces ranged from 23·2 in the Western to 47·2 in the North-Central Province. Excepting the Western and the Sabaragamuwa, the rest of the Provinces show higher rates than the average. The following figures show the death-rate per 1,000 for the different Provinces for 1914, 1913, and for the period 1904–1913:—

Province.	1914.	1913.	Average, 1904–1913.
Western	23·2	22·8	34·5
Southern	31·7	28·7	30·9
Sabaragamuwa	34·1	33·3	37·6
Central	35·2	30·8	30·4
Northern	36·4	31·1	29·4
Eastern	39·5	31·0	33·2
North-Western	39·5	28·8	34·0
Uva	46·6	41·3	38·5
North-Central	47·2	34·6	40·7

In the districts the lowest rates, 20·0 and 21·9, were recorded as usual in Negombo and in Chilaw, respectively, and the highest, 48·4, in Matale. Only Colombo, Negombo, Hambantota, Chilaw, and Kegalla show in 1914 an improvement on the average mortality; whilst Galle, Mannar, and Kegalla show an improvement on the previous year's death-rate (*vide* Tables III. and IV.). The subjoined table shows for each district the density of the population and the death-rates in 1914 in ascending scale:—

District.	Density (or Persons per Square Mile).	Death-rate, 1914.	District.	Density (or Persons per Square Mile).	Death-rate, 1914.
Negombo	683	20·0	Puttalam	44	37·6
Chilaw	334	21·9	Batticaloa	55	38·6
Colombo	1,173	23·0	Hambantota	109	40·0
Kalutara	448	25·9	Ratnapura	133	42·5
Galle	446	27·9	Trincomalee	28	44·4
Kegalla	378	28·3	Mullaittivu	12	44·5
Nuwara Eliya	330	32·6	Mannar	28	45·0
Matara	472	32·7	Kurunegala	166	45·0
Kandy	448	33·0	Badulla	66	46·6
Jaffna	327	35·3	Anuradhapura	21	47·2
			Matale	120	48·4

The most striking features of this table are the positions occupied by Colombo and Negombo, the most thickly populated districts of the Island, as compared with Trincomalee, Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Anuradhapura—the most sparsely populated districts.

Of the registration divisions (the town of) Nuwara Eliya boasted the lowest rate, viz., 10·5 (inclusive of non-residents of the town), and 8·9 (exclusive), but as the rate is calculated not on the town's average population, which is not known, but on a Census taken at the height of the Nuwara Eliya season, the recorded rate is obviously flattering to the sanatorium of Ceylon. With the exception of Nuwara Eliya, the lowest rate in any division was 15·6 in Siyane korale (including east and west) of the Colombo District. The highest divisional rate was 83·5, and was recorded in the Chammanturai pattu of the Eastern Province. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables XII.–XV.

32. **Estate Deaths.**—The total number of deaths on estates reported in the year was 21,731, and included the deaths of 11 Europeans, 21 Burghers, 629 Sinhalese, 20,571 Tamils, 171 Moors, 21 Malays, and 307 "Others." The crude estate death-rate was 42·3 per mille, as compared with a rate of 38·4 in 1913, and with an Island rate of 32·2. The estates, however, as pointed out in paragraph 4, contain a relatively small proportion of the very young and very old, and the standardized estate death-rate is 52·8, *i.e.*, the recorded death-rate would have been 52·8 per mille in 1914, as compared with 47·3 in 1913, had the estates been on a perfect equality with the rest of the Island as regards the age- and sex- constitution of their population. Mortality in the year was, as usual, highest in the estates in the Ratnapura District, where the crude death-rate was 79·2 per mille, as against a rate of 67·2 in 1913, and an average of 66·5. This is followed by 74·5 recorded in the estates of Kurunegala, against 40·6 in 1913 and 37·2 the average for the period 1904–1913. The lowest death-rate, 35·0, was in the estates in the Nuwara Eliya District, where the average is 25·9. This is followed by almost an equal rate, 35·4, recorded in the estates of Kegalla District, which alone shows an improvement on the average mortality and on the rate of the previous year. Detailed statistics of deaths on estates by race and district will be found in Tables XVI., XVII., and XXIX.

33. **Urban Death-rate.**—The number of deaths registered in the 32 towns was 20,167, of which 10,927 were of males and 9,240 of females, and corresponded to a crude death-rate of 29·9 per mille. By excluding deaths of non-residents in hospitals and correcting for age- and sex-constitution, a standardized (*vide* paragraph 28) urban death-rate of 31·6 is obtained for the year 1914. The rate is slightly in excess of the previous year's rate, 29·9, but below the Island rate, 32·2. Among the towns (excluding Vavuniya, Lunugala, and Nuwara Eliya for reasons stated in paragraph 24) the lowest mortality during the year was recorded in Kegalla, where the standardized death-rate was 14·8; the highest rates 64·8 and 64·4 were found in Anuradhapura and Mullaittivu respectively. As a general rule, the towns on the south-western seaboard have a much lower death-rate than towns situated elsewhere. Moratuwa, where the rate has risen from 38·8 in 1912 to 43·5 in 1914, is a marked exception to this rule. In the city of Colombo 6,439 deaths were registered, and the standardized death-rate of this city was 27·4 in 1914, as against 27·9 in the previous year, and an average rate since 1908 of 30·4. The subjoined list places the towns in descending order of their standardized death-rates :—

Anuradhapura ..	64·8	Matara	32·1
Mullaittivu ..	64·4	Chilaw	32·0
Ratnapura ..	55·4	Puttalam	31·7
Trincomalee ..	48·9	Hatton and Dikoya ..	30·2
Jaffna	48·1	Kandy	29·0
Badulla	46·4	Nawalapitiya ..	28·3
Moratuwa	43·5	Colombo	27·4
Kurunegala ..	39·8	Galle	26·5
Hambantota ..	38·7	Weligama	23·8
Matale	37·7	Kalutara	23·1
Batticaloa	35·5	Panadure	21·8
Negombo	34·5	Tangalla	19·9
Mannar	33·0	Kegalla	14·8
Gampola	32·3	Nuwara Eliya ..	8·9

Detailed statistics of the mortality in towns will be found in Tables XVIII. and XXXI., and for the city of Colombo in Table XXX. and in the report of the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo.

34. **Infantile Mortality.**—The infantile mortality is calculated on the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age to every 1,000 births during the same year. This proportion is regarded as a most reliable test of the sanitary condition of a locality, as infants are especially susceptible to adverse conditions, whilst migration has no appreciable effect on the result at this very early age.

(*a*) *Island Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality rate in Ceylon was 213 in 1914, as compared with 189 in 1913, and with a decennial average of 192. The rate is on the increase. The average was only 163 per annum during the decennium 1888–1897, and in the next decennium it rose to 178, an increase of nearly 10 per cent.; since 1908 it is on an average of 199 per 1,000 births, *i.e.*, an increase of more than 10 per cent. again. Infants form a delicate index to the sanitary status, and a low infantile mortality rate indicates, as a rule, a healthy community, and a high rate the reverse.

(*b*) *Seasonal Influence on Infantile Mortality.*—As a general rule, the mortality in the first quarter of a year exceeds that of each of the other three quarters, and this is perhaps due to extreme variations of temperature in the early months of the year. The healthiest quarter for infants (as for the general population at all ages) appears to be the second quarter. This is evident from the subjoined table, where the annual figures since 1908 are compared with the average figures of the two previous decades :—

Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 Births registered.				Annual Death-rate at all Ages per mille living.	Annual Birth-rate per mille living.
	Complete Year.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	
1888–1897 ..	163	192	151	150	158	26·8 .. 35·1
1898–1907 ..	178	192	164	175	180	28·4 .. 37·8
1908 ..	183	189	154	169	216	29·4 .. 40·1
1909 ..	202	237	179	196	189	31·0 .. 37·5
1910 ..	176	178	152	185	188	27·3 .. 39·0
1911 ..	218	193	177	270	240	34·8 .. 37·9
1912 ..	215	262	197	190	200	32·4 .. 33·3
1913 ..	189	214	158	175	210	28·4 .. 38·6
1914 ..	213	264	192	187	197	32·2 .. 38·1

(c) *Influence of the Birth-rate and Infantile Mortality on the General Death-rate.*—A careful scrutiny of the above figures brings also to light the influence of the birth-rate and the infantile mortality on the general death-rate at all ages. The high birth-rate in 1908 is, as is usually the case, followed by a high death-rate at all ages in 1909, owing largely to the excessive mortality among infants during that year. Similarly the high birth-rates in 1910, 1911, and 1913 are followed by the high death-rates at all ages in 1911, 1912, and 1914, respectively.

The table which next follows gives a classified statement of the deaths of infants in different periods under one year since 1904, with the proportion of deaths in each sex to the births registered during each year:—

		Number of Deaths.				Total Births.	Proportion to 1,000 Births.			
		Under 1 Week.	Between 1 Week and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Total under 1 Year.		Under 1 Week.	Between 1 Week and 3 Months.	Between 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Total under 1 Year.
1904	Male	7,063	3,889	2,567	13,519	74,627	94·7	52·1	34·4	181·2
	Female	5,804	3,466	2,563	11,833	70,626	82·2	49·4	36·3	167·5
1905	Male	6,945	3,845	3,089	13,879	77,041	90·1	49·8	40·1	180·2
	Female	5,855	3,597	3,227	12,679	73,744	79·4	49·8	44·8	172·2
1906	Male	6,513	4,324	3,812	14,649	72,639	89·7	60·5	52·5	201·7
	Female	5,508	3,986	3,894	13,388	69,208	79·5	57·6	56·3	193·4
1907	Male	5,975	3,873	2,943	12,791	66,812	89·4	57·9	44·0	191·4
	Female	5,014	3,489	2,965	11,468	63,591	78·8	54·9	46·6	180·3
1908	Male	7,573	4,667	3,272	15,512	82,289	92·0	56·7	39·8	188·5
	Female	6,306	4,195	3,387	13,888	78,424	80·4	53·4	43·2	177·1
1909	Male	7,533	4,552	3,624	15,709	75,912	99·2	60·0	47·7	206·9
	Female	6,388	4,349	3,608	14,345	72,979	87·5	59·6	49·4	196·6
1910	Male	7,619	4,256	2,895	14,770	80,536	94·6	52·8	35·9	183·4
	Female	6,451	3,718	2,810	12,979	77,018	83·8	48·3	36·5	168·5
1911	Male	8,108	5,172	4,415	17,695	79,682	101·8	64·9	55·4	222·2
	Female	6,959	4,801	4,606	16,366	76,716	90·7	62·6	60·0	213·3
1912	Male	7,408	4,528	3,683	15,619	70,806	104·6	63·9	52·0	220·6
	Female	6,305	4,086	3,684	14,075	67,497	93·4	60·5	55·6	208·5
1913	Male	8,194	4,912	3,199	16,305	83,112	98·6	58·1	38·5	196·2
	Female	6,960	4,340	3,217	14,517	79,715	87·2	54·4	40·3	182·1
Average 1904–13	Male	7,293	4,402	3,350	15,045	76,346	95·5	57·6	43·9	197·1
	Female	6,155	4,003	3,396	13,554	72,952	84·4	54·8	46·6	185·8
1914	Male	8,740	5,284	4,079	18,103	82,653	105·7	63·9	49·4	219·0
	Female	7,071	4,986	4,321	16,378	79,524	88·9	62·7	54·3	205·9

(d) *Mortality of Infants of either Sex at Different Periods of the First Year.*—The infantile mortality is not spread equally over the first year of life, but falls most severely on the first week, as can be seen from the above figures. Life is most liable to perish in its earliest stages. Mortality is highest in the first week of life, and is nearly equal to the mortality in the other 51 weeks. On an average, out of a 1,000 born of each sex 95 males and 84 females die before completing the first week in life; of the survivors, viz., 905 males and 916 females, only 847 and 861, respectively, may be expected to attain the third month after birth; whilst, of these, only 803 males and 814 females will be alive at the end of the first year of life. Thus, 197 out of every 1,000 male children born and 186 of every 1,000 females are found to have died before attaining the age of one year. The mortality is thus nearly one in five children born of each sex, and is excessive.

It is also remarkable to notice from the figures in the Table that chances of living during the first year, taken as a whole, are generally greater for the female than for the male infants, whilst the latter show over the former greater vitality towards living only between the third and the twelfth month after birth. Thus in proportion to the number of children of each sex born in 1914 there were during the year 100 deaths of males to 81 deaths of females under 1 week of age (average 84); 100 deaths of males to 94 deaths of females from 1 week to 3 months of age (average 91); 100 deaths of males to 106 deaths of females from 3 to 12 months of age (average 101); 100 deaths of males to 90 deaths of females under 12 months of age (average 90); and the excess of males over females at birth is to some extent neutralized by this heavier mortality among boys in their first year of life.

(e) *Mortality of Infants under One Year and under Five Years and Mortality at all Ages.*—The experience of the past ten years shows that the deaths of infants under one year are in the proportion of four-sevenths (or more than one-half) of the total deaths under five years, as might be expected, the first year being the tenderest period; whilst they are little less than one-fourth of the total deaths at all ages, the remaining three-fourths being distributed over the age-periods 1 year and upwards, so that infantile mortality alone is responsible for an average of 1 in every 4 deaths, or about 25 per cent. (to be exact 23·7 per cent.) of the deaths at all ages. In the year under review the same proportions prevail, but the mortality under one year shows comparatively a greater increase on the average than that between the ages one and five. The effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death-rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years; this, coupled with the decreasing proportion of infants who survive their first year, should lessen annually the constitution of the population under five years—a fact which is found to agree with the results of the last Census, viz., a decrease in the population under five years of 5 per cent. in the Census of 1911, as compared with the previous Census.

Thus the mortality under five years based on such a decreasing population should necessarily show an increasing rate, even though the proportion of this mortality to total deaths should show an annual decline. These considerations are well elucidated in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years.			Total Births.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	Mortality of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered.	Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Persons living in the Age-period 0-5.
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year and under 5 Years.	Total under 5 Years.					
1904	25,352	16,340	41,692	145,253	93,940	174·5	174·0	61·8
1905	26,558	21,433	47,991	150,785	108,160	176·1	198·2	68·7
1906	28,037	26,460	54,497	141,847	136,271	197·7	194·2	76·7
1907	24,259	20,718	44,977	130,403	119,377	186·0	173·6	63·2
1908	29,400	20,181	49,581	160,713	117,982	182·9	171·0	69·0
1909	30,054	21,505	51,559	148,891	122,969	201·9	174·9	71·0
1910	27,749	17,868	45,617	157,554	110,195	176·1	162·1	61·8
1911	34,061	25,335	59,396	156,398	143,380	217·8	176·7	97·4
1912	29,694	24,170	53,864	138,303	134,383	214·7	179·9	87·6
1913	30,822	20,043	50,865	162,827	120,008	189·3	167·0	81·4
Average, 1904–13	28,599	21,405	50,004	149,297	120,667	191·6	177·4	73·9
1914	34,481	22,419	56,900	162,177	136,831	212·6	163·8	90·4

(*f*) *International Comparison of Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality rates in Ceylon approximate to those of other tropical countries, but are considerably higher than the average in England and Wales.

(*g*) *Estate and Urban Infantile Mortality by Race.*—The infantile mortality rate on estates in 1914 was 247 per 1,000 births registered, as against 246 in the previous year. The rate was highest (468 per 1,000 births) in the estates in the Kurunegala District, and lowest (170) in those of the Kalutara District. The urban infantile mortality corresponded to a rate of 255 per 1,000 births, against 246 in 1913. It ranged from 137 in the town of Kalutara to 628 in the town of Kalpitiya. In Colombo the infantile mortality in 1914 was 260, against 285 in the previous year (*vide* Table XVIII.). The rate among the different races in Colombo ranged from 141 per 1,000 births among the Burghers to 371 among the Tamils. The European rate in Colombo was 157, the Sinhalese 228, the Malay 279, and the Moor 355. The different racial rates are summarized below :—

	Island.	Estate.	Urban.	City of Colombo.
European	102	26	119	157
Burgher	155	143	162	141
Sinhalese	193	200	205	228
Tamil	260	249	400	371
Moor	267	252	297	355
Malay	227	140	260	279
All races	213	247	255	260

It is apparent from the above figures that the European infantile mortality ranked the lowest for the Island as well as the urban areas, except in the City of Colombo, where it was the second lowest. There were in the City 11 deaths of European infants, as against 2 in all the other towns together and 16 in the whole Island. The low European infantile mortality is, no doubt, in part due to the fact that the majority of Europeans in Ceylon belong to the fairly well-to-do and educated classes. The Burgher rate is the second lowest for the Island and the urban areas, excepting Colombo, where it was the lowest. Of the 136 deaths of Burgher infants in the whole Island 113 (or seven-eighths of the total) were in the urban areas (which include the city of Colombo), 67 (or almost half the number) being in the city itself; only 23 were in the rural districts. The highest rate in the urban areas was among the Tamil infants, and for the Island among the Moor infants. The prejudicial effects of urban surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the heavier mortality in the towns.

(*h*) *Provincial and District Rates of Infantile Mortality.*—Of the Provinces, as usual, the lowest infantile mortality rate was in the Western 141 (average 160), and the highest in the North-Central 378 (average 283), and of the districts the lowest rate 131 (average 125) was, as usual, in Kalutara, closely followed by 137 in Negombo; the highest rate is usually recorded by the Mannar District (353), but in the year reviewed the rate was highest in the Puttalam District (383 per 1,000 births registered), Mannar taking the second place. Comparing the infantile mortality of the indigenous races in each subdivision, we find the lowest rate to be 69 among the Sinhalese in Siyane Korale East, followed by 94, also among Sinhalese, in Siyane Korale West. Detailed statistics are given in Tables XIII.–XVI. and XIX.

(*i*) *Causes of Infantile Mortality.*—Any investigation on the subject of infant mortality rates would be incomplete unless the actual causes of the infantile deaths are ascertained and considered. The principal causes are for the first time collected for 1914, and are shown in the following table, along with the information for estates and urban areas :—

Causes of Infantile Mortality.	Island.		Estates.		Urban.	
	Under 3 Months.	Over 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Under 3 Months.	Over 3 Months and under 1 Year.	Under 1 Week.	Over 1 Week and under 1 Year.
Tetanus	120	19	1	—	96	44
Convulsions	8,060	3,252	939	223	332	819
Bronchitis	132	176	50	39	5	213
Pneumonia	76	71	47	33	2	219
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	195	466	32	64	2	281
Diseases of the Integumentary System	9,321		—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1,532		391		406	50
Debility	5,370	402	2,497	226	540	516

Convulsions take the first place, debility comes next, followed by prematurity, diarrhœa and enteritis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and tetanus. Among the deaths recorded by the rural registrars, there were 9,321 cases registered under some vague causes, all of which came under the general heading "Diseases of the Integumentary System." Such causes do not enter into the returns of deaths relating to the estates and urban areas, where the registration of causes is on a more reliable footing. These causes have, therefore, been left out of consideration.

35. *Sex Proportion at Death.*—Of the 136,831 deaths registered during the year, 68,819 were of males and 68,012 were of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 30·6 per males and 34·0 for females, the rate per 1,000 persons of either sex being 32·2. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,012 to 1,000, the average in the period 1904–1913 being 1,032 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from unequal numbers of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. Had the population comprised an equal number of males and females in the year reviewed, there would have been 899 male deaths to every 1,000 female deaths. On an average female death-rate exceeds the male death-rate by nearly 10 per cent., whereas in England and Wales the proportions are reversed, the average male standardized mortality being in excess of the female by 14 per cent. There is a marked excess of female mortality in Ceylon in the period 20–45, the period of child-bearing. Tables XXI.–XXIII. give details of sex mortality in different age groups and races.

VI.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

36. **General.**—Since 1911 the causes of death in Ceylon have been classified according to the International or Bertillon System. Causes of death for the year under review are given in detail in Tables XXVII. and XXVIII. for the whole Island. Table XXXI. gives similar details for the towns, Table XXX. exclusively for Colombo town and Table XXIX. for the estates. In the towns causes of death are certified by qualified medical men, or are ascertained after inquiry and inspection of the dead bodies by the town registrars, who are themselves qualified men. Deaths on estates are reported by the Medical Officers for the several estate divisions. Some reliance can, therefore, be placed on the statistics for the towns and estates, but the figures for the Island in Tables XXV.–XXVIII., which are largely based on information supplied by persons entirely ignorant of Western medicine, are unreliable, or too vague in many cases to be of much practical value. In Table XXVI. in the Appendix are given the death-rates per million in each district in the Island from some of the principal diseases. The numbers appearing in brackets next to the headings of paragraphs are the numbers under which the diseases are tabulated in the detailed lists of causes of death.

37. **Principal Causes of Death.**—Corresponding to an enhanced general death-rate the number of deaths registered under each principal cause of death was in the majority of cases greater in 1914 than in 1913. Pyrexia heads the list of causes with 27,024, against 22,765 in 1913; these figures should be accepted with caution, as the term is a vague one, descriptive of one of the symptoms of various diseases, such as malaria and enteric, which are not differentiated, but often assigned in the rural registrar's returns merely to "fever." The majority of fatal cases attributed to this cause was doubtless due to malaria. Diarrhœa takes the next place with 14,929 victims, against 13,419 in 1913; then convulsions with 14,614, against 12,811 in 1913; and diseases of the skin and cellular tissue with 10,319, against 9,703 in 1913. Diseases of early infancy accounted for 7,064, against 6,286 in 1913; dysentery for 4,726, against 4,198 in 1913; tuberculosis including phthisis 4,658, against 4,271 in 1913; deaths from phthisis increased from 3,849 in 1913 to 4,227 in 1914. 4,301 deaths in 1914 were registered from pneumonia, 4,281 in 1913; 3,705 from anæmia, 3,208 in 1913. Many deaths attributed to anæmia may really have been due to anchylostomiasis. To malaria and malarial cachexia were attributed 2,743 cases, as against 2,134 in 1913; to anchylostomiasis 2,635, against 2,196 in 1913. There were reported 1,097 fatal cases of enteritis, against 1,012 in 1913; 1,065 cases of bronchitis, against 1,034 in 1913; 422 cases of cancer, a decrease on the number 523 registered in the previous year. There were 297 deaths registered from enteric fever, also a decrease from the number 394 in 1913.

The year reviewed was signalised by a sudden outbreak of plague, for the first time in the history of Ceylon. The first case was discovered on January 25, in Sea street, in the city of Colombo. The total number of deaths registered in the Island during the year was 401, of which 378 were within the Municipal limits of Colombo.

The extent to which certain diseases are prevalent cannot be accurately gauged from the number of cases in which each has been fatal. A fair idea can, however, be obtained from the number of cases which have come under treatment to the several Government hospitals in the Island. Figures under five selected causes, for which I am indebted to the Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer, are given below:—

Name of Disease.	Number of Admissions during the Year 1914.	Total Cases treated in 1914.	Total Deaths registered in 1914.
Anchylostomiasis ..	.. 5,977	.. 6,529	.. 2,635
Appendicitis ..	.. 101	.. 104	.. 10
Malaria ..	.. 13,611	.. 14,208	.. 1789
Malarial Cachexia ..	.. 3,743	.. 3,925	.. 954
Parangi ..	.. 4,388	.. 4,603	.. 106

38. *Anchylostomiasis* (106). 2,635 deaths were registered in 1914 as due to anchylostomiasis. These figures correspond to rate of 620 per million for the Island. The rate reached its maximum 2,233 in the District of Matale, and was very high in the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts (1891 and 1,570 respectively), and in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya Districts (1,390 and 1,140 respectively), and exceeded the Island rate in Kalutara and Badulla Districts. No cases occurred in Hambantota District, whilst the rate of mortality in Jaffna (3) and Batticaloa (6) is negligible. The number of deaths is excessive in districts where the estates are worked by immigrant Tamils. In the year reviewed there were 2,302 deaths from anchylostomiasis among Tamils, 218 among Sinhalese, 71 among Moors. These deaths include 2,233 reported from the estates as due to this disease, and the estate death-rate is, therefore, 3,817 per million. There has been a steady increase in the mortality from this disease. The disease did not appear in my returns till 1890, when the mortality was 6·6 per million. The rate of mortality increased,

with fluctuations, to 82·9 in 1902. Since 1903 it has steadily increased to 619·8 per million in the year under report. The experience of the period 1908–1914 shows that 1 per cent. of the deaths from all causes registered in Ceylon is from anchylostomiasis, and that of the total deaths from this disease in the Island nearly 66 per cent. are on the estates. The incidence of mortality from this cause is found to be greatest in the Tamils, viz., over 85 deaths among Tamils for less than 15 deaths among all other races together. The figures of mortality are high in themselves, but in the above Table the number of admissions to hospitals (5,977) and the number of cases treated therein (6,529) afford a better idea of the prevalency of the disease. Many deaths may often be attributed to anæmia which are really due to anchylostomiasis; but the increase in the number of deaths assigned to anchylostomiasis cannot be attributed to any great extent to improved diagnosis, for, while the number of deaths from this disease shows a large increase in 1914 over the average figures of the last decade, there is no corresponding fall in the number of deaths from anæmia.

39. *Appendicitis* (108). 10 deaths were registered in 1914 under the heading "Appendicitis and Typhlitis," an increase of 4 on the average for the last decennium. There were 11 in 1913. One death was of a European, 5 were of Sinhalese, 2 of Moors, 1 of a Tamil, and 1 of a Malay. The disease appeared as a cause of death in my returns for the first time in 1907. Since then the mortality has been on the increase. The patients admitted to hospitals were 101 during the year, and the number treated was 104.

40. *Cancer* (39 to 45). 422 deaths from cancer were registered in 1914, a fall from the 523 registered in 1913, but a heavy rise on the decennial average 288. The figures for the year include the deaths of 8 Europeans, 12 Burghers, 321 Sinhalese, 64 Tamils, 14 Moors, and 2 Malays. It was more prevalent among the Sinhalese than among the Tamils. The following Table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1914 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity	79	56	135
Stomach, Liver	73	82	155
Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..	1	—	1
Female Genital Organs	—	13	13
Breast	5	13	18
Other and unspecified Organs ..	48	52	100
Total deaths ..	206	216	422

The part of the body mostly affected is the stomach. Among the females the generative and mammary organs are frequently the seat of the disease. One-third of the total deaths were assigned to cancer of the buccal cavity, which may possibly be due to irritation set up by the common habit of betel-chewing or smoking.

The urban cancer rate for 1914 was 175 per million. Of the 8 deaths in the Island among the Europeans and 12 among Burghers, 7 and 10, respectively, were in the towns. The rate in Ceylon has apparently risen from 65 per million in 1910 to 99 per million in 1914. However, cancer is not of frequent occurrence in Ceylon. The subjoined Table shows the ages of persons who died from cancer in 1914 :—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ..	15	12	27	45 years and under 55 ..	32	41	73
5 years and under 10 ..	2	1	3	55 years and under 65 ..	36	38	74
10 years and under 15 ..	2	8	10	65 years and under 75 ..	28	19	47
15 years and under 20 ..	4	7	11	75 years and upwards ..	17	13	30
20 years and under 25 ..	4	14	18				
25 years and under 35 ..	29	28	57	Total ..	206	216	422
35 years and under 45 ..	37	35	72				

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but more than two-thirds of the deaths were at the ages of 35 years and upwards. However, it is interesting to note that under the age of 5 years there were as many as 27 deaths.

41. *Cholera* (12 and 13). 47 deaths, *i.e.*, 19 in Galle District, 13 in Colombo, 8 in Nuwara Eliya, 3 in Kegalla, and 2 each in Negombo and Kalutara, were registered in 1914, as against 74 in 1913 and an average of 100.

42. *Diarrhœa* (104 and 105c). 13,289 deaths corresponding to a rate of 3,512 per million were registered as due to diarrhœa; the deaths in 1913 were 11,764 and the rate 3,179. The rate was highest, 8,536, in the Badulla and lowest, 731, in the Matara District. Nearly a quarter of the Island deaths were reported from estates. There were 8,498 Sinhalese and 4,164 Tamil deaths assigned to diarrhœa. In the city of Colombo diarrhœa caused 2 per cent. of the Tamil and 1 per cent. of the Sinhalese deaths.

43. *Dysentery* (14). 4,726 deaths were registered from dysentery in 1914, against 4,198 in 1913, the respective rates per million being 1,112 and 993. The districts with the highest mortality from this cause were Mannar, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, Badulla, and the lowest rates were found in the Chilaw, Hambantota, Mullaittivu, and Galle Districts. The estates have contributed to more than half the number of the Island deaths from this cause. Tamils appear to be much more susceptible to dysentery than Sinhalese, for 3,552 Tamil deaths were attributed to this cause, and only 848 Sinhalese deaths. So also in the city of Colombo the highest percentage of mortality was among the Tamils (4 per cent.), followed by Sinhalese, Moors, Burghers, and Europeans, each nearly 2 per cent.

44. *Enteric Fever* (1). 297 deaths were registered from enteric fever, against 394 in 1913. The figures for 1914 correspond to a rate of 70 per million living. The rate in the Colombo District, 274, far exceeds that of any other district in the Island, the Trincomalee District ranking next with a rate of 102. The figures are, however, untrustworthy, as no case is tabulated as enteric in the Department unless certified to be such by a qualified medical practitioner, and many cases occurring in rural areas may be thus left out. This may account for the comparative immunity of Sinhalese and Tamils in the Island; the figures, however, show that enteric is specially fatal to Europeans and Burghers. In the city of Colombo 11 per cent. of the total European deaths were due to this cause, 4 per cent. of the Burgher, 2 per cent. of the Sinhalese, and 1 per cent. of the Moor, but only ·8 per cent. of the Tamil deaths, and ·5 per cent. of the Malays. Nearly half the number of deaths from enteric in the Island was reported from the city.

45. **Diseases of Early Infancy** (151, 152, and 153).—These numbered 7,064, as against 6,286 in 1913. This division includes the sub-heads of debility and premature birth, which have already been dealt with in paragraph 34 (i) under infant mortality. Other deaths of infants are distributed under various heads in the list of causes; the majority of these under 1 year have also been considered previously.

46. **Malaria and Malarial Cachexia** (4).—The number of deaths registered in 1914 was 2,743, as against 2,134 in 1913. The mortality rate is only about one-seventh of the disease rate, as judged from the figures of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. It is difficult to estimate the actual number of fatal cases due to malaria owing to unsound diagnosis. However, it appears that though the incidence may be great the death-rate is comparatively low. The recorded mortality corresponded to a rate of 645 per million living, for both causes, as against 506 in the previous year. The Trincomalee District with a rate of 2,913 has the highest mortality from malaria and malarial cachexia, followed by Jaffna with 2,266 and Anuradhapura with 2,195, while Mannar, Puttalam, and Mullaittivu have each rates in excess of 1,000 per million. As, however, deaths described as being due to "fever" otherwise undefined are classed under "Pyrexia," it is probable that the "Pyrexia" rates give a better indication of the prevalence of malaria. Kurunegala District heads the list with 4,551 deaths (at the rate of 15,034 per million) from pyrexia, next comes Jaffna with a rate of 12,705, closely followed by Matale with 12,091, Anuradhapura with 11,946, and Trincomalee with 10,093. 720 Sinhalese, 1,694 Tamils, 278 Moors, and 19 Malays succumbed to malaria and malarial cachexia. The rate is highest among the Tamils, followed by Malays, Moors, and Sinhalese; the pyrexia rate is highest among the Moors, followed by Sinhalese, Tamils, and Malays.

47. **Parangi, Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws** (37*a*).—106 deaths were registered, as against 84 during the last year and 107 the decennial average. The figures are in striking contrast with the cases that came under treatment in the Government hospitals, as is evident from the following Table :—

Province.	Cases treated in Hospitals in 1914.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Deaths registered in 1914.
Western	220	1	7
Central	1,467	3	7
Southern	353	2	37
Northern	280	4	2
Eastern	507	8	13
North-Western	628	2	23
North-Central	374	—	1
Uva	364	9	6
Sabaragamuwa	410	2	10
	4,603	31	106

The above figures clearly show that in comparison with its incidence the disease is not an important cause of death.

48. **Plague** (15).—The total number of deaths registered was 401, of which 378 were within the Municipal limits of Colombo, and 23 elsewhere (12 in Colombo District, 3 in Kalutara, 2 each in Kandy and Kegalla, and 1 each in Galle, Jaffna, Mannar, and Kurunegala).

49. **Pneumonia** (92).—3,703 deaths were registered as due to pneumonia, as against 3,577 in the previous year. The death-rate per million from this cause was 1,012. Mullaittivu had the highest death-rate of any district, viz., 6,011, Trincomalee District came next with a rate of 2,879, followed by Nuwara Eliya with 2,540, Matara with 2,461, Matale with 2,091, and Jaffna with 2,031. The lowest rate was in the Ratnapura District. Pneumonia is much more prevalent among the Tamils than among the Sinhalese, the Tamil deaths being 2,687 and the Sinhalese 748.

50. **Puerperal State** (134 to 141).—4,044 deaths, as against 3,304 in 1913, were attributed to diseases of parturition. Included in the number in 1914 were puerperal septicæmia, 2,265; puerperal eclampsia, 1,056; accidents of child-birth, 297; consequences of child-birth (not defined) 184; puerperal hæmorrhage, 151. The death-rate of women in child-bed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportions which prevailed among the various races in the year under review and the average proportions in the previous decennium are given below :—

	Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1000 Births. Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
Europeans	5·9	5·5	6·4
Burghers	9·2	11·9	15·9
Sinhalese	16·9	17·1	21·9
Tamils	15·3	28·4	32·3
Moors	17·9	28·4	32·1
Malays	15·2	15·5	44·9
All races	16·6	20·3	24·9

The Ceylon rate is enormously high, especially when compared with that prevailing in England and Wales, where the average mortality per 1,000 births was only 3·8. The highest mortality is from puerperal septicæmia and eclampsia. Of the races the highest mortality is usually among the Moors, but the mortality among the Malay mothers, which till 1913 had kept to a lower rate than that among the Sinhalese, Tamils, or Moors, has risen, in the year reviewed, to almost three times the average of the rate in the previous year. In 1914 there were 157 European births, but only 1 death from parturition.

51. **Smallpox** (5).—101 deaths from smallpox were registered in 1914, as against only 1 death in 1913, and an average of 57. These were distributed as follows :—69 in Colombo District; 21 in Badulla; 3 each in Kalutara, Kandy, and Hambantota, and 1 each in Galle and Matara.

52. **Tuberculosis** (29 to 35).—The total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, including phthisis, numbered 4,658, as against 4,271 in 1913. These figures represent a rate of 1,096 per million of the population. Tuberculosis may often escape diagnosis in the reports of the village registrars, and the real rate is, probably, much higher than the recorded rate. In this country the disease generally takes the form of pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis), to which cause 4,227 of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1914 were assigned. In Colombo, in 1914, phthisis was most fatal to Malays and Burghers, and caused 15 and 14 per cent., respectively, of the deaths of each of these races. There were only 3 per cent. of the European deaths.

53. **Violent Deaths** (Table XXXII) : (*a*) *Suicide* (155 to 163).—209 deaths (2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 93 Sinhalese, 105 Tamils, 4 Moors, 1 Malay, and 3 Others resulted from suicide, corresponding to a rate of 49 per million persons living. The rate in England and Wales in 1913 was 95 per million. Suicide is very rare among the Malays. The favourite mode of suicide in Ceylon is hanging, which accounted for 127 deaths in 1914.

(*b*) *Homicide* (182 to 184).—209 deaths were attributed to homicide in 1914, as against 193 in 1913, and an average of 165. The figures for 1914 correspond to a rate of 49 per million persons living, a rate which is nearly six times as high as that of England and Wales.

(*c*) *Executions* (186*a*).—36 judicial executions (30 Sinhalese, 4 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 1 Other) were registered in the Island in 1914, as against 21 in 1913, and an average of 27. The number corresponds to a rate of 8 per million, as compared with a rate of ·3 per million in England and Wales.

(*d*) *Drowning* (169).—Of the accidental deaths those by drowning are most common ; 430 deaths were due to this cause, giving a percentage of 22·8 on the accidental deaths from all causes. Of the total deaths from drowning 34 or 8 per cent. were in pits, 136 or 32 per cent. were in wells.

(*e*) *Landslips*.—30 deaths were due to landslips (15 in Kandy, 6 in Badulla, 5 in Ratnapura, 2 in Batticaloa, and 2 in Kegalla).

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Accidents*.—365 deaths were due to falls from trees, average 383 ; 237 to snake-bite, average 188 ; 189 to burns (of which 35 were due to kerosine oil lamps). Vehicles caused 103 deaths, of which motor cars were responsible for 13, as against 21 in the previous year. There were 28 deaths by lightning, average 11. Crocodiles caused 12 deaths, buffaloes 8, elephants 5.

54. **Miscellaneous Diseases.**—There were 31 deaths from alcoholism, as against 33 in 1913, and an average of 22 ; 5 from alcoholic cirrhosis of liver, 1 in 1913, average 25 ; 4 from beri-beri, average 1 ; 14 from diphtheria and croup, 17 in 1913, and average 15. Hydrophobia caused 21 deaths, average 30 ; influenza 131, average 113 ; leprosy 96, average 78 ; measles 37, average 131 ; meningitis 106, average 78 ; old age 3,847, average 2,757 ; rickets 4,753, average 2,468 (the increase is due to change in tabulation since 1907) ; septicæmia 100, average 75 ; syphilis 157, 127 in 1913, average 90.

55. **Principal Causes of Deaths on Estates.**—The chief causes of mortality on estates were diarrhœa, which accounted for 15 per cent. of the total deaths, dysentery 13 per cent., debility of infants under three months 11 per cent., debility of infants 3 months and over 6 per cent., anchylostomiasis 10 per cent., pneumonia 8 per cent., convulsions of infants 7 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia 3 per cent., premature birth 2 per cent., tuberculosis 1 per cent.

56. **Principal Causes of Death in Towns.**—In the 32 towns of the Island (inclusive of Colombo) of the total number of deaths at all ages, pneumonia accounted for 9 per cent., infantile convulsions and diarrhœa for 8 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia for 8 per cent., phthisis for 7 per cent., dysentery for 6 per cent., debility for 5 per cent., anchylostomiasis for 4 per cent., enteritis for 3 per cent., bronchitis for 3 per cent., and enteric fever for 1 per cent. In the city of Colombo phthisis accounted for the largest percentage of deaths, viz., 12 per cent., convulsions of infants 8 per cent., debility 8 per cent., enteritis 6 per cent., senility 6 per cent., plague 6 per cent., pneumonia 4 per cent., broncho-pneumonia 4 per cent., bronchitis 4 per cent., dysentery 2 per cent., enteric fever 2 per cent., and diarrhœa 2 per cent. Detailed statistics of causes of death in towns will be found in Table XXXI., and of Colombo separately in Table XXX., but reference should be made to the report of the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo, for fuller information on the Vital Statistics of the city. Diagram I. in the Appendix shows graphically the relative mortality in the city of Colombo in each month of the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 incident to phthisis, pneumonia, enteric fever, and plague.

VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

57. **Transfer of Mr. Bertram Hill.**—Mr. Bertram Hill, who held the office of Registrar-General from April 11, 1913, was appointed as Government Agent, Eastern Province, and left on September 21, 1914. I assumed duties as Registrar-General on the 24th idem, and in the interval Mr. N. W. Morgappah, the Assistant Registrar-General, acted as Registrar-General in addition to his own duties.

The following changes were effected during Mr. Hill's administration :—

(1) The remodelling of the periodical reports on Vital Statistics by the omission of some of the tables.

(2) The establishment of a fund out of copying and search fees in the Provincial Registrars' and Assistant Provincial Registrars' Offices, for providing necessary clerical assistance to those offices and granting bonuses to deserving clerks.

(3) Recovery of search and copying fees by means of stamps in lieu of cash.

(4) The re-organization of the recordroom of the Head Office, and authorizing the Recordkeeper to pass applications which previously had to be passed by the Registrar-General or the Assistant Registrar-General.

(5) The creation of a special post of Inspector of Registrars' Offices, of which only a very small proportion can be visited by the Registrar-General, Provincial Registrars, and Assistant Provincial Registrars, with the result that many malpractices escape detection.

The actual appointment of an officer to do this work has been deferred, owing to the large retrenchments caused by the war.

58. **Staff.**—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. William de Zoysa the post of Chief Statistical Clerk was held by Mr. M. R. Pieris, who had been in charge of this work before. The tables and statistics in this report have been prepared by Mr. Pieris, whose hard work, coupled with the zeal which led him to make a special study of statistics, deserves special notice. I regret he has since been compelled to retire owing to indifferent health.

59. **Amalgamated Offices.**—The Assistant Provincial Registrar's Office, Matara, was formerly amalgamated with the Land Registry at that station, but the offices were separated this year, as it was found that the work of the Land Registry was sufficient to keep the Registrar fully occupied.

60. **Registration Divisions.**—Kalmunai, in Batticaloa District, was proclaimed under the provisions of section 31 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, No. 1 of 1895, with effect from January, 1914. Several divisions in the Matara, Colombo, Kandy, and Ratnapura Districts were altered during the year for the purposes of the Births and Deaths and Kandyan and General Marriage Registration Ordinances.

61. **Prosecutions.**—During the year under review 203 prosecutions were instituted for various offences against the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinances. Of this number, 153 (or 75 per cent.) resulted in convictions and 16 (or 8 per cent.) in acquittals. The balance, for various reasons, had not been definitely disposed of at the end of the year. The total included 2 cases of bigamy.

62. **Records and Offices.**—The total number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at the Head Office during the year 1914 amounted to 318,551.

63. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The cost of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Department in 1914 (excluding the salaries of the Provincial Registrars and their Assistants, who have other Departments under their charge) was Rs. 159,707·60, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) One-third of the salaries of the Registrar-General and his Assistant	7,193	64*
(*b*) Salaries of the clerical staff	41,384	58
(*c*) Payment to Stipendiary Registrars	18,369	60
(*d*) Fees paid to other Registrars of Births and Deaths ..	63,357	72
(*e*) Fees paid to headmen	15,608	72
(*f*) Salaries to binders, peons, and sweepers	5,525	17
(*g*) Additional temporary clerical staff and bonuses to Provincial Registrars' and Assistant Provincial Registrars' clerks ..	1,269	11
(*h*) Tappal allowances to Registrars	96	30
(*i*) Fees to Kandyan Marriage Registrars	715	87
(*j*) Other expenditure, including travelling expenses, stationery, office requisites, &c.	6,186	89

The vote from which item (*i*) above is paid was, prior to the current financial year, allowed to the Government Agents, but it is now transferred to this Department.

The revenue derived from stamps was Rs. 23,778·50, and from fees, from searches, and copies at the Head Office Rs. 1,659·95, or in all Rs. 25,438·45. The fees from searches and copies in outstation offices which were drawn by the clerks are from October, 1914, credited to revenue. A vote is taken annually to the extent of the estimated total amount of these fees, and from this vote will be paid the salaries of any additional clerks and peons required for these offices, the balance being distributed as bonuses to the clerks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 13, 1915.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

* One-half and one-sixth of the salaries are respectively shown in my reports for the Land Registration Branch and Trade Marks and Joint Stock Companies Registration Branch.

APPENDIX.

I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CEYLON, 1867 to 1914.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered; Yearly Increase of Population by Excess of Births over Deaths and by Immigration; the Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 Persons living per Annum; and the Number of Persons living to each Person Married, Born, or Dead in each of the Years 1867 to 1914.

Year.	Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year.	Marriages registered.	Births registered.	Deaths registered.*	Excess of registered Births over Deaths.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†	To 1,000 Persons Living.			The Number of Persons Living.		
							Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	To one Person married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867‡	2,328,622	—	23,333	27,302	— 3,969	—	—	13·7	15·6	—	75	64
1868§	2,354,878	—	47,096	59,441	— 12,345	—	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	2,363,328	—	52,825	48,023	4,802	—	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	2,382,042	—	63,527	42,238	21,289	—	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	2,417,402	32,014	68,856	46,803	22,053	29,919	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	2,451,276	17,688	69,573	53,337	16,236	6,086	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	2,461,894	22,108	69,702	49,049	20,653	8,383	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	2,516,453	23,248	74,645	52,223	22,422	35,429	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	2,530,720	13,239	71,102	55,614	15,488	8,807	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	2,573,305	12,780	77,560	62,580	14,980	72,837	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	2,669,556	21,460	71,529	84,781	— 13,252	78,587	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	2,741,078	12,406	63,336	75,666	— 12,330	9,905	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	2,772,363	12,307	69,529	57,730	11,799	— 3,353	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	2,758,785	13,650	72,318	50,575	21,743	— 28,083	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	2,755,558	12,087	74,794	75,012	— 218	— 9,353	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	2,773,389	13,214	74,042	54,672	19,370	— 6,913	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	2,781,711	15,890	82,240	53,680	28,560	— 13,758	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	2,793,689	13,770	87,407	62,398	25,009	— 4,308	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	2,815,166	10,723	79,234	81,908	— 2,674	— 1,069	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	2,830,359	20,214	76,836	67,041	9,795	— 5,343	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887*	2,855,216	17,171	93,223	68,496	24,727	17,539	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	2,901,262	14,638	92,289	76,724	15,565	26,782	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	2,938,977	12,791	81,465	83,845	— 2,380	9,116	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	2,980,245	15,108	95,106	68,600	26,506	38,350	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	3,021,579	14,737	96,493	86,643	9,850	43,107	10·5	31·9	28·7	95	31	35
1892	3,088,405	16,683	93,233	84,937	8,296	48,856	11·7	30·2	27·5	86	33	36
1893	3,121,093	17,327	97,800	92,422	5,378	18,495	11·9	31·3	29·6	84	32	34
1894	3,144,561	22,783	104,301	87,784	16,517	18,964	15·4	33·2	27·9	64	30	36
1895	3,193,821	30,691	101,480	88,301	13,179	42,938	20·4	31·8	27·6	48	32	36
1896	3,240,501	19,679	103,854	81,898	21,956	25,069	12·8	32·0	25·3	77	31	40
1897	3,315,768	21,819	125,019	78,538	46,481	43,862	14·0	37·7	23·7	71	27	42
1898	3,395,519	24,254	131,620	90,256	41,364	31,158	15·3	38·8	26·6	65	26	38
1899	3,429,745	32,494	132,190	104,983	27,207	— 13,236	20·1	38·5	30·6	49	26	33
1900	3,520,574	28,192	136,051	100,873	35,178	95,058	17·2	38·6	28·7	58	26	35
1901	3,582,697	23,736	134,252	98,813	35,439	2,260	14·2	37·5	27·6	75	27	36
1902	3,629,986	27,816	141,893	99,680	42,213	23,846	16·4	38·5	27·5	65	25	36
1903	3,703,615	23,534	148,027	96,084	51,943	15,731	13·7	40·0	25·9	73	25	39
1904	3,767,826	21,947	145,253	93,940	51,313	21,056	12·5	38·5	24·9	86	26	40
1905	3,901,471	21,188	150,785	108,160	42,625	94,567	11·7	38·7	27·7	86	26	36
1906	3,883,168	18,005	141,847	136,271	5,576	29,286	9·7	36·5	35·1	108	27	29
1907	3,885,967	18,983	130,403	119,377	11,026	— 7,947	10·3	33·6	30·7	102	30	33
1908	3,923,369	21,052	160,713	117,982	42,731	7,661	11·3	41·0	30·1	93	24	33
1909	3,969,629	20,121	148,891	122,969	25,922	18,558	10·7	37·5	31·0	98	26	32
1910	4,035,173	21,977	157,554	110,195	47,359	53,953	11·7	39·0	27·3	92	25	37
1911	4,120,813	21,386	156,398	143,380	13,018	38,620	11·1	38·0	34·8	91	26	29
1912	4,151,251	21,733	138,303	134,383	3,920	39,635	11·3	33·3	32·4	91	30	31
1913	4,220,436	24,580	162,827	120,008	42,819	29,980	12·5	38·6	28·4	86	26	35
1914	4,251,032	23,428	162,177	136,831	25,346	29,631	11·8	38.1	32·2	91	26	31

* The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

† The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births, and in column 7 that the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants.

‡ The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

§ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868, and continued to be in force till January 1, 1897, when the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

II.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons living according to Race, in the Years 1913 and 1914, and the Yearly Average, 1904–1913.

	Number registered.			Proportion per 1,000 Living.		
	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.	Average. 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
Marriages.						
All Races	21,097	24,580	23,428	11·3	12·5	11·8
Europeans	90	126	106	25·2	32·6	27·1
Burghers	208	221	234	16·2	16·2	17·0
Sinhalese	17,851	21,165	19,969	13·6	15·4	14·3
Tamils*	2,925	3,026	3,083	5·4	5·3	5·4
Others	23	42	36	2·9	4·8	4·2
Births.						
All Races	149,297	162,827	162,177	37·2	38·6	38·1
Europeans	162	182	157	23·1	23·5	20·1
Burghers	840	919	880	32·7	33·7	32·0
Sinhalese	104,922	114,369	113,652	40·1	41·6	40·8
Tamils*	33,500	36,427	37,404	30·6	32·0	33·0
Moors	9,084	9,812	9,114	36·2	36·5	33·8
Malays	462	580	490	36·8	43·9	36·3
Others	327	538	480	21·4	31·1	28·1
Deaths.						
All Races	120,661	120,008	136,831	30·0	28·4	32·2
Europeans	116	88	108	16·6	11·4	13·8
Burghers	593	632	595	23·1	23·1	21·6
Sinhalese	76,272	73,224	82,775	29·1	26·6	29·7
Tamils*	35,125	37,422	43,119	30·9	32·9	38·1
Moors	7,660	7,524	9,002	30·5	28·0	33·4
Malays	400	387	426	32·2	29·3	32·0
Others	495	731	806	32·5	42·2	47·3

* Inclusive of immigrants.

III.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1913 and 1914, and the Yearly Average for 1904–1913.

Province and District.	Marriages (General and Kandyan).			Births.			Deaths.		
	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.
CEYLON	21,097	24,580	23,428	149,297	162827	162177	120,661	120008	136831
Western Province	6,962	8,335	8,329	35,655	40,694	42,152	25,563	25,691	26,460
Central Province	2,122	2,288	2,214	24,879	27,413	28,458	20,138	20,962	24,127
Southern Province	3,847	4,462	4,675	25,507	25,974	28,033	19,096	18,317	20,432
Northern Province	1,952	2,020	2,112	13,498	13,198	13,133	10,734	11,617	13,579
Eastern Province	330	275	294	7,688	7,616	6,417	6,120	5,822	7,428
North-Western Province	2,809	3,713	2,966	15,525	17,955	15,310	13,733	12,418	17,053
North-Central Province	474	300	270	3,236	2,890	3,105	3,331	2,933	3,975
Province of Uva	759	1,005	699	8,329	9,246	8,693	7,831	8,985	10,110
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,842	2,182	1,869	14,980	17,841	16,876	14,115	13,263	13,667
Western Province.									
Colombo	3,968	4,766	4,649	19,602	22,454	23,250	15,323	15,067	15,443
Negombo	1,229	1,515	1,563	6,134	7,256	7,259	3,657	3,325	3,495
Kalutara	1,765	2,054	2,117	9,919	10,984	11,643	6,583	7,299	7,522
Central Province.									
Kandy	1,342	1,522	1,429	15,249	16,656	17,708	12,011	12,359	13,750
Matale	415	426	467	4,259	4,514	3,849	4,095	4,125	5,114
Nuwara Eliya	365	340	318	5,371	6,243	6,901	4,032	4,478	5,263
Southern Province.									
Galle	1,934	2,095	2,249	11,471	11,495	12,679	7,649	8,545	8,450
Matara	1,297	1,617	1,635	9,474	9,994	10,495	6,487	5,602	7,712
Hambantota	616	750	791	4,562	4,485	4,859	4,960	4,170	4,270
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	1,729	1,795	1,854	11,963	11,560	11,423	8,968	9,910	11,715
Mannar	175	170	184	921	1,006	974	1,068	1,133	1,116
Mullaittivu	48	55	74	614	632	736	698	574	748
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	241	205	199	6,480	6,490	5,508	5,097	4,832	6,116
Trincomalee	89	70	95	1,208	1,126	909	1,023	990	1,312
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	1,937	2,589	1,972	11,622	13,335	10,812	10,615	9,563	13,610
Puttalam	175	236	159	1,039	1,208	1,176	1,205	1,141	1,469
Chilaw	697	888	835	2,864	3,412	3,322	1,913	1,714	1,974
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	474	300	270	3,236	2,890	3,105	3,331	2,933	3,975
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	759	1,005	699	8,329	9,246	8,693	7,831	8,985	10,110
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	786	960	831	6,093	7,206	7,007	6,342	6,329	6,927
Kegalla	1,056	1,222	1,038	8,887	10,635	9,869	7,773	6,934	6,780

IV.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1913 and 1914, and the Yearly Average in 1904–1913.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.			Births to 1,000 Persons Living.			Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living.		
	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.
CEYLON ..	11·3	12·5	11·8	37·5	38·6	38·1	33·3	28·4	32·2
Western Province	14·1	15·9	15·7	34·2	36·2	37·0	34·5	22·8	23·2
Central Province	6·6	7·1	6·9	37·6	40·3	41·6	30·4	30·8	35·2
Southern Province	12·7	14·5	15·0	39·4	40·7	43·4	30·9	28·7	31·7
Northern Province	11·4	11·2	11·7	37·8	35·4	35·2	29·4	31·1	36·4
Eastern Province	5·3	4·8	5·1	41·8	40·5	34·1	33·2	31·0	39·5
North-Western Province ..	14·8	18·5	14·7	38·6	41·7	35·5	34·0	28·8	39·5
North-Central Province ..	13·4	8·0	7·3	39·5	34·1	36·8	40·7	34·6	47·2
Province of Uva ..	7·9	9·6	6·7	40·9	42·5	40·0	38·5	41·3	46·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	10·2	11·3	9·6	40·4	44·8	42·0	37·6	33·3	34·1
Western Province.									
Colombo	14·4	15·6	15·1	32·1	33·8	34·6	25·0	22·6	23·0
Negombo	14·9	18·0	18·3	36·8	42·1	41·4	21·9	19·3	20·0
Kalutara	14·5	15·3	15·5	37·5	38·2	40·0	24·9	25·4	25·9
Central Province.									
Kandy	7·2	7·9	7·4	37·9	40·2	42·5	29·8	29·9	33·0
Matale	8·9	8·5	9·4	31·9	42·2	36·4	40·2	38·6	48·4
Nuwara Eliya	4·7	4·3	4·0	34·0	39·1	42·8	25·6	28·0	32·6
Southern Province.									
Galle	14·0	14·5	15·5	40·1	38·4	41·8	26·7	28·5	27·9
Matara	11·7	14·4	14·3	42·0	43·1	44·5	28·7	24·1	32·7
Hambantota	11·4	14·2	15·3	41·3	42·3	45·6	45·0	39·4	40·0
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	10·8	11·0	11·3	37·1	34·9	34·4	27·8	29·9	35·3
Mannar	21·1	20·0	21·7	37·6	40·5	39·3	43·7	45·6	45·0
Mullaittivu	6·8	7·1	9·5	38·6	38·0	43·8	44·1	34·5	44·5
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	5·1	4·3	4·1	41·9	41·0	34·7	33·0	30·6	38·6
Trincomalee	8·9	7·2	9·9	40·6	37·9	30·8	34·3	33·3	44·4
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	14·5	17·9	13·7	40·9	44·0	35·7	37·2	31·5	45·0
Puttalam	16·7	17·3	11·7	30·9	30·9	30·1	36·1	29·2	37·6
Chilaw	17·3	20·9	19·4	34·1	38·5	36·9	22·7	19·4	21·9
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura	13·4	8·0	7·3	39·5	34·1	36·8	40·7	34·6	47·2
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	7·9	9·6	6·7	40·9	42·5	40·0	38·5	41·3	46·6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	11·1	12·0	10·3	40·4	44·1	42·9	41·8	38·8	42·5
Kegalla	10·2	10·8	9·1	40·3	45·3	41·5	34·7	29·5	28·3

V.—Marriages (Kandyan) registered in 1914 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition and Age of Parties; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total.	Contracted between									Persons not 21 Years of Age.		Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	The number who signed the Register with Marks.		Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages.			
		Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.	Average, 1904–1913.		1914.	
																					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	4,928	3,818	124	549	138	133	6	96	38	26	639	3,741	70	26·3	16	60	19·5	13	1,292	4,497	30·6	93·2	26·2	91·3
Central Province ..	1,535	1,237	28	141	25	49	2	35	8	10	204	1,179	70	26·5	18	60	19·5	13	380	1,350	29·6	88·5	24·7	87·9
Southern Province ..	25	23	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	21	44	27·5	19	35	18·8	15	9	21	46·3	95·4	36·0	84·0
Northern Province ..	13	10	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	22·3	21	28	18·1	20	1	13	69·4	94·4	7·7	100·0
Eastern Province ..	14	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	40	29·6	20	22	18·8	15	4	14	51·5	99·1	28·6	100·0
North-Western Province	1,350	963	58	200	62	27	2	18	10	10	175	951	65	26·0	18	40	20·1	14	300	1,276	26·4	96·2	22·2	94·5
North-Central Province	209	153	2	32	14	4	—	4	—	—	10	114	50	28·0	19	36	21·3	15	51	202	26·0	97·3	24·4	96·7
Province of Uva ..	515	419	19	50	14	2	—	6	4	1	54	353	60	27·9	17	51	20·3	14	208	504	44·7	96·6	40·4	97·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1,267	1,002	16	121	23	50	1	33	16	5	192	1,110	66	25·3	16	50	18·4	13	339	1,117	30·5	92·1	26·8	88·2
Central Province.																								
Kandy ..	992	814	11	81	7	36	2	28	7	6	157	834	63	25·9	18	45	19·0	13	256	842	29·3	85·4	25·7	84·9
Matale ..	385	298	14	43	16	8	—	3	1	2	30	247	70	28·3	18	60	20·6	13	77	366	25·4	94·7	20·0	95·1
Nuwara Eliya ..	158	125	3	17	2	5	—	4	—	2	17	98	50	26·1	18	40	20·1	14	47	142	37·0	92·3	29·7	89·9
Southern Province.																								
Galle ..	24	22	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	20	44	27·6	19	35	19·0	15	9	20	47·7	96·0	37·5	83·3
Matara ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	25·0	25	16	16·0	16	—	1	37·5	91·7	—	100·0
Northern Province.																								
Mullaittivu ..	13	10	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	22·3	21	28	18·1	20	1	13	69·4	94·4	7·7	100·0
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ..	14	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	40	29·6	20	22	18·8	15	4	14	53·1	99·3	28·6	100·0
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28·6	96·4	—	—
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ..	1,319	947	57	192	57	26	2	18	10	10	171	933	65	26·0	18	40	20·0	14	295	1,246	26·3	96·2	22·4	94·5
Puttalam ..	31	16	1	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	18	55	28·9	20	40	21·8	16	5	30	30·8	96·5	16·1	96·8
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ..	209	153	2	32	14	4	—	4	—	—	10	114	50	28·0	19	36	21·3	15	51	202	26·0	97·3	24·4	96·7
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ..	515	419	19	50	14	2	—	6	4	1	54	353	60	27·9	17	51	20·3	14	208	504	44·7	96·6	40·4	97·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	490	387	10	51	13	15	1	7	4	2	57	425	60	25·7	16	50	18·6	13	156	430	34·0	92·0	31·8	87·8
Kegalla ..	777	615	6	70	10	35	—	26	12	3	135	685	66	25·0	17	40	18·3	13	183	687	28·1	92·1	23·6	88·4

VI.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District of Ceylon, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in the Periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and in each of the Years 1907–1914.

YEAR.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Southern Province.				Northern Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Western Province				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Matale.		Nuwara Eliya.		Galle.		Matara.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anuradhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kegalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871–1880* ...	8,871	165	1·9	874	19	309	10	398	2	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	98	—	15	—	3,033	46	72	1	739	7	911	6	1,567	43	810	30
1881–1890 ...	5,171	188	3·6	815	32	349	10	174	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	34	—	1	—	1,475	47	60	1	308	8	881	8	535	42	416	35
1891–1900 ...	9,009	402	4·0	1,707	76	542	31	361	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52	—	9	—	2,194	78	112	3	814	17	1,069	20	956	67	1,172	93
1901–1910* ...	6,138	585	9·5	911	115	372	39	211	32	20	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	59	—	5	1	1,540	121	62	6	566	40	752	34	684	80	945	117
1907 ...	4,952	488	9·9	744	98	245	34	197	32	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	36	—	2	1	1,082	90	45	6	332	37	512	39	584	70	1,156	81
1908 ...	5,643	630	11·2	818	117	305	37	159	39	16	1	13	—	—	—	3	2	50	—	—	—	1,426	171	68	6	438	38	576	31	581	85	1,190	105
1909 ...	4,988	574	11·5	852	102	288	27	210	30	9	2	5	—	—	—	6	—	53	—	1	—	1,180	203	38	10	362	24	591	31	589	50	804	95
1910 ...	5,614	598	10·1	926	102	392	35	177	26	21	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	33	—	8	—	1,541	135	72	7	402	42	694	28	568	103	775	118
1911 ...	5,087	517	10·2	1,032	115	298	32	178	25	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	37	—	1	—	1,407	160	55	2	372	8	588	22	502	83	604	69
1912 ...	5,114	687	13·4	953	146	302	38	181	25	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	1	1,346	134	41	3	234	44	674	35	542	90	788	171
1913 ...	6,137	631	10·3	1,067	118	336	48	158	26	12	—	2	1	—	—	13	—	30	—	2	—	1,772	142	86	5	254	28	837	26	669	76	912	161
1914 ...	4,928	692	14·0	992	135	385	53	158	18	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	1,319	163	31	7	209	61	515	28	490	79	777	148

* Yearly average.

VII.—Marriages, other than Kandyan and Muhammadan, registered in 1914 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition, Nationality, and Age of the Parties; Mode of Solemnization, Signature in Marriage Register, and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Marriages of: Widowers.	Widows.	Marriages Contracted between: European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Marriages Contracted between Persons of same Race: European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Marriages of Persons not 21 Years of Age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male Age.	Mean Male Age.	Lowest Male Age.	Highest Female Age.	Mean Female Age.	Lowest Female Age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.	The Number who signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.	Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100M arriages. Average, 1904–13. Males.	Females.	1914. Males.	Females.
CEYLON ..	18500*	15736	503	1870	308	44	28	4	2	5	2180	815	2	1	1	47	9	76	19	103	206	14979	3040	17	477	9262	80	27·2	16	70	20·7	12	3418	3319	10878	20·5	63·1	17·9	58·8
Western Province ..	8329	7211	203	803	94	11	5	2	—	—	897	299	2	1	1	20	4	35	10	79	147	7729	288	13	114	3382	80	27·2	18	70	21·1	13	1761	1348	4180	19·7	54·5	16·2	50·2
Central Province ..	679	582	18	57	10	8	2	—	—	2	67	28	—	—	—	8	1	3	4	18	22	465	156	2	18	379	63	27·2	19	48	20·5	12	213	100	370	17·2	57·7	14·7	54·5
Southern Province ..	4650	3911	142	517	71	3	4	—	1	1	589	213	—	—	—	5	—	6	1	—	12	4602	24	—	177	2622	80	28·2	16	56	21·1	13	43	1172	3431	27·4	76·8	25·2	73·9
Northern Province ..	2099	1748	53	214	73	5	5	1	—	—	287	127	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	1	2091	—	77	1149	68	26·5	17	60	19·6	12	611	191	1168	10·9	61·9	9·1	55·6
Eastern Province ..	280	219	10	40	11	—	—	—	—	—	51	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	2	264	1	9	168	57	27·3	18	35	19·7	12	87	36	148	19·1	65·3	12·9	52·9
North-Western Prov.	1616	1325	63	170	44	7	4	1	—	1	214	108	—	—	—	6	1	18	2	—	3	1447	139	—	56	982	80	26·1	18	60	19·9	12	621	285	946	20·7	67·1	17·6	58·6
North-Central Prov. ..	61	50	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	20	35	—	—	27	50	27·3	21	35	20·7	13	12	12	42	30·7	78·1	19·7	68·9
Province of Uva ..	184	164	5	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	4	144	26	—	3	112	74	28·1	17	60	20·5	14	33	43	145	18·8	70·2	23·4	78·8
P. of Sabaragamuwa ..	602	525	8	49	—	10	8	—	1	1	50	8	—	—	—	5	1	6	1	—	2	569	17	1	23	441	58	25·9	16	43	19·2	13	37	132	448	22·0	76·0	21·9	74·4
Western Province.																																							
Colombo ..	4649	4022	121	446	52	5	3	—	—	—	498	173	2	1	1	20	3	15	9	79	138	4220	150	11	78	1879	80	27·3	18	70	21·3	13	1139	652	2121	16·6	49·8	14·0	45·6
Negombo ..	1563	1372	36	138	12	2	1	2	—	—	150	50	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	6	1416	122	—	25	759	62	26·1	18	55	20·2	14	494	255	806	16·8	56·4	16·3	51·6
Kalutara ..	2117	1817	46	219	30	4	1	—	—	—	249	76	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	2093	16	2	11	744	65	27·8	19	55	21·5	14	128	441	1253	28·4	63·9	20·8	59·2
Central Province.																																							
Kandy ..	437	380	10	35	6	5	1	—	—	—	41	16	—	—	—	5	1	3	3	17	18	306	82	2	11	223	63	27·2	19	48	20·6	12	136	54	207	15·5	51·9	12·4	47·4
Matale ..	82	67	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	57	23	—	1	50	48	27·4	19	45	20·3	15	27	16	48	18·0	61·1	19·5	58·5
Nuwara Eliya ..	160	135	5	12	4	2	1	—	—	1	16	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	102	51	—	6	106	56	27·2	20	41	20·3	14	50	30	115	21·3	71·6	18·8	71·9
Southern Province.																																							
Galle ..	2225	1914	54	222	31	2	2	—	—	—	253	85	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2213	3	—	22	1092	77	29·2	17	56	21·7	13	24	492	1419	23·9	68·3	22·2	64·0
Matara ..	1634	1370	44	189	28	—	2	—	1	—	218	72	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	4	1612	12	—	109	1040	65	27·1	16	55	20·6	13	16	455	1292	29·1	81·3	27·8	79·1
Hambantota ..	791	627	44	106	12	1	—	—	—	1	118	56	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	777	9	—	46	490	80	27·6	16	50	20·6	13	3	225	720	34·6	94·1	28·5	91·0
Northern Province.																																							
Jaffna ..	1854	1597	32	179	35	5	5	1	—	—	214	68	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1848	—	73	997	68	26·2	17	60	19·7	12	418	159	1012	10·1	61·0	8·7	60·0
Mannar ..	184	100	19	30	35	—	—	—	—	—	65	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	182	—	1	109	61	28·5	20	33	19·3	12	169	25	117	17·7	68·8	13·6	63·6
Mullaittivu ..	61	51	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	3	43	46	27·8	20	37	18·9	13	24	7	39	16·6	71·2	11·5	64·0
Eastern Province.																																							
Batticaloa ..	185	143	6	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	36	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	173	—	2	114	57	27·4	20	35	19·6	12	58	24	100	20·4	67·3	13·0	54·1
Trincomalee ..	95	76	4	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	91	1	7	54	48	26·9	18	31	19·7	12	29	12	48	15·9	60·8	12·6	50.5
North-Western Province																																							
Kurunegala ..	653	530	28	67	17	6	3	1	—	1	84	46	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	627	19	—	33	368	57	26·1	18	42	20·1	13	90	117	471	21·2	79·4	17·9	72·1
Puttalam ..	128	90	13	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	25	19	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1	56	64	—	6	76	80	27·5	18	60	20·8	12	94	29	85	28·6	73·5	22·8	66·9
Chilaw ..	835	706	22	84	21	1	1	—	—	—	105	43	—	—	—	3	—	10	1	—	1	764	56	—	17	538	70	25·9	18	50	19·6	14	437	139	390	19·2	57·8	16·6	46·7
North-Central Province																																							
Anuradhapura ..	61	50	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	20	35	—	—	27	50	27·3	21	35	20·7	13	12	12	42	30·7	78·1	19·7	68.9
Province of Uva.																																							
Badulla ..	184	164	5	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	4	144	26	—	3	112	74	28·1	17	60	20·5	14	33	43	145	18·8	70·2	23·4	78·8
P. of Sabaragamuwa.																																							
Ratnapura ..	341	294	2	33	—	5	6	—	1	—	34	2	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	320	13	—	14	238	58	26·3	16	40	19·4	13	12	74	262	22·3	78·2	21·7	76·8
Kegalla ..	261	231	6	16	—	5	2	—	—	1	16	6	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	249	4	1	9	203	48	25·3	18	43	19·0	14	25	58	186	21·7	73·7	22·2	71·3

* Of these, 8 marriages (7 in Galle and 1 in Puttalam) were registered by order of District Court.

VIII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in Ceylon in 1913 and 1914, and the Average in 1904–1913, according to Province, District, Civil Condition, and Minority.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1904–1913.								1913.								1914.							
	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.	
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
CEYLON ..	13297	408	1520	266	1786	674	498	7803	15623	538	1908	374	2282	912	490	9081	15813	507	1872	308	2180	815	477	9262
Western ..	6042	146	679	96	775	241	136	2827	7161	208	839	127	966	335	111	3150	7227	205	803	94	897	299	114	3382
Central ..	515	17	60	11	71	28	22	331	635	16	66	10	76	26	25	413	594	18	57	10	67	28	18	379
Southern ..	3276	108	391	55	446	163	196	2201	3753	129	492	74	566	203	203	2570	3919	142	518	71	589	213	177	2622
Northern ..	1661	51	184	52	236	103	72	1135	1686	45	217	72	289	117	62	1245	1758	54	214	73	287	127	77	1149
Eastern ..	234	9	34	10	43	19	8	206	195	11	25	12	37	23	4	133	219	10	40	11	51	21	9	168
North-Western ..	1064	56	126	36	162	91	35	730	1496	94	203	62	265	156	57	1043	1338	64	170	44	214	108	56	982
North-Central ..	45	3	4	1	6	5	2	22	34	3	5	4	9	7	1	19	50	1	7	3	10	4	—	27
Uva ..	113	6	8	2	10	9	3	72	148	10	8	2	10	12	3	92	164	5	13	2	15	7	3	112
Sabaragamuwa ..	348	12	33	5	38	16	25	278	515	22	53	11	64	33	24	416	544	8	50	—	50	8	23	441
Western.																								
Colombo ..	3456	81	379	53	432	134	80	1643	4113	111	476	66	542	177	79	1816	4030	121	446	52	498	173	78	1879
Negombo ..	1078	24	115	12	127	36	47	631	1302	38	156	19	175	57	21	694	1375	38	138	12	150	50	25	759
Kalutara ..	1508	41	186	31	216	72	9	553	1746	59	207	42	249	101	11	640	1822	46	219	30	249	76	11	744
Central.																								
Kandy ..	331	10	39	6	45	17	9	205	407	10	35	3	38	13	12	243	386	10	35	6	41	16	11	223
Matale ..	62	4	8	2	10	5	4	44	73	2	12	3	15	5	2	59	69	3	10	—	10	3	1	50
Nuwara Eliya ..	123	4	13	3	16	6	10	82	155	4	19	4	23	8	11	111	139	5	12	4	16	9	6	106
Southern.																								
Galle ..	1638	51	199	31	230	83	21	914	1789	48	209	37	246	85	24	1051	1918	54	222	31	253	85	22	1092
Matara ..	1115	35	129	16	145	51	103	883	1355	49	186	25	211	74	104	1033	1372	44	190	28	218	72	109	1040
Hambantota ..	523	22	64	7	71	29	72	405	609	32	97	12	109	44	75	486	629	44	106	12	118	56	46	490
Northern.																								
Jaffna ..	1511	38	152	27	180	65	64	987	1537	38	180	40	220	78	61	1092	1607	33	179	35	214	68	73	997
Mannar ..	117	12	25	22	47	34	6	116	112	7	21	30	51	37	1	110	100	19	30	35	65	54	1	109
Mullaittivu ..	33	2	7	3	10	5	2	32	37	—	16	2	18	2	—	43	51	2	5	3	8	5	3	43
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa ..	167	7	20	6	26	12	5	146	144	7	17	7	24	14	2	97	143	6	27	9	36	15	2	114
Trincomalee ..	67	2	13	4	17	6	3	60	51	4	8	5	13	9	2	36	76	4	13	2	15	6	7	54
North-Western.																								
Kurunegala ..	398	22	43	10	53	32	19	257	678	43	77	19	96	62	39	441	540	20	67	17	84	46	33	368
Puttalam ..	75	10	17	10	27	21	4	67	114	11	13	12	25	23	2	75	90	13	19	6	25	19	6	76
Chilaw ..	591	23	67	15	82	38	13	407	704	40	113	31	144	71	16	527	708	22	84	21	105	43	17	538
North-Central.																								
Anuradhapura ..	45	3	4	1	6	5	2	22	34	3	5	4	9	7	1	19	50	1	7	3	10	4	—	27
Uva.																								
Badulla ..	113	6	8	2	10	9	3	72	148	10	8	2	10	12	3	92	164	5	13	2	15	7	3	142
Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ..	179	7	18	3	21	11	9	136	242	16	27	6	33	22	6	184	305	2	34	—	34	2	14	238
Kegalla ..	170	4	15	2	17	6	15	142	273	6	26	5	31	11	18	232	239	6	16	—	16	6	9	203

IX.—Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in 1914 compared with 1913, and the Average in 1904–1913.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Muhammadan Population at the Census of 1911.	Number of Marriages.			Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living.		
		Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
CEYLON ..	279,543	672	821	732	4·8	5·6	5·0
Western.							
Colombo ..	51,516	234	336	276	9·5	12·4	10·1
Negombo ..	3,927	11	15	26	5·7	7·4	12·6
Kalutara ..	17,642	28	42	40	3·1	4·6	4·3
Central.							
Kandy ..	31,066	55	40	43	3·5	2·5	2·7
Matale ..	6,597	1	1	—	·1	·3	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	2,750	2	3	2	1·2	2·0	1·3
Southern.							
Galle ..	11,653	69	80	49	12·2	13·2	8·0
Matara ..	7,081	18	12	22	5·2	3·3	6·0
Hambantota ..	3,987	1	13	6	·8	8·4	3·9
Northern.							
Jaffna ..	3,562	48	39	55	28·5	21·1	29·8
Mannar ..	8,093	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	1,248	4	6	12	6·3	9·9	19·7
Eastern.							
Batticaloa ..	60,727	26	20	23	·8	·6	·7
Trincomalee ..	10,361	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.							
Kurunegala ..	13,924	25	29	23	3·9	4·2	3·3
Puttalam ..	11,937	127	150	130	23·4	25·4	22·1
Chilaw ..	3,674	1	—	2	·4	—	·8
North-Central.							
Anuradhapura ..	10,033	—	1	—	—	·2	—
Uva.							
Badulla ..	7,718	10	13	8	2·5	3·3	2·0
Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura ..	3,117	11	17	12	8·3	10·7	7·5
Kegalla ..	9,830	1	4	3	·3	·8	·6

X.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for Solemnization of Marriages in Ceylon and remaining on the Register on December 31, 1914.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Independent Catholic.	Salvationist.	Other Denominations.
CEYLON ...	861	542	96	121	18	19	22	8	1	—	23	11
Western Province ...	289	167	43	48	2	14	—	4	—	—	6	5
Central Province ..	53	16	2	28	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	3
Southern Province ...	45	11	17	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Northern Province ...	256	197	10	10	14	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Eastern Province ...	46	22	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ...	125	101	3	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1
North-Central Province ...	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	31	19	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1
Western Province.												
Colombo	179	91	21	41	1	13	—	3	—	—	5	4
Negombo	69	51	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kalutara	41	25	9	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Central Province.												
Kandy	33	10	2	18	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Matale	8	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya ...	12	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Province.												
Galle	23	6	6	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Matara	16	2	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	142	103	6	7	1	—	22	1	—	—	1	1
Mannar	89	71	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	25	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	38	16	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunegala	37	25	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Puttalam	29	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	59	49	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
North-Central Province.												
Anuradhapura ..	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	12	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	19	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1

XI.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1914.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Veddahs.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	162177	82,653	79,524	157	88	69	880	462	418	113652	57,864	55,788	37,404	19,040	18,364	9,114	4,696	4,418	490	257	233	113	59	54	367	187	180
Western Province ...	42,152	21,528	20,624	75	41	34	570	304	266	36,577	18,670	17,907	2,691	1,343	1,348	1,898	995	903	218	109	109	—	—	—	123	66	57
Central Province ...	28,458	14,505	13,953	58	33	25	126	61	65	14,911	7,582	7,329	11,732	5,993	5,739	1,456	750	706	99	48	51	—	—	—	76	38	38
Southern Province ...	28,033	14,188	13,845	3	2	1	45	27	18	26,926	13,596	13,330	360	179	181	631	340	291	48	31	17	—	—	—	20	13	7
Northern Province ...	13,133	6,693	6,440	1	1	—	21	13	8	94	47	47	12,456	6,336	6,120	550	290	260	7	3	4	—	—	—	4	3	1
Eastern Province ...	6,417	3,273	3,144	3	3	—	48	25	23	323	155	168	3,396	1,770	1,626	2,534	1,261	1,273	40	20	20	70	37	33	3	2	1
North-Western Province ...	15,310	7,881	7,429	5	4	1	19	9	10	13,319	6,866	6,453	869	436	433	1,038	534	504	41	20	21	—	—	—	19	12	7
North-Central Province ...	3,105	1,594	1,511	—	—	—	4	3	1	2,581	1,318	1,263	168	88	80	320	168	152	3	2	1	27	13	14	2	2	—
Province of Uva ...	8,693	4,447	4,246	7	3	4	27	11	16	5,650	2,898	2,752	2,725	1,389	1,336	217	106	111	24	17	7	16	9	7	27	14	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	16,876	8,544	8,332	5	1	4	20	9	11	13,271	6,732	6,539	3,007	1,506	1,501	470	252	218	10	7	3	—	—	—	93	37	56
Western Province.																											
Colombo ...	23,250	11,927	11,323	75	41	34	537	285	252	20,128	10,306	9,822	1,183	616	567	1,016	517	499	201	103	98	—	—	—	110	59	51
Negombo ...	7,259	3,744	3,515	—	—	—	22	12	10	6,761	3,484	3,277	325	164	161	137	80	57	6	2	4	—	—	—	8	2	6
Kalutara ...	11,643	5,857	5,786	—	—	—	11	7	4	9,688	4,880	4,808	1,183	563	620	745	398	347	11	4	7	—	—	—	5	5	—
Central Province.																											
Kandy ...	17,708	9,111	8,597	32	17	15	77	39	38	9,984	5,120	4,864	6,336	3,272	3,064	1,160	605	555	70	32	38	—	—	—	49	26	23
Matale ...	3,849	1,923	1,926	2	2	—	14	6	8	2,579	1,271	1,308	1,012	521	491	222	112	110	12	7	5	—	—	—	8	4	4
Nuwara Eliya ...	6,901	3,471	3,430	24	14	10	35	16	19	2,348	1,191	1,157	4,384	2,200	2,184	74	33	41	17	9	8	—	—	—	19	8	11
Southern Province.																											
Galle ...	12,679	6,328	6,351	3	2	1	22	14	8	12,119	6,048	6,071	186	90	96	337	167	170	4	2	2	—	—	—	8	5	3
Matara ...	10,495	5,343	5,152	—	—	—	14	8	6	10,093	5,113	4,980	157	81	76	223	135	88	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	4	2
Hambantota ...	4,859	2,517	2,342	—	—	—	9	5	4	4,714	2,435	2,279	17	8	9	71	38	33	42	27	15	—	—	—	6	4	2
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna ...	11,423	5,790	5,633	1	1	—	13	9	4	8	3	5	11,286	5,711	5,575	105	60	45	6	3	3	—	—	—	4	3	1
Mannar ...	974	517	457	—	—	—	4	1	3	3	1	2	576	311	265	391	204	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	736	386	350	—	—	—	4	3	1	83	43	40	594	314	280	54	26	28	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa ...	5,508	2,798	2,710	3	3	—	44	22	22	292	140	152	2,907	1,501	1,406	2,198	1,099	1,099	—	—	—	62	32	30	2	1	1
Trincomalee ...	909	475	434	—	—	—	4	3	1	31	15	16	489	269	220	336	162	174	40	20	20	8	5	3	1	1	—
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunegala ...	10,812	5,500	5,312	5	4	1	7	3	4	9,962	5,068	4,894	333	163	170	470	244	226	26	11	15	—	—	—	9	7	2
Puttalam ...	1,176	608	568	—	—	—	2	—	2	421	228	193	273	138	135	464	234	230	9	5	4	—	—	—	7	3	4
Chilaw ...	3,322	1,773	1,549	—	—	—	10	6	4	2,936	1,570	1,366	263	135	128	104	56	48	6	4	2	—	—	—	3	2	1
North-Central Province.																											
Anuradhapura ...	3,105	1,594	1,511	—	—	—	4	3	1	2,581	1,318	1,263	168	88	80	320	168	152	3	2	1	27	13	14	2	2	—
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla ...	8,693	4,447	4,246	7	3	4	27	11	16	5,650	2,898	2,752	2,725	1,389	1,336	217	106	111	24	17	7	16	9	7	27	14	13
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ...	7,007	3,559	3,448	3	—	3	13	7	6	5,630	2,873	2,757	1,188	598	590	86	46	40	4	3	1	—	—	—	33	32	51
Kegalla ...	9,869	4,985	4,884	2	1	1	7	2	5	7,641	3,859	3,782	1,819	908	911	384	206	178	6	4	2	—	—	—	10	5	5

ıg 1914.

1914.
Deaths.

XII.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Province during 1914.

Province.	District.	1914. Births.			1914. Deaths.			All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Veddahs.			Others.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Province.	Colombo District	30,564	14,977	15,587	20,107	10,302	9,805	20,107	10,302	9,805	1,017	515	502	1,017	515	502	7,000	3,577	3,423	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	500	6,000	3,000	3,000	50	25	25	20	10	10
	Colombo Municipality	5,846	2,923	2,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	192	96	96	192	96	96	1,346	673	673	769	385	384	192	96	96	1,154	577	577	10	5	5	3	1	2
	Hulftsdorp Kotte Gate	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Hanwella Kotte Gate	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Negombo Kotte	2,792	1,396	1,396	1,838	919	919	1,838	919	919	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Chilaw Kotte	2,792	1,396	1,396	1,838	919	919	1,838	919	919	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Kalpe Kotte Gate	2,792	1,396	1,396	1,838	919	919	1,838	919	919	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Puttalam Kotte Gate	2,792	1,396	1,396	1,838	919	919	1,838	919	919	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Kalutara District	6,092	3,046	3,046	4,061	2,031	2,030	4,061	2,031	2,030	203	102	101	203	102	101	1,421	711	710	812	406	406	203	102	101	1,218	609	609	10	5	5	3	1	2
	Kalutara Local Board	1,523	762	761	1,015	508	507	1,015	508	507	51	26	25	51	26	25	355	178	177	203	102	101	51	26	25	305	153	152	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kalutara Kotte	1,523	762	761	1,015	508	507	1,015	508	507	51	26	25	51	26	25	355	178	177	203	102	101	51	26	25	305	153	152	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Panadure Kotte Gate	1,523	762	761	1,015	508	507	1,015	508	507	51	26	25	51	26	25	355	178	177	203	102	101	51	26	25	305	153	152	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Panadure Kotte Gate	1,523	762	761	1,016	507	509	1,016	507	509	51	26	25	51	26	25	355	178	177	203	102	101	51	26	25	305	153	152	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kelani Valley	15,780	8,107	7,673	10,520	5,260	5,260	10,520	5,260	5,260	526	263	263	526	263	263	3,682	1,841	1,841	2,104	1,052	1,052	526	263	263	3,156	1,578	1,578	26	13	13	8	4	4
	Kelani Municipality	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Hanwella	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Ruanwella	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Yatiyantota	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Avissawella	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
Central Province.	Kandy District	15,780	8,107	7,673	10,520	5,260	5,260	10,520	5,260	5,260	526	263	263	526	263	263	3,682	1,841	1,841	2,104	1,052	1,052	526	263	263	3,156	1,578	1,578	26	13	13	8	4	4
	Kandy Municipality	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Harispattu	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Gangapalata	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Pata Dumbara	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Udapalata	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Udunuwara	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Yatinuwara	2,761	1,380	1,381	1,841	920	921	1,841	920	921	92	46	46	92	46	46	644	322	322	368	184	184	92	46	46	552	276	276	5	2	3	1	0	1
	Matale District	5,846	2,923	2,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	192	96	96	192	96	96	1,346	673	673	769	385	384	192	96	96	1,154	577	577	10	5	5	3	1	2
	Matale Local Board	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Matale South	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Matale North	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Nuwara Eliya District	1,561	781	780	1,041	521	520	1,041	521	520	52	26	26	52	26	26	365	182	183	208	104	104	52	26	26	312	156	156	3	1	2	1	0	1
	Nuwara Eliya Local Board & outside	1,561	781	780	1,041	521	520	1,041	521	520	52	26	26	52	26	26	365	182	183	208	104	104	52	26	26	312	156	156	3	1	2	1	0	1
	Kotmale	1,561	781	780	1,041	521	520	1,041	521	520	52	26	26	52	26	26	365	182	183	208	104	104	52	26	26	312	156	156	3	1	2	1	0	1
	Ambagamuwa	1,561	781	780	1,041	521	520	1,041	521	520	52	26	26	52	26	26	365	182	183	208	104	104	52	26	26	312	156	156	3	1	2	1	0	1
	Walapane	1,561	781	780	1,041	521	520	1,041	521	520	52	26	26	52	26	26	365	182	183	208	104	104	52	26	26	312	156	156	3	1	2	1	0	1
	Galle District	5,846	2,923	2,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	192	96	96	192	96	96	1,346	673	673	769	385	384	192	96	96	1,154	577	577	10	5	5	3	1	2
	Galle Municipality	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Four Gravets beyond Municipal Limits																																
Southern Province.	Bentota	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Galboda Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Wellaboda Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Four Gravets beyond Municipal Limits																																
	Hikkaduwa	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Matara District	5,846	2,923	2,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	192	96	96	192	96	96	1,346	673	673	769	385	384	192	96	96	1,154	577	577	10	5	5	3	1	2
	Matara Four Gravets	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Hakmana	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kotapola	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Morawak Korle	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Pasdun Korle	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Nuwara Paha Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Hambantota District	4,677	2,339	2,338	3,077	1,539	1,538	3,077	1,539	1,538	154	77	77	154	77	77	1,077	539	538	615	308	307	154	77	77	923	462	461	8	4	4	2	1	1
	Four Gravets beyond Four Gravets	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Magam Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Tangalla Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Giruwa Paha Wan	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
Eastern Province.	Jaffna District	5,846	2,923	2,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	3,846	1,923	1,923	192	96	96	192	96	96	1,346	673	673	769	385	384	192	96	96	1,154	577	577	10	5	5	3	1	2
	Jaffna Division	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Valvettiturai Div.	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Valvettiturai West	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Valvettiturai East	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Valvettiturai West	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Valvettiturai East	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Point Pedro	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Vadamarachchi	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Thenmarachchi	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Batticaloa District	3,507	1,754	1,753	2,307	1,154	1,153	2,307	1,154	1,153	115	58	57	115	58	57	807	404	403	461	231	230	115	58	57	692	346	346	6	3	3	2	1	1
	Batticaloa Town	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Eravur Town	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kattankudi Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Koddaimunai Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Manmunai Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Trincomalee District	3,507	1,754	1,753	2,307	1,154	1,153	2,307	1,154	1,153	115	58	57	115	58	57	807	404	403	461	231	230	115	58	57	692	346	346	6	3	3	2	1	1
	Trincomalee Town	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kottiyar Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kuchchaveli Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Tamankaduwa Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
	Kantalai Pattu	1,169	585	584	769	385	384	769	385	384	38	19	19	38	19	19	269	135	134	154	77	77	38	19	19	231	116	115	2	1	1	1	0	1
North Western Province.	Kurunegala District	10,522	5,261	5,261	6,953	3,477	3,476	6,953	3,477	3,476	347	174	173	347	174	173	2,432	1,216	1,216	1,390	695	695	347	174	173	2,085	1,043	1,042	17	9	8	5	2	3
	Kurunegala Local Board	1,754	877	877	1,159	580	579	1,159	580	579	58	29	29	58	29	29	405	203	202	232	116	116	58	29	29	348	174	174	3	2	1	1	0	1
	Weyate Hatpatti	1,754	877	877	1,159	580	579	1,159	580	579	58	29	29	58	29	29	405	203	202	232	116	116	58	29	29	348	174	174	3	2	1	1	0	1
	Four Gravets beyond Municipal Limits																																
	Dambadeniya Hatpatti	1,754	877	877	1,159	580	579	1,159	580	579	58	29	29	58	29	29	405	203	202	232	116	116	58	29	29	348	174	174	3	2	1	1	0	1
	Kandy Four Gravets

XIII.—Sinhalese Population and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon in the various Divisions of the Island in 1913 and 1914, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1914, and their Average Rates for 1904–1913.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.										Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1914.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1914.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.					
							Births.			Deaths.		
			1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	
Ceylon ..	25,481	2,783,305	114,369	113,652	73,224	82,775	40·1	41·6	40·8	29·1	26·6	29·7	194
Western Province	1,432	933,846	34,992	36,577	19,052	19,458	35·8	38·1	39·2	22·2	20·7	20·8	127
Colombo District	560¾	531,712	19,079	20,128	10,705	10,949	34·6	36·5	37·9	22·3	20·4	20·6	126
Colombo Municipality	12	93,118	3,117	3,089	3,211	3,085	33·2	33·4	33·2	37·7	34·0	33·1	228
Alutkuru Korale South	72	77,621	2,791	2,932	1,424	1,505	33·8	36·6	37·8	21·3	18·7	19·4	117
Hewagam korale	165	81,955	3,110	3,312	1,310	1,385	36·4	38·8	40·4	18·9	16·4	16·9	101
Salpiti korale	75	110,842	3,617	3,991	2,389	2,349	33·3	33·1	36·0	21·5	21·8	21·2	146
Siyane Korale East	116½	62,245	2,382	2,606	847	959	37·2	39·2	41·9	17·5	13·9	15·4	69
Siyane Korale West	120½	105,931	4,062	4,198	1,524	1,666	35·0	39·3	39·6	18·1	14·7	15·7	94
Negombo District	247½	157,469	6,727	6,761	2,950	3,101	36·9	43·7	42·9	20·9	19·2	19·7	134
Negombo Local Board	7½	11,163	788	878	545	657	32·3	71·6	78·7	29·6	49·5	58·9	165
Alutkuru Korale North	159	107,459	4,230	4,278	1,708	1,747	35·8	40·3	39·8	18·9	16·3	16·3	119
Hapitigam korale	81½	38,847	1,709	1,605	697	697	38·5	45·1	41·3	22·8	18·4	17·9	158
Kalutara District	623¾	244,665	9,186	9,688	5,397	5,408	37·6	38·2	39·6	22·4	22·4	22·1	124
Kalutara Local Board	1⅜	10,063	323	337	299	267	32·6	32·3	33·5	31·9	29·9	26·5	134
Kalutara totamune	88½	108,672	3,968	4,128	2,572	2,524	36·8	37·0	38·0	23·2	24·0	23·2	130
Pasdun Korale East	280¾	31,333	1,191	1,226	607	622	37·9	36·7	39·1	22·1	19·7	19·9	109
Pasdun Korale West	123¼	31,007	1,197	1,285	682	686	39·4	39·3	41·4	22·4	22·4	22·1	112
Rayigam korale	130	63,590	2,507	2,712	1,237	1,309	38·9	40·2	42·7	19·5	19·9	20·6	128
Central Province	2,279	348,956	15,544	14,911	10,217	11,706	44·1	44·9	42·7	31·1	29·5	33·6	222
Kandy District	911	226,827	10,105	9,984	6,264	6,929	43·9	45·0	44·0	28·7	27·9	30·6	196
Kandy Municipality	8½	15,935	526	625	477	519	33·5	33·2	39·2	34·8	30·1	32·6	202
Harispattu	50⅝	35,648	1,693	1,663	1,037	1,029	47·4	48·0	46·7	27·8	29·4	28·9	187
Pata Dumbara	107⅛	43,320	1,972	1,915	1,143	1,324	45·7	46·0	44·2	28·2	26·7	30·6	202
Pata Hewaheta	57¹¹⁄₁₂	17,033	853	820	488	500	47·1	51·1	48·1	25·6	29·2	29·4	159
Tumpane	46⅞	14,000	743	611	430	488	49·1	53·7	43·6	33·9	31·1	34·9	254
Uda Bulatgama	229¹⁷⁄₂₀	14,344	435	470	236	285	32·6	30·7	32·8	21·5	16·7	19·9	155
Uda Dumbara	238¼	22,387	1,070	945	802	979	45·1	47·8	42·2	35·4	35·8	43·7	253
Udunuwara	34⅝	16,396	771	772	407	478	46·6	47·8	47·1	28·5	25·2	29·2	189
Udapalata	105¹¹⁄₁₆	26,227	1,038	1,106	680	747	41·5	40·0	42·2	27·2	26·2	28·5	197
Yatinuwara	31⅛	21,537	1,004	1,057	564	580	45·9	47·4	49·1	26·8	26·6	26·9	168

Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1914.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1914.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	
Matale District	905⅛	67,300	3,146	2,579	2,546	3,074	46·8	46·3	38·3	38·1	37·5	45·7	341
Matale Local Board	¼	2,152	93	73	132	138	35·6	41·8	33·9	59·1	59·3	64·1	274
Matale South	163⅛	29,713	1,498	1,250	1,043	1,241	48·2	50·2	42·1	34·8	35·0	41·8	315
Matale East	340⅜	15,775	748	628	684	752	48·5	46·8	39·8	40·5	42·8	47·7	341
Matale North	400⅝	19,660	807	628	687	943	44·7	40·7	31·9	38·8	34·6	48·0	400
Nuwara Eliya District	462¼	54,829	2,293	2,348	1,407	1,703	43·2	42·4	42·8	25·4	26·0	31·1	197
Nuwara Eliya Local Board	4⅞	4,305	109	94	57	45	23·9	25·5	21·8	28·0	13·4	10·5	192
Kotmale	236⅛	16,372	695	716	390	414	39·2	43·1	43·7	23·5	24·2	25·3	191
Uda Hewaheta	108⅜	19,493	840	866	567	554	42·8	43·7	44·4	24·6	29·5	28·4	162
Walapane	113⅛	14,659	649	672	393	690	45·6	44·9	45·8	29·3	27·2	47·1	250
Southern Province	2,146¼	613,092	24,960	26,926	17,083	19,047	41·6	41·3	43·9	30·5	28·2	31·1	172
Galle District	652¼	285,486	10,945	12,119	7,769	7,721	43·9	38·9	42·5	27·0	27·6	27·1	142
Galle Municipality	6⅛	29,541	892	918	926	867	33·4	30·2	31·1	20·1	31·3	29·4	162
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	24¾	22,236	872	994	608	535	41·3	39·9	44·7	24·3	27·8	24·1	121
Gangaboda pattuwa	128⅜	38,394	1,531	1,616	875	909	41·9	40·6	42·1	24·7	23·2	23·7	125
Wellaboda pattuwa	83¼	78,330	2,968	3,532	2,165	2,133	41·1	38·4	45·1	26·3	28·0	27·2	154
Talpe pattuwa	97	59,309	2,406	2,545	1,695	1,788	42·4	41·1	42·9	26·3	28·9	30·2	141
Walallawiti korale	146	50,981	1,977	2,221	1,352	1,297	42·3	39·4	43·6	25·8	26·9	25·4	131
Hinidum pattuwa	166	6,695	299	293	148	192	43·8	45·4	43·8	27·9	22·5	28·7	178
Matara District	481¼	225,012	9,664	10,093	5,290	7,200	42·4	43·7	44·9	28·4	23·9	32·0	167
Matara Local Board	1½	11,851	460	443	273	406	38·7	39·3	37·4	28·4	23·3	34·3	172
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	7⅞	18,230	759	862	344	539	43·5	42·5	47·3	23·4	19·2	29·6	139
Wellaboda pattuwa	51½	48,386	2,043	2,243	1,019	1,503	41·9	43·1	46·4	26·4	21·5	31·1	159
Weligam korale	111	61,433	2,611	2,605	1,430	1,640	42·1	43·1	42·4	23·5	23·6	26·7	135
Morawak korale	160	18,783	868	837	629	783	46·0	46·5	44·6	36·9	33·7	41·7	262
Kandaboda pattuwa	70	27,212	1,322	1,348	740	1,049	44·3	49·6	49·5	38·6	27·8	38·6	229
Gangaboda pattuwa	79⅜	39,117	1,601	1,755	855	1,180	41·0	41·6	44·9	29·2	22·2	32·7	144
Hambantota District	1,012⅜	102,594	4,351	4,714	4,024	4,126	40·6	42·7	46·0	45·3	39·5	40·2	261
Hambantota Four Gravets	642½	1,137	47	48	61	48	36·1	40·7	42·2	46·5	52·9	42·2	313
Magam pattuwa (exclusive of four gravets)		7,281	261	267	448	409	37·8	35·0	36·7	55·1	60·1	56·2	423
Giruwa Pattuwa East	122½	12,373	472	504	497	526	41·9	38·1	40·7	48·3	40·1	42·4	300
Giruwa Pattuwa West	247¾	81,803	3,571	3,895	3,018	3,143	41·8	44·2	47·6	43·9	37·3	38·4	244

EASTERN PROVINCE	3,848¼	7,035	427	323	395	423	47·4	60·6	45·9	41·8	56·0	60·1	344
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	5,971	389	292	349	375	50·1	65·1	48·9	42·8	58·4	62·8	325
Batticaloa Local Board	4½	298	11	7	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu North	108½	48	5	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai Pattu South	77	7	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	2,255	218	137	163	152	62·9	98·0	60·8	48·6	73·3	67·4	402
Chammanturai pattu	220	551	41	29	32	46	—	—	52·6	—	—	83·5	108
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135½	119	11	12	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai pattu	470	185	5	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	440	4	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karawaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	110	11	5	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu	315	873	45	52	70	63	47·9	49·9	59·6	52·7	77·7	72·2	173
Panawa pattu	473	1,085	38	35	45	73	39·9	34·9	32·3	33·6	41·3	67·3	200
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	3,016	371,362	15,808	13,319	10,323	14,074	40·1	42·7	35·9	33·3	27·9	37·9	329
Kurunegala District	1,843⅞	276,004	12,384	9,962	8,499	11,971	41·8	44·9	36·1	36·4	30·8	43·4	375
Kurunegala Local Board	4	4,301	181	138	239	368	39·3	40·3	32·1	84·2	53·3	85·6	420
Hiriyala hatpattu	393½	31,832	1,446	1,098	1,198	1,828	42·6	44·7	34·5	39·0	37·0	57·4	583
Weudawili hatpattu	174½	48,174	2,520	1,715	1,654	2,456	47·9	51·9	35·6	41·4	34·1	51·0	454
Dambadeni hatpattu	164½	51,460	2,625	1,940	1,583	1,972	43·9	51·4	37·7	35·4	31·0	38·3	344
Dewamedi hatpattu	186¾	34,577	1,560	1,279	1,100	1,724	42·3	45·0	37·0	26·6	31·7	49·9	458
Katugampola hatpattu	358¼	68,846	2,582	2,349	1,481	1,957	35·7	37·9	34·1	26·9	21·8	28·4	215
Wanni hatpattu	562½	36,814	1,470	1,443	1,244	1,666	40·8	40·0	39·2	39·6	33·9	45·3	349
Puttalam District	909⅞	17,828	418	421	428	508	32·6	23·4	23·6	36·0	24·0	28·5	394
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	838	11	14	39	32	23·2	12·8	16·7	22·1	45·4	38·2	286
Demala hatpattu	430	6,175	244	265	215	286	42·3	39·8	42·9	42·7	35·0	46·3	381
Kalpitiya division	315	6,609	24	25	43	47	13·8	16·2	16·9	26·3	29·0	31·7	400
Puttalam division	156½	4,206	139	117	131	143	36·6	32·9	27·8	26·4	31·1	34·0	436
Chilaw District	262¼	77,530	3,006	2,936	1,396	1,595	35·5	39·5	37·9	20·4	18·4	20·6	164
Chilaw town	¾	3,495	148	126	120	115	38·2	42·6	36·1	35·7	34·5	32·9	175
Pitigal Korale North	132½	8,943	310	320	216	267	31·7	35·0	35·8	30·9	24·4	29·9	303
Pitigal Korale Central	88¾	33,519	1,275	1,274	556	667	35·7	38·8	38·0	20·4	16·9	19·9	154
Pitigal Korale South	40	31,573	1,273	1,216	504	546	36·1	41·2	38·5	18·4	16·3	17·3	137
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE	4,068	64,600	2,299	2,581	2,294	3,067	41·4	35·5	40·0	40·2	35·4	47·5	367
Anuradhapura District	4,068	64,600	2,299	2,581	2,294	3,067	41·4	35·5	40·0	40·2	35·4	47·5	367
Anuradhapura town	9¼	1,919	55	58	87	104	34·3	28·4	30·2	79·6	45·0	54·2	362
Nuwaragampalata	1,442¾	27,156	997	1,215	952	1,180	42·0	36·8	44·7	38·7	35·1	43·5	331
Hurulupalata	1,106	19,591	664	770	640	1,023	41·5	33·7	39·3	39·4	32·5	52·2	410
Kalagampalata	310	14,428	513	470	524	656	40·4	35·3	32·6	39·7	36·1	45·5	368
Tamankaduwapalata	1,200	1,506	70	68	91	104	45·5	45·1	45·2	52·2	58·6	69·1	529

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Sinhalese.										Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1914.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1914.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.					
							Births.			Deaths.		
			1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	
Province of Uva	3,271½	135,203	6,204	5,650	5,533	6,461	45·5	45·9	41·8	40·1	40·9	47·8	258
Badulla District	3,271½	135,203	6,204	5,650	5,533	6,461	45·5	45·9	41·8	40·1	40·9	47·8	258
Badulla Local Board	3 1/16	4,139	175	156	196	202	37·3	41·9	37·7	45·4	47·0	48·8	244
Yatikinda division	195 7/16	24,248	1,223	1,044	903	901	47·0	50·9	43·1	32·5	37·6	37·2	213
Bintenna division	400	10,303	419	446	482	553	41·8	40·5	43·3	43·4	46·6	53·7	303
Buttala division	931	12,508	624	549	612	798	43·9	49·4	43·9	53·6	48·4	63·8	357
Wellawaya division	652	8,078	334	263	313	386	40·8	41·0	32·6	47·9	38·4	47·8	346
Udukinda division	186½	32,951	1,489	1,543	1,065	1,144	45·8	45·8	46·8	29·4	32·8	34·7	163
Wellassa division	736⅝	24,202	1,154	974	1,130	1,414	49·8	47·1	40·2	50·9	46·1	58·4	350
Wiyaluwa division	167	18,774	786	675	832	1,063	45·1	41·4	36·0	38·6	43·8	56·6	274
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,901	306,440	14,046	13,271	8,208	8,409	42·4	46·6	43·3	32·8	27·2	27·4	181
Ratnapura District	1,259	134,236	5,930	5,630	4,118	4,247	41·7	44·6	41·9	35·8	31·0	31·6	202
Ratnapura Local Board	2½	3,738	142	123	167	181	32·7	37·6	32·9	48·6	44·3	48·4	276
Kuruwiti korale	211⅜	37,364	1,463	1,536	756	803	38·6	39·8	41·1	25·4	20·6	21·5	166
Nawadun korale	193⅜	28,088	1,319	1,366	902	878	44·2	47·7	48·6	37·2	32·6	31·3	182
Atakalan korale	171 71/160	19,019	1,007	830	761	810	46·5	53·2	43·6	44·1	40·2	42·6	266
Kadawata korale	130¼	10,574	521	461	410	379	46·2	49·7	43·6	40·6	39·1	35·8	200
Kolonna korale	169	10,779	439	372	377	409	37·2	40·8	34·5	43·9	35·0	37·9	202
Kukulu korale	224½	11,497	374	387	250	279	36·1	32·8	33·7	36·8	21·9	24·3	199
Meda korale	156½	13,177	665	555	495	508	44·4	50·8	42·1	40·8	37·8	38·6	243
Kegalla District	642	172,204	8,116	7,641	4,090	4,162	43·2	48·1	44·4	30·5	24·2	24·2	166
Kegalla Local Board	¾	1,730	63	71	89	88	32·3	35·8	41·0	45·5	50·5	50·9	141
Paranakuru korale	56½	29,553	1,511	1,402	746	682	45·9	52·3	47·4	33·2	25·8	23·1	158
Beligal korale	162½	46,385	2,188	2,048	942	905	41·8	48·4	44·2	27·1	20·9	19·5	134
Galboda korale	56¾	22,934	1,263	1,175	630	643	48·5	56·5	51·2	36·2	28·2	28·0	226
Kinigoda korale	42	19,103	1,031	753	583	628	47·8	54·5	39·4	36·2	30·8	32·9	200
Atulugam korale	125½	14,457	542	589	297	348	39·1	38·1	40·7	25·0	20·9	24·1	129
Dehigampal korale	74⅜	19,046	795	779	376	439	40·1	42·4	40·9	30·2	20·0	23·1	149
Panawal korale	40¼	8,223	325	375	175	179	38·4	40·2	45·6	26·8	21·6	21·8	139
Lower Bulatgama	84	10,773	398	449	252	250	38·3	37·5	41·7	24·7	23·7	23·2	120

XIV.—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1913 and 1914, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1914, and the Yearly Average, 1904–1913.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1914.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1914.
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	
Northern Province	3,519	356,625	12,417	12,456	10,988	12,874	37·2	35·4	34·9	29·3	31·0	36·1	242
Jaffna District	1,147¼	327,024	10,712	11,286	9,749	11,500	37·3	35·0	34·5	27·7	29·9	35·2	231
Jaffna division	18½	49,749	1,594	1,509	1,677	2,364	37·4	34·2	30·3	31·6	33·3	47·5	393
Valikamam East	40	27,394	599	895	642	832	35·5	33·5	32·7	20·9	23·6	30·4	172
Valikamam North	36¾	51,685	1,268	1,952	1,058	1,428	38·1	37·9	37·8	22·9	20·8	27·6	176
Valikamam West	38¼	49,827	1,327	1,595	1,251	1,629	35·7	35·1	32·0	24·2	25·2	32·7	208
Vadamaradchi East	34½	4,024	230	188	161	192	43·9	39·0	46·7	48·2	40·0	47·7	255
Vadamaradchi West	50	54,728	1,536	1,837	1,394	1,482	35·5	34·8	33·6	24·4	25·7	27·1	154
Tenmaradchi	85	37,624	1,736	1,145	1,967	1,785	37·0	28·4	30·4	36·5	51·4	47·4	319
Pachchilaippalli	87	5,685	367	193	209	254	33·4	27·9	34·0	42·4	36·5	44·7	337
Karaichchi	157½	2,504	76	48	63	71	12·6	14·7	19·2	18·7	25·0	28·4	354
Punakari	215	4,655	221	183	168	227	41·7	38·5	39·3	45·9	36·1	48·8	344
Islands (exclusive of Delft)	59¾	34,803	1,636	1,556	1,056	1,139	43·5	41·5	44·7	29·9	30·8	32·7	203
Delft	18½	4,027	107	172	91	78	41·5	40·5	42·7	25·0	23·0	19·4	116
Tunukkai	157½	319	15	13	12	19	34·7	—	40·8	—	—	59·6	539
Jaffna Lagoon	149⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar District	904⅜	16,034	808	576	791	771	33·8	41·8	35·9	44·3	49·0	48·1	368
Mannar Islands division	47½	5,881	294	183	369	319	35·8	32·7	31·1	42·9	61·5	54·2	355
Mantai division	634½	6,756	322	245	246	300	35·7	40·6	36·3	49·8	36·5	44·4	384
Nanaddan division	222½	3,397	192	148	176	152	37·4	60·4	43·6	40·6	51·9	44·8	358
Mullaittivu District ..	1,466⅜	13,567	897	594	448	603	39·2	36·2	43·8	44·5	33·3	44·5	332
Maritime pattus	462	5,905	468	283	185	234	33·3	39·5	47·9	45·2	31·8	39·6	254
Vavuniya north	544½	2,890	152	95	99	130	37·7	32·4	32·9	39·3	34·2	45·0	347
Vavuniya south	460	4,772	277	216	164	239	41·1	34·4	45·3	47·0	34·6	50·1	426

XIV.—Tamil Population, &c.—*continued*.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Tamils.											Deaths of Children under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1914.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1914.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	
Eastern Province	3,848½	102,283	3,959	3,396	3,485	4,256	41·1	38·6	33·2	36·0	34·0	41·6	320
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	85,470	3,388	2,907	2,907	3,481	41·8	39·6	34·0	34·1	34·0	40·7	310
Batticaloa Local Board	4½	8,886	266	283	341	362	32·5	29·9	31·9	39·3	38·3	40·7	350
Manmunai Pattu North	108½	14,004	492	431	464	561	37·7	35·0	29·5	36·1	33·0	40·1	392
Manmunai Pattu South	77	8,215	328	331	372	419	46·5	39·5	40·3	37·0	44·8	51·0	299
Bintenna pattu	701	670	58	28	50	30	—	—	41·8	—	—	44·8	286
Chammanturai pattu	220	3,600	111	97	75	100	37·4	31·1	26·9	29·5	21·0	27·8	175
Eravur and Rukam pattus	135¼	7,400	386	323	317	442	48·8	51·7	43·7	39·7	42·5	59·7	353
Koralai pattu	470	8,309	363	250	318	318	54·6	43·6	30·1	45·9	38·2	38·3	372
Eruvil and Porativu pattus	264½	12,707	545	415	413	458	39·8	42·9	32·7	29·9	32·5	36·0	280
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus	31½	14,847	580	487	378	511	41·7	39·3	32·8	33·2	25·6	34·4	251
Akkarai pattu	315	6,080	218	251	145	244	41·7	36·0	41·3	33·8	24·0	40·1	243
Panawa pattu	473	752	41	29	34	36	—	—	38·6	—	—	47·9	345
Trincomalee District	1,048	16,813	571	489	578	775	37·7	33·6	29·1	36·7	34·0	46·1	380
Trincomalee town	3	7,009	211	199	249	305	32·8	29·7	28·4	35·7	35·1	43·5	322
Kaddukulam pattu	463	3,229	91	79	93	131	43·2	28·0	24·5	49·5	28·6	40·6	380
Koddiyar pattu	225	4,272	188	148	147	230	45·1	43·4	34·6	31·9	33·9	53·8	446
Tampalakamam pattu	357	2,303	81	63	89	109	39·4	34·7	27·4	38·2	38·1	47·3	413
North-Western Province	3,016	29,212	887	869	1,127	1,752	26·1	29·6	29·8	48·9	37·6	60·0	389
Puttalam District	909⅞	8,899	258	273	295	447	26·0	28·8	30·7	40·7	32·9	50·2	410
Puttalam Local Board	8⅝	1,184	20	24	61	77	22·3	16·3	20·3	77·6	49·9	65·0	167
Demala hatpattu	430	328	5	9	15	27	—	—	27·4	—	—	82·3	778
Kalpitiya division	315	3,445	76	80	119	140	24·3	21·8	23·2	45·9	34·2	40·6	363
Puttalam division	156¼	3,942	157	160	100	203	29·4	40·0	40·6	35·1	25·5	51·5	450

XV.—Moor Population and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1913 and 1914, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1914, and the Yearly Average for 1904–1913.

Province, District, and Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Moors.											Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1914.
		Estimated Population on July 1, 1914.	Births.		Deaths.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.						
							Births.			Deaths.			
			1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904 to 1913.	1913.	1914.	
Eastern Province	3,848¼	73,358	2,991	2,534	1,796	2,593	42·9	41·0	34·5	29·3	24·7	35·4	257
Batticaloa District	2,800¼	6,3494	2,577	2,198	1,487	2,173	42·7	40·9	34·6	29·2	23·6	34·2	242
Batticaloa Local Board	4¼	544	16	10	25	22	—	—	18·4	—	—	40·4	700
Manmunai *Pattu North*	108⅕	12,038	566	377	342	567	47·7	47·1	31·4	39·0	28·5	47·1	379
Manmunai Pattu South	77	185	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna pattu	701	82	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chammanturai pattu	220	6,634	275	233	127	220	42·8	42·0	35·1	30·3	19·5	33·2	223
Eravur and Rukam pattus ..	135¼	6,512	282	227	185	297	39·5	43·2	34·9	23·9	28·3	45·6	348
Koralai pattu	470	5,219	177	200	116	150	44·6	34·2	38·3	24·0	22·4	28·7	245
Eruvil and Porativu pattus ..	264½	85	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karavaku and Nintavur pattus ..	31½	20,525	761	754	427	486	41·0	37·7	36·7	25·5	21·1	23·7	149
Akkarai pattu	315	9,375	404	333	216	346	44·0	43·4	35·5	31·6	23·3	36·9	219
Panawa pattu	473	2,295	95	61	49	79	40·6	41·4	26·6	24·6	21·3	34·4	230
North-Western Province	3,016	28,394	1,165	1,038	878	1,106	40·0	41·2	36·6	37·4	31·0	39·0	324
Puttalam District	909⅞	11,725	512	464	401	491	38·2	43·9	39·6	36·8	34·4	41·9	358
Puttalam Local Board	8¼	3,544	177	157	112	105	42·8	51·1	44·3	37·3	32·4	29·6	242
Demala hatpattu	430	418	21	14	23	9	—	—	33·5	—	—	21·5	143
Kalpitiya division	315	4,356	190	188	201	256	34·3	38·8	38·7	40·4	41·1	52·7	532
Puttalam division	156¼	2,907	124	105	65	121	42·8	43·1	36·1	31·2	22·6	41·6	248

XVI.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population.

District.	Population at the Census of March, 1911.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. Births. Average, 1904–1913.	Births. 1913.	Births. 1914.	Deaths. Average, 1904–1913.	Deaths. 1913.	Deaths. 1914.
Kandy	147,262	30·8	35·4	43·4	28·7	33·5	37·3
Matale	31,186	32·8	32·9	31·4	42·4	39·0	52·0
Nuwara Eliya	100,393	30·9	38·6	44·1	25·9	30·3	35·0
Badulla	71,957	32·9	37·0	37·2	33·4	41·6	42·0
Ratnapura	30,455	31·4	39·4	43·1	66·5	67·2	79·2
Kegalla	62,518	30·7	35·4	30·1	43·6	41·5	35·4
Colombo	13,377	23·4	30·6	32·3	48·9	43·4	52·0
Kalutara	30,768	30·5	35·9	39·5	39·6	38·9	47·8
Galle	6,295	28·0	33·2	36·9	30·1	49·2	54·7
Matara	3,191	34·2	33·5	52·0	40·5	45·4	60·5
Kurunegala	9,787	21·1	26·5	22·1	37·2	40·6	74·5
Total Estates	507,189	30·1	36·0	38·9	33·2	38·4	42·3

XVII.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates according to Race on Estates in the Year 1914.

District.	Births. All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		Deaths. All Races.		Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
Kandy ..	6415	43·4	10	12·9	10	22·8	281	36·5	6018	44·3	57	25·7	14	42·8	25	74·0	5511	37·3	3	3·9	8	18·2	144	18·7	5283	38·9	42	19·0	5	15·3	26	76·9
Matale ..	980	31·4	1	6·0	5	61·0	32	23·4	918	31·8	12	29·1	5	45·9	7	46·7	1621	52·0	1	6·0	3	36·6	30	22·0	1538	53·2	17	41·2	3	27·5	29	19·3
Nuwara Eliya	4430	44·1	14	27·6	15	48·4	119	27·2	4246	45·2	23	39·7	6	30·2	7	15·3	3516	35·0	—	—	3	9·7	99	22·6	3390	36·1	17	29·4	1	5·0	6	13·1
Badulla ..	2680	37·2	3	9·4	7	48·0	59	19·8	2591	38·4	11	16·7	5	28·4	4	36·4	3025	42·0	3	9·4	1	6·8	46	15·4	2936	43·5	17	25·8	2	11·4	20	181·8
Ratnapura ..	1311	43·1	2	16·7	4	36·4	67	26·6	1142	45·5	18	39·4	1	35·7	77	36·2	2413	79·2	—	—	2	18·2	68	27·0	2148	85·6	29	63·5	—	—	166	77·9
Kegalla ..	1880	30·1	1	4·9	3	14·9	88	21·9	1764	31·2	20	29·0	1	7·4	3	3·9	2213	35·4	2	9·9	2	9·9	58	14·4	2125	37·6	22	31·9	2	14·8	2	2·6
Colombo ..	432	32·3	2	40·8	—	—	39	19·7	387	35·3	3	16·5	1	21·3	—	—	695	52·0	—	—	—	—	21	10·6	665	60·6	9	49·5	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ..	1215	39·5	—	—	2	16·4	83	17·8	1121	40·2	2	10·7	7	45·2	—	—	1471	47·8	2	16·0	—	—	62	13·3	1395	54·8	5	26·7	6	38·7	1	19·2
Galle ..	232	36·9	1	34·5	1	58·8	64	22·8	159	47·1	2	—	—	—	5	94·3	344	54·7	—	—	—	—	50	17·8	282	83·6	2	—	1	—	9	160·8
Matara ..	166	52·0	—	—	2	74·1	20	33·8	139	55·9	1	17·9	—	—	4	—	193	60·5	—	—	—	—	9	15·2	178	71·6	3	53·6	—	—	3	—
Kurunegala ..	216	22·1	—	—	—	—	33	11·5	175	26·3	2	25·6	3	136·4	3	39·5	729	74·5	—	—	2	15·4	42	14·7	631	94·9	8	102·6	1	45·5	45	—
Ceylon ..	19957	38·9	34	14·4	49	29·2	885	23·0	18660	40·6	151	26·9	43	34·8	135	31·3	21731	42·3	11	4·7	21	12·5	629	16·3	20571	44·7	171	30·5	21	17·0	307	71·3

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1914, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, in the Thirty-two Towns of Ceylon proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and Stillbirths and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 registered Births, and the Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in each Town.

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1914 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents.	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.				
														1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.			
All Thirty-two Towns..	517,877	565,133	7,951	7,599	15,550	10,927	9,240	20,167	567	476	1043	3,606	16,390	28·8	27·5	27·5	29·8	29·9	31·6	3,960	255		
Western Province.																						°	
Colombo	219,557	243,114	2,736	2,610	5,346	3,675	2,764	6,439	209	184	393	548	5,748	24·1	22·0	24·1	23·6	27·9	27·4	1,390	260	81·1	74·26
Negombo	13,045	23,912	532	508	1,040	456	408	864	13	12	25	76	788	39·9	43·5	27·4	33·0	28·7	34·5	183	176	—	83·10
Moratuwa	27,256	26,495	695	620	1,315	468	590	1,058	43	30	73	13	1,045	45·9	49·6	39·0	39·4	43·1	43·5	265	202	—	—
Kalutara	13,005	13,534	209	235	444	186	194	380	24	11	35	66	314	32·7	32·8	26·6	23·2	26·5	23·1	61	137	—	98·16
Panadure	5,709	6,513	65	59	124	124	89	213	4	2	6	94	119	23·5	19·0	19·8	18·3	23·6	21·8	21	169	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy	30,149	31,182	476	452	928	596	484	1,080	38	23	61	250	829	27·3	29·8	23·6	26·6	25·7	29·0	194	209	76·7	78·90
Gampola	5,521	6,257	104	110	214	161	131	292	6	10	16	97	195	34·5	34·4	28·9	31·2	30·0	32·3	56	260	—	90·86
Nawalapitiya ..	3,767	3,886	53	67	120	129	126	255	6	4	10	154	101	33·2	30·9	36·1	26·0	39·2	28·3	37	308	—	—
Hatton and Dikoya ..	3,025	3,094	36	42	78	143	110	253	1	4	5	173	80	21·8	25·2	28·3	25·9	33·0	30·2	24	308	—	135·21
Matale	5,792	6,097	87	83	170	299	249	548	7	8	15	348	200	36·6	27·9	35·8	32·8	41·2	37·7	51	300	—	79·97
Nuwara Eliya ..	14,910	14,938	101	100	201	82	81	163	6	—	6	44	117	22·5	13·5	11·7	7·8	13·4	8·9	49	244	60·4	83·95
Southern Province.																							
Galle	39,936	40,916	591	592	1,183	567	658	1,225	56	43	99	117	1,108	28·6	28·9	30·3	27·1	29·7	26·5	211	178	80·7	72·66
Matara	13,851	14,579	285	227	512	276	246	522	7	7	14	45	477	38·1	35·1	20·2	32·7	19·8	32·1	139	271	—	69·86
Weligama	8,672	9,059	150	141	291	109	129	238	8	10	18	—	238	42·1	32·1	23·7	26·3	21·5	23·8	46	158	—	—
Hambantota ..	3,092	3,181	65	59	124	80	39	119	—	3	3	7	110	36·1	39·3	34·2	34·6	38·3	38·7	35	280	81·4	41·86
Tangalla	3,505	4,011	79	63	142	62	38	100	4	1	5	22	78	34·3	35·4	23·9	19·5	24·4	19·9	26	183	—	60·44
Northern Province.																							
Jaffna	40 44	42,891	599	581	1,180	983	1,086	2,069	33	32	65	41	2,018	32·3	27·5	34·5	47·1	35·2	48·1	491	416	82·3	57·79
Mannar	3,777	3,939	71	67	138	89	61	150	2	1	3	30	118	34·2	35·0	47·3	30·0	52·1	33·0	43	312	83·5	40·28
Mullaittivu ..	1,392	1,421	32	39	71	35	34	69	2	5	7	—	69	27·6	50·0	24·1	48·6	31·9	64·4	14	197	—	60·58
Vavuniya	808	910	10	11	21	26	22	48	—	2	2	22	21	15·9	23·1	15·9	23·1	—	31·3	10	476	—	62·53

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1914, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, &c.—*contd.*

Towns.	Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911.	Population estimated to the middle of 1914 by Intercensal Increase.	Total Births registered.			Total Deaths, including Deaths in Hospitals and Jails.			Total Stillbirths.			Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails.	Deaths of Town Residents	Per Mille per Annum.						Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Birth-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Standardized Death-rate.				
														1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.			
Eastern Province.																						
Batticaloa	10,671	10,913	163	173	336	222	195	417	10	10	20	24	393	30·0	30·8	35·6	36·0	35·1	35·5	113	336	75·2	90·25
Kalmunai	—	2,007	48	35	83	95	56	151	—	1	1	60	91	—	41·4	—	45·3	—	—	24	289	—	—
Trincomalee ..	8,840	8,132	127	105	232	186	190	376	21	11	32	10	362	30·6	28·5	34·8	44·5	38·2	48·9	75	323	83·8	73·23
North-Western Province.																						
Kurunegala ..	8,167	8,829	121	108	229	407	299	706	9	14	23	364	342	31·6	25·9	43·3	38·7	44·5	39·8	90	393	81·0	77·01
Puttalam	5,990	6,312	102	104	206	137	88	225	11	5	16	37	187	35·6	32·6	29·8	29·6	31·8	31·7	49	238	75·3	37·77
Kalpitiya	1,591	1,633	30	13	43	61	40	101	3	3	6	—	101	32·1	26·3	41·9	61·9	—	—	27	628	—	41·21
Chilaw	5,033	5,357	93	84	177	115	68	183	8	5	13	4	179	35·4	33·0	36·5	33·4	35·0	32·0	35	198	—	52·82
North-Central Province.																						
Anuradhapura ..	5,361	6,088	64	68	132	216	106	322	6	7	13	—	322	22·2	21·7	42·5	52·9	52·0	64·8	67	508	82·8	54·73
Province of Uva.																						
Badulla	6,487	6,703	102	116	218	315	238	553	9	7	16	271	282	36·9	32·5	39·3	42·1	43·4	46·4	65	298	73·9	66·24
Lunugala	515	562	8	5	13	111	89	200	3	2	5	179	20	41·9	23·2	43·7	35·6	—	—	5	385	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Ratnapura	5,476	6,063	73	82	155	397	226	623	9	10	19	327	296	29·4	25·6	35·0	48·8	39·7	55·4	52	335	80·6	128·14
Kegalla	2,536	2,605	44	40	84	121	104	225	9	9	18	183	42	28·2	32·3	16·2	16·1	17·4	14·8	12	143	—	95·42

XIX.—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1913 and 1914, and the Average for 1904–1913.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	Average, 1904–1913.			1913.			1914.		
	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year.	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths of Children under One Year	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births.
CEYLON ...	149,297	28,599	192	162,827	30,822	189	162,177	34,481	213
Western Province ...	35,655	5,343	160	40,694	6,113	150	42,152	5,923	141
Central Province ...	24,879	5,232	211	27,413	6,071	221	28,458	6,765	238
Southern Province ...	25,507	4,117	162	25,974	4,199	162	28,033	4,906	175
Northern Province ...	13,498	2,775	207	13,198	2,716	206	13,133	3,260	248
Eastern Province ...	7,688	1,810	236	7,616	1,751	230	6,417	1,887	294
North-Western Province ...	15,525	3,686	242	17,955	3,749	209	15,310	5,088	332
North-Central Province ...	3,236	903	283	2,890	764	264	3,105	1,175	378
Province of Uva ...	8,329	1,758	210	9,246	2,053	222	8,693	2,205	254
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	14,980	2,975	195	17,841	3,406	191	16,876	3,272	194
Western Province.									
Colombo	19,602	3,187	161	22,454	3,573	159	23,250	3,400	146
Negombo	6,134	913	151	7,256	1,022	141	7,259	995	137
Kalutara	9,919	1,243	125	10,984	1,518	138	11,643	1,528	131
Central Province.									
Kandy	15,249	3,131	205	16,656	3,511	211	17,708	3,846	217
Matale	4,259	1,001	233	4,514	1,098	243	3,849	1,276	332
Nuwara Eliya	5,371	1,100	203	6,243	1,462	234	6,901	1,643	238
Southern Province.									
Galle	11,471	1,604	140	11,495	1,830	159	12,679	1,852	146
Matara	9,474	1,338	142	9,994	1,335	134	10,495	1,790	171
Hambantota	4,562	1,175	267	4,485	1,034	231	4,859	1,264	260
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	11,963	2,268	192	11,560	2,212	191	11,423	2,667	233
Mannar	921	321	353	1,006	327	325	974	341	350
Mullaittivu	614	186	314	632	177	280	736	252	342
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	6,480	1,498	231	6,490	1,453	224	5,508	1,552	282
Trincomalee	1,208	312	260	1,126	298	265	909	335	369
North-Western Province.									
Kurunegala	11,622	2,929	259	13,335	2,960	222	10,812	4,055	375
Puttalam	1,039	313	304	1,208	348	288	1,176	450	383
Chilaw	2,864	444	157	3,412	441	129	3,322	583	175
North-Central Province.									
Anuradhapura ...	3,236	903	283	2,890	764	264	3,105	1,175	378
Province of Uva.									
Badulla	8,329	1,758	210	9,246	2,053	222	8,693	2,205	254
Province of Sabaragamuwa.									
Ratnapura	6,093	1,309	215	7,206	1,523	211	7,007	1,538	219
Kegalla	8,887	1,666	193	10,635	1,883	177	9,869	1,734	176

XX.—Population of Ceylon at different Age-periods Estimated at the Middle of 1913, 1914, and the Yearly Average of 1904–1913.

Age.	Average, 1904–1913.			1913.			1914.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	4,028,759	2,139,713	1,889,046	4,220,458	2,235,472	1,984,986	4,251,032	2,251,666	1,999,366
Under 5 years ..	682,860	351,082	331,778	624,870	320,537	304,333	629,396	322,858	306,538
5 years and under 10 ..	564,589	293,610	270,979	580,161	297,057	283,104	584,364	299,209	285,155
10 Do. 15 ..	437,321	239,761	197,560	521,333	279,039	242,294	525,110	281,061	244,049
15 Do. 20 ..	406,367	194,278	212,089	356,468	182,895	173,573	359,050	184,220	174,830
20 Do. 25 ..	396,190	201,423	194,767	399,765	199,259	200,506	402,661	200,703	201,958
25 Do. 35 ..	656,921	359,405	297,516	720,886	382,927	337,959	726,109	385,702	340,407
35 Do. 45 ..	404,582	229,154	175,428	461,188	262,838	198,350	464,529	264,740	199,789
45 Do. 55 ..	247,724	131,889	115,835	289,530	154,724	134,806	291,627	155,845	135,782
55 years and upwards ..	232,205	139,111	93,094	266,257	156,196	110,061	268,186	157,328	110,858

XXI.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age-periods in 1913 and 1914, and the Yearly Average in 1904–1913.

Age.	Average, 1904–1913.			1913.			1914.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	120,661	61,279	59,382	120,008	60,781	59,227	136,831	68,819	68,012
Under 5 years ..	50,003	24,988	25,015	50,865	25,660	25,205	56,900	28,586	28,314
5 years and under 10 ..	8,164	3,935	4,229	7,503	3,658	3,845	8,413	4,090	4,323
10 Do. 15 ..	4,454	2,284	2,170	4,396	2,255	2,141	4,917	2,487	2,430
15 Do. 20 ..	3,874	2,039	1,835	3,931	2,026	1,905	4,448	2,307	2,141
20 Do. 25 ..	5,228	2,312	2,916	5,377	2,272	3,105	6,172	2,619	3,553
25 Do. 35 ..	11,473	5,144	6,329	11,687	5,109	6,578	13,596	5,824	7,772
35 Do. 45 ..	9,411	5,151	4,260	9,205	5,010	4,195	10,895	5,877	5,018
45 Do. 55 ..	7,970	4,598	3,372	7,538	4,359	3,179	8,769	5,064	3,705
55 years and upwards ..	20,084	10,828	9,256	19,506	10,432	9,074	22,721	11,965	10,756

XXII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at the different Ages in 1913 and 1914, and the Yearly Average 1904–1913.

Age.	Average, 1904–1913.			1913.			1914.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES ..	29·9	28·6	31·4	28·4	27·2	29·8	32·2	30·6	34·0
Under 5 years ..	73·8	71·8	76·0	81·4	80·0	82·8	90·4	88·5	92·4
5 years and under 10 ..	14·4	13·4	15·6	12·9	12·3	13·6	14·4	13·7	15·2
10 Do. 15 ..	10·2	9·5	11·0	8·4	8·1	8·8	9·4	8·8	10·0
15 Do. 20 ..	9·6	10·5	8·9	11·0	11·1	11·0	12·4	12·6	12·2
20 Do. 25 ..	13·2	11·5	14·9	13·4	11·4	15·5	15·3	13·0	17·6
25 Do. 35 ..	17·4	14·3	21·2	16·2	13·3	19·5	18·7	15·1	22·8
35 Do. 45 ..	23·2	22·5	24·2	19·9	19·0	21·1	23·5	22·2	25·1
45 Do. 55 ..	32·2	34·9	29·2	26·0	28·1	23·6	30·1	32·5	27·3
55 years and upwards ..	95·3	77·7	99·5	73·2	66·7	82·4	84·7	76·0	97·0

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and in each District during the Year 1914.

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

12(1)15

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XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District in each Month of 1914.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	January.									February.										March.										April.									
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.
CEYLON ...	16548	8	66	10764	4567	1022	41	16	64	13836	9	46	8583	4258	848	39	5	48	13752	11	43	8410	4342	854	35	13	44	11385	13	41	6743	3740	750	38	13	47	11670	15	39	6832
Western ...	3059	4	40	2355	399	217	18	—	26	2510	4	27	1929	358	157	20	—	15	2393	8	24	1819	352	156	15	—	19	2135	11	30	1534	387	138	17	—	18	2188	10	26	1555
Central ...	2957	2	9	1844	921	170	4	—	7	2092	3	9	1140	831	100	3	—	6	2101	1	7	979	1005	92	8	—	9	1926	1	5	929	889	87	5	—	10	2054	2	5	977
Southern ...	2126	—	8	1978	65	71	2	—	2	2049	—	3	1932	52	56	3	—	3	2178	—	4	2050	54	68	1	—	1	1711	—	1	1589	48	67	4	—	2	1673	—	1	1585
Northern ...	1807	—	2	13	1725	66	—	—	1	1686	1	3	18	1595	68	1	—	—	1565	—	1	16	1498	48	—	—	2	1114	—	—	3	1069	42	—	—	—	1079	2	1	7
Eastern ...	741	—	4	52	423	237	13	11	1	635	—	3	34	389	199	7	3	—	747	—	3	36	463	237	3	5	—	734	—	2	35	460	234	—	3	—	805	—	4	37
North-Western	2606	—	—	2265	197	139	2	—	3	2186	—	1	1796	230	148	5	—	6	2014	—	2	1629	227	147	6	—	3	1428	1	2	1176	136	107	5	—	1	1439	1	—	1185
North-Central	519	—	—	414	41	59	1	4	—	500	—	—	401	40	58	—	1	—	461	—	—	369	38	49	—	5	—	364	—	1	279	42	37	1	3	1	311	—	—	233
Uva ...	1061	1	2	696	338	21	1	1	1	840	—	—	489	326	22	—	1	2	1004	2	2	616	355	23	2	3	1	784	—	—	501	254	13	6	7	3	681	—	—	445
Sabaragamuwa	1672	1	1	1147	458	42	—	—	23	1338	1	—	844	437	40	—	—	16	1289	—	—	896	350	34	—	—	9	1189	—	—	697	455	25	—	—	12	1440	—	2	808
Western.																																								
Colombo ...	1762	3	37	1325	218	138	16	—	25	1478	4	22	1104	212	103	19	—	14	1350	8	22	981	208	104	13	—	14	1161	10	29	808	193	87	16	—	18	1247	10	23	847
Negombo ...	476	—	1	430	38	4	2	—	1	331	—	3	289	30	7	1	—	1	364	—	1	336	20	7	—	—	—	304	—	1	271	23	8	1	—	—	263	—	3	236
Kalutara ...	821	1	2	600	143	75	—	—	—	701	—	2	536	116	47	—	—	—	679	—	1	502	124	45	2	—	5	670	1	—	455	171	43	—	—	—	678	—	—	472
Central.																																								
Kandy ...	1615	1	6	1023	466	114	3	—	2	1207	2	8	633	489	67	3	—	5	1099	—	4	573	451	63	6	—	2	1068	1	4	572	427	56	5	—	3	1180	2	4	585
Matale ...	898	—	—	671	172	52	1	—	2	546	1	1	368	146	29	—	—	1	552	—	2	300	215	27	2	—	6	442	—	—	235	177	24	—	—	6	380	—	1	246
Nuwara Eliya	444	1	3	150	283	4	—	—	3	339	—	—	139	196	4	—	—	—	450	1	1	106	339	2	—	—	1	416	—	1	122	285	7	—	—	1	494	—	—	146
Southern.																																								
Galle ...	814	—	7	735	37	33	—	—	2	832	—	1	759	33	36	—	—	3	911	—	2	842	30	36	—	—	1	655	—	1	597	17	33	1	—	1	639	—	—	600
Matara ...	833	—	1	778	23	31	—	—	—	739	—	2	705	14	18	—	—	—	819	—	2	774	16	27	—	—	—	670	—	—	617	27	26	—	—	—	663	—	1	625
Hambantota	479	—	—	465	5	7	2	—	—	478	—	—	468	5	2	3	—	—	448	—	—	434	8	5	1	—	—	386	—	—	375	4	3	3	—	1	371	—	—	360
Northern.																																								
Jaffna ...	1619	—	2	3	1590	23	—	—	1	1497	1	3	2	1455	36	—	—	—	1402	—	1	3	1375	21	—	—	2	976	—	—	1	958	17	—	—	—	910	1	1	2
Mannar ...	114	—	—	2	70	42	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	77	32	—	—	—	99	—	—	1	73	25	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	65	23	—	—	—	104	1	—	1
Mullaittivu	74	—	—	8	65	1	—	—	—	80	—	—	16	63	—	1	—	—	64	—	—	12	50	2	—	—	—	50	—	—	2	46	2	—	—	—	65	—	—	4
Eastern.																																								
Batticaloa ...	537	—	4	45	313	169	—	6	—	513	—	1	33	323	153	—	3	—	585	—	2	30	371	180	—	2	—	605	—	1	33	375	195	—	1	—	667	—	3	33
Trincomalee	204	—	—	7	110	68	13	5	1	122	—	2	1	66	46	7	—	—	162	—	1	6	92	57	3	3	—	129	—	1	2	85	39	—	2	—	138	—	1	4
North-Western.																																								
Kurunegala	2194	—	—	2030	96	66	1	—	1	1822	—	1	1569	163	82	2	—	5	1645	—	2	1406	157	74	4	—	2	1166	—	1	1021	89	51	3	—	1	1196	1	—	1036
Puttalam ...	174	—	—	62	50	60	1	—	1	159	—	—	54	47	56	2	—	—	148	—	—	47	36	63	2	—	—	124	1	1	36	35	50	1	—	—	108	—	—	40
Chilaw ...	238	—	—	173	51	13	—	—	1	205	—	—	173	20	10	1	—	1	221	—	—	176	34	10	—	—	1	138	—	—	119	12	6	1	—	—	135	—	—	109
North-Central.																																								
Anuradhapura	519	—	—	414	41	59	1	4	—	500	—	—	401	40	58	—	1	—	461	—	—	369	38	49	—	5	—	364	—	1	279	42	37	1	3	1	311	—	—	233
Uva.																																								
Badulla ...	1061	1	2	696	338	21	1	1	1	840	—	—	489	326	22	—	1	2	1004	2	2	616	355	23	2	3	1	784	—	—	501	254	13	6	7	3	681	—	—	445
Sabaragamuwa.																																								
Ratnapura ...	912	—	1	633	243	13	—	—	22	739	—	—	464	245	14	—	—	16	642	—	—	447	178	9	—	—	8	596	—	—	346	233	5	—	—	12	692	—	—	364
Kegalla ...	760	1	—	514	215	29	—	—	1	599	1	—	380	192	26	—	—	—	647	—	—	449	172	25	—	—	1	593	—	—	351	222	20	—	—	—	748	—	2	444

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	May.									June.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.
CEYLON ...	10419	10	62	6045	3401	795	36	8	62									
Western ...	2025	5	36	1400	386	162	17	—	19									
Central ...	1995	2	12	862	1010	99	1	—	9									
Southern ...	1489	2	4	1382	53	41	4	—	3									
Northern ...	777	—	—	10	734	33	—	—	—									
Eastern ...	761	—	7	41	398	307	4	4	—									
North-Western	1227	—	1	1025	106	81	3	—	11									
North-Central	273	—	—	205	36	25	2	4	1									
Uva ...	680	1	—	423	235	14	3	—	4									
Sabaragamuwa	1192	—	2	697	443	33	2	—	15									
Western.																		
Colombo ...	1112	5	34	748	190	100	16	—	19									
Negombo ...	256	—	1	222	21	12	—	—	—									
Kalutara ...	657	—	1	430	175	50	1	—	—									
Central.																		
Kandy ...	1167	1	8	545	529	80	—	—	4									
Matale ...	381	—	2	191	165	17	1	—	5									
Nuwara Eliya	447	1	2	126	316	2	—	—	—									
Southern.																		
Galle ...	630	—	3	576	29	20	1	—	1									
Matara ...	526	—	—	490	19	16	—	—	1									
Hambantota	333	2	1	316	5	5	3	—	1									
Northern.																		
Jaffna ...	656	—	—	1	643	12	—	—	—									
Mannar ...	67	—	—	2	50	15	—	—	—									
Mullaittivu	54	—	—	7	41	6	—	—	—									
Eastern.																		
Batticaloa ...	646	—	7	34	326	277	—	2	—									
Trincomalee	115	—	—	7	72	30	4	2	—									
North-Western.																		
Kurunegala	965	—	—	859	59	36	1	—	10									
Puttalam ...	111	—	1	47	25	37	1	—	—									
Chilaw ...	151	—	—	119	22	8	1	—	1									
North-Central.																		
Anuradhapura	273	—	—	205	36	25	2	4	1									
Uva.																		
Badulla ...	680	1	—	423	235	14	3	—	4									
Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	578	—	2	349	208	6	—	—	13									
Kegalla ...	614	—	—	348	235	27	2	—	2									

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	July.									August.									September.									October.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.
CEYLON ...	10666	10	39	6361	3436	703	52	11	54	10132	11	50	5966	3300	704	29	8	64	8917	8	45	5200	2957	613	26	7	61	8829	4	66	5236	2889	545	25	7	57
Western ...	2180	6	24	1544	385	175	29	—	17	1976	9	29	1446	305	149	15	—	23	1862	3	29	1352	319	121	16	—	22	1843	3	41	1314	294	152	13	—	26
Central ...	2163	2	7	920	1123	87	13	—	11	1806	2	9	746	962	74	7	—	6	1607	3	4	692	824	76	2	—	6	1616	1	6	733	809	58	3	—	6
Southern ..	1506	—	4	1403	49	46	4	—	—	1549	—	4	1430	48	62	2	—	3	1438	—	4	1324	49	56	2	—	3	1411	—	5	1313	43	41	3	—	6
Northern ...	814	—	—	9	769	35	—	—	1	950	—	1	8	905	36	—	—	—	813	—	2	2	776	33	—	—	—	853	—	4	12	809	28	—	—	—
Eastern ...	534	1	2	35	290	199	1	6	—	590	—	—	28	321	232	2	6	1	478	1	3	25	250	191	2	5	1	408	—	6	26	241	129	2	4	—
North-Western	1337	1	—	1122	140	62	3	—	9	1107	—	5	927	99	67	—	—	9	813	—	2	656	94	57	—	—	4	834	—	1	655	112	61	1	—	4
North-Central	275	—	—	207	30	36	1	1	—	235	—	1	182	27	24	—	1	—	207	—	—	157	26	23	—	1	—	204	—	1	149	26	24	—	3	1
Uva ...	777	—	2	505	225	34	—	4	7	919	—	—	619	259	35	1	1	4	775	1	1	472	269	24	4	1	3	874	—	—	571	270	27	3	—	3
Sabaragamuwa	1080	—	—	616	425	29	1	—	9	1000	—	1	580	374	25	2	—	18	924	—	—	520	350	32	—	—	22	786	—	2	463	285	25	—	—	11
Western.																																				
Colombo ..	1241	6	21	846	209	115	28	—	16	1227	8	28	864	186	103	15	—	23	1109	2	28	770	189	83	16	—	21	1101	3	37	754	179	93	12	—	23
Negombo ...	287	—	3	248	31	5	—	—	—	223	—	1	203	11	8	—	—	—	237	1	—	210	20	5	—	—	1	198	—	3	166	17	10	1	—	1
Kalutara ...	652	—	—	450	145	55	1	—	1	526	1	—	379	108	38	—	—	—	516	—	1	372	110	33	—	—	—	544	—	1	394	98	49	—	—	2
Central.																																				
Kandy ...	1263	2	6	564	612	62	12	—	5	1073	1	5	461	538	60	5	—	3	973	2	4	437	461	62	1	—	6	919	—	4	419	446	43	3	—	4
Matale ...	390	—	1	189	174	20	—	—	6	321	—	1	176	127	12	2	—	3	246	1	—	133	101	10	1	—	—	268	—	1	148	104	14	—	—	1
Nuwara Eliya	510	—	—	167	337	5	1	—	—	412	1	3	109	297	2	—	—	—	388	—	—	122	262	4	—	—	—	429	1	1	166	259	1	—	1	—
Southern.																																				
Galle ...	627	—	3	552	41	30	1	—	—	638	—	4	579	27	27	—	—	1	605	—	3	552	25	25	—	—	—	619	—	2	568	22	22	—	—	5
Matara ...	512	—	1	490	8	13	—	—	—	617	—	—	568	18	30	1	—	—	586	—	1	536	20	28	—	—	1	558	—	3	521	19	14	—	—	1
Hambantota	367	—	—	361	—	3	3	—	—	294	—	—	283	3	5	1	—	2	247	—	—	236	4	3	2	—	2	234	—	—	224	2	5	3	—	—
Northern.																																				
Jaffna ...	681	—	—	2	668	10	—	—	1	803	—	1	1	790	11	—	—	—	699	—	2	—	691	6	—	—	—	739	—	4	1	731	3	—	—	—
Mannar ...	83	—	—	3	63	17	—	—	—	90	—	—	1	71	18	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	48	24	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	37	22	—	—	—
Mullaittivu...	50	—	—	4	38	8	—	—	—	57	—	—	6	44	7	—	—	—	42	—	—	2	37	3	—	—	—	55	—	—	11	41	3	—	—	—
Eastern.																																				
Batticaloa ...	475	1	1	33	250	184	—	6	—	514	—	—	20	282	205	—	6	1	398	1	3	21	205	164	—	4	—	357	—	2	24	219	108	—	4	—
Trincomalee	59	—	1	2	40	15	1	—	—	76	—	—	8	39	27	2	—	—	80	—	—	4	45	27	2	1	1	51	—	4	2	22	21	2	—	—
North-Western.																																				
Kurunegala	1084	1	—	966	79	29	2	—	7	855	—	2	762	48	37	—	—	6	599	—	—	523	48	25	—	—	3	602	—	1	518	60	19	—	—	4
Puttalam ...	101	—	—	31	40	27	1	—	2	98	—	—	38	30	28	—	—	2	86	—	1	30	28	26	—	—	1	102	—	—	38	31	32	1	—	—
Chilaw ...	152	—	—	125	21	6	—	—	—	154	—	3	127	21	2	—	—	1	128	—	1	103	18	6	—	—	—	130	—	—	99	21	10	—	—	—
North-Central.																																				
Anuradhapura	275	—	—	207	30	36	1	1	—	235	—	1	182	27	24	—	1	—	207	—	—	157	26	23	—	1	—	204	—	1	149	26	24	—	3	1
Uva.																																				
Badulla ...	777	—	2	505	225	34	—	4	7	919	—	—	619	259	35	1	1	4	775	1	1	472	269	24	4	1	3	874	—	—	571	270	27	3	—	3
Sabaragamuwa.																																				
Ratnapura ...	490	—	—	291	180	10	—	—	9	499	—	—	277	199	5	—	—	18	431	—	—	225	175	9	—	—	22	400	—	2	244	139	4	—	—	11
Kegalla ...	590	—	—	325	245	19	1	—	—	501	—	1	303	175	20	2	—	—	493	—	—	295	175	23	—	—	—	386	—	—	219	146	21	—	—	—

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	November.									December.								
	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddahs.	Others.
CEYLON ...	9583	5	49	5811	2997	623	37	8	53	11094	4	49	6825	3360	752	28	12	64
Western ...	2025	4	30	1503	293	153	21	—	21	2264	3	33	1707	287	189	20	—	25
Central ...	1810	1	4	891	834	69	5	—	6	2000	1	4	993	911	82	2	—	7
Southern ..	1558	—	5	1446	52	52	3	—	—	1744	—	3	1615	46	68	4	—	8
Northern ...	895	—	1	15	845	33	—	—	1	1226	—	1	18	1129	77	—	—	1
Eastern ...	457	—	2	46	251	150	1	7	—	538	—	2	28	340	157	—	10	1
North-Western	859	—	2	674	104	72	4	—	3	1203	—	2	964	144	88	—	—	5
North-Central	252	—	—	185	30	35	1	1	—	374	—	2	286	37	47	—	2	—
Uva ...	885	—	5	569	270	34	1	—	6	830	—	1	555	240	29	1	—	4
Sabaragamuwa	842	—	—	482	318	25	1	—	16	915	—	1	659	226	15	1	—	13
Western.																		
Colombo ..	1267	4	28	896	197	102	19	—	21	1388	3	31	1006	182	122	19	—	25
Negombo ...	259	—	2	236	11	9	1	—	—	297	—	2	254	33	8	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	499	—	—	371	85	42	1	—	—	579	—	—	447	72	59	1	—	—
Central.																		
Kandy ...	980	1	3	507	406	54	4	—	5	1206	1	4	610	521	64	1	—	5
Matale ...	332	—	—	198	121	12	—	—	1	358	—	—	219	122	14	1	—	2
Nuwara Eliya	498	—	1	186	307	3	1	—	—	436	—	—	164	268	4	—	—	—
Southern.																		
Galle ...	651	—	2	602	29	17	1	—	—	829	—	—	759	24	42	2	—	2
Matara ...	592	—	3	535	19	35	—	—	—	597	—	2	561	14	18	—	—	2
Hambantota	315	—	—	309	4	—	2	—	—	318	—	1	295	8	8	2	—	4
Northern.																		
Jaffna ...	740	—	1	2	735	1	—	—	1	993	—	—	4	974	14	—	—	1
Mannar ...	89	—	—	1	60	28	—	—	—	142	—	1	1	82	58	—	—	—
Mullaittivu...	66	—	—	12	50	4	—	—	—	91	—	—	13	73	5	—	—	—
Eastern.																		
Batticaloa ...	389	—	2	44	198	138	—	7	—	430	—	1	25	273	122	—	9	—
Trincomalee	68	—	—	2	53	12	1	—	—	108	—	1	3	67	35	—	1	1
North-Western.																		
Kurunegala	620	—	2	528	53	32	3	—	2	862	—	—	753	65	41	—	—	3
Puttalam ...	106	—	—	33	37	35	1	—	—	152	—	2	52	53	45	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	133	—	—	113	14	5	—	—	1	189	—	—	159	26	2	—	—	2
North-Central.																		
Anuradhapura	252	—	—	185	30	35	1	1	—	374	—	2	286	37	47	—	2	—
Uva.																		
Badulla ...	885	—	5	569	270	34	1	—	6	830	—	1	555	240	29	1	—	4
Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	444	—	—	233	191	4	—	—	16	514	—	1	374	115	11	—	—	13
Kegalla ...	398	—	—	249	127	21	1	—	—	401	—	—	285	111	4	1	—	—

XXV.—Statement of Zymotic Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon in each Month in 1914.

(The Number against each Disease represents the Number of the Heading under which the Disease appears in the Detailed List of Causes of Death.)

Causes of Death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1914.
No. 1.—Enteric ..	39	28	26	20	18	17	26	31	18	27	20	27	297
No. 4.—Malaria and Malarial Cachexia ..	368	361	300	247	223	170	224	165	183	163	155	184	2,743
No. 5 (*c*) Smallpox ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	22	10	12	25	12	16	101
No. 10.—Influenza ..	10	10	9	9	13	12	13	19	13	5	4	14	131
Nos. 12 and 13.—Cholera ..	12	2	17	4	2	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	47
No. 14.—Dysentery ..	510	410	490	405	445	412	395	345	299	302	366	350	4,729
No. 15.—Plague ..	3	37	80	29	33	37	56	34	19	23	25	25	401
No. 89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	97	102	79	59	67	91	73	70	52	65	66	89	910
No. 90.—Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis	10	14	10	13	15	13	14	14	19	9	11	13	155
No. 91.—Broncho Pneumonia	65	41	44	46	44	30	48	74	45	49	47	65	598
No. 92.—Pneumonia ..	359	291	337	331	331	281	354	325	276	243	300	275	3,703
Nos. 104 and 105.—Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	1,709	1,495	1,620	1,257	1,422	1,340	1,280	1,245	1,072	1,028	1,200	1,395	16,063
No. 145 (*d*).—Integumentary Diseases ..	1,521	1,209	1,044	817	776	674	643	602	475	507	600	776	9,644
No. 189 (*d*).—Pyrexia ..	4,188	3,234	2,868	2,220	2,263	1,903	1,864	1,901	1,510	1,489	1,605	1,979	27,024

XXVI.—Death-rates per Million of the Estimated Population from the Principal Diseases in each District of the Island.

Province and District.	Population estimated to the middle of 1914.	Enteric.	Malaria and Malarial Cachexia.	Dysentery.	Phthisis.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Anchylostomiasis.	Premature Birth.	Pyrexia.
CEYLON ..	4,251,032	70	645	1,112	994	3,605	251	1,012	3,512	240	620	360	6,357
Western—													
Colombo ..	672,126	274	190	442	1,770	2,650	455	1,044	888	580	359	217	1,998
Negombo ..	175,186	46	776	405	582	1,170	34	708	1,330	11	51	114	3,813
Kalutara ..	291,031	45	203	708	1,312	5,583	158	429	1,907	72	859	55	2,574
Central—													
Kandy ..	417,197	55	216	2,045	865	1,652	333	1,398	4,351	220	1,390	582	3,459
Matale ..	105,708	19	167	2,128	539	2,081	416	2,091	5,212	9	2,233	57	12,091
Nuwara Eliya	161,374	50	229	3,008	508	2,113	607	2,540	4,784	328	1,140	855	1,673
Southern—													
Galle ..	303,144	27	218	330	1,392	6,241	191	195	6,012	7	551	79	2,430
Matara ..	235,714	64	764	819	1,222	8,582	42	2,461	731	34	216	97	6,491
Hambantota	106,645	28	281	188	769	7,426	347	197	5,635	9	—	56	7,014
Northern—													
Jaffna ..	331,781	27	2,266	1,500	980	4,012	304	2,031	1,254	21	3	555	12,705
Mannar ..	24,790	40	1,654	3,106	241	2,541	40	1,815	1,251	—	81	242	9,520
Mullaittivu ..	16,801	—	1,190	298	476	3,095	60	6,011	1,964	—	59	59	7,321
Eastern—													
Batticaloa ..	158,614	13	807	788	221	990	13	668	3,221	—	6	50	1,509
Trincomalee	29,525	102	2,913	2,845	982	2,743	237	2,879	2,473	68	102	643	10,093
North-Western—													
Kurunegala	302,716	13	419	439	661	3,323	112	605	3,208	30	142	139	15,034
Puttalam ..	39,039	51	1,383	1,076	307	5,533	717	1,460	2,869	—	26	467	8,453
Chilaw ..	90,034	22	444	144	633	2,910	255	378	866	33	44	278	3,710
North-Central—													
Anuradhapura	84,298	12	2,195	498	391	2,788	95	652	3,535	557	107	237	11,046
Uva—													
Badulla ..	217,192	18	737	2,505	626	6,036	327	1,492	8,536	847	783	2,104	6,989
Sabaragamuwa													
Ratnapura ..	163,387	12	747	2,968	1,334	3,690	122	99	7,963	18	1,891	789	5,894
Kegalla ..	238,014	13	525	895	849	1,849	105	727	2,427	706	1,570	80	5,500

XXVII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon in 1913 and 1914, and the Average in 1904–1913 with Rates per Million for each Group.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Death-rate per Million Persons living.		
	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
ALL CAUSES ..	118,255	120,008	136,831	32,125	28,423	32,188
I.—General Diseases	24,373	21,441	24,452	6,760	5,076	5,752
Epidemic Diseases	12,240	7,173	8,724	3,440	1,697	2,052
Septic Diseases	105	119	130	27	28	31
Tuberculous Diseases ..	4,193	4,271	4,658	1,136	1,011	1,096
Venereal Diseases	104	148	188	28	35	44
Cancer or Malignant Disease ..	288	523	422	77	124	99
Other General Diseases ..	7,443	9,207	10,330	1,981	2,181	2,430
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	13,010	14,554	16,665	3,521	3,448	3,920
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	705	978	1,113	196	231	262
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	7,840	8,297	8,889	2,114	1,966	2,091
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	23,923	21,714	24,358	6,491	5,143	5,730
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	479	619	747	130	146	176
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	2,938	3,304	4,044	843	783	951
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	9,142	9,703	10,319	2,482	2,275	2,427
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	15	14	20	4	3	5
X.—Malformations	13	23	20	4	5	5
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	5,122	6,286	7,064	1,384	1,489	1,662
XII.—Old Age	2,757	3,169	3,847	745	749	905
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2,169	2,363	2,336	581	560	550
Suicide	185	233	209	51	55	49
Homicide	165	193	209	45	46	49
Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	27	21	36	7	5	8
Accident and other External Violence	1,792	1,916	1,882	478	454	443
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	25,769	27,543	32,957	6,984	6,523	7,753

Causes of Death in the Island in 1913 and 1914 and the Average in 1904–1913.

Causes of Death.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
Epidemic Diseases.			
1.—Enteric Fever	4,002	394	297
2.—Typhus Fever	9	3	2
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	1,312	1,290	1,789
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	1,032	844	954
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated ..	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	57	1	101
6.—Measles	131	90	37
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	1	—
8.—Whooping Cough	66	36	45
9. (a) Diphtheria	6	5	6
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	9	12	8
10.—Influenza	113	100	131
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	99	68	46
13.—Cholera Nostras	1	6	1
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	3
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	5,201	4,198	4,726
15.—Plague	—	—	401
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	78	61	96
18.—Erysipelas	102	48	65
19. (a) Mumps	3	1	1
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) ..	19	15	13
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	2
Septic Diseases.			
20. (a) Pyæmia	29	26	28
20. (b) Septicæmia	75	91	100
20. (c) Vaccinia	1	2	2
21.—Glanders	—	—	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	30	19	21
24.—Tetanus	477	375	370
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	1	3	4
Tuberculous Diseases.			
28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3,745	3,838	4,220
28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	11	7
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	3	5	2
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis	26	6	11
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	62	51	47
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	1	6	3
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	2	1	3
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	331	332	364
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	6	21	1
36.—Rickets	2,468	4,345	4,753
37.—Syphilis	90	127	157
37a.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	107	84	106
38.—Gonococcus Infection	14	21	31
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	108	141	135
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	61	142	155
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	2	6	1
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	12	20	13
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	9	27	18
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	5	11	4
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	91	176	96
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	16	8	12
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	721	837	1,028
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	2	1
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	1	—	—
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	151	16	17
48. (*d*) Gout	3	—	—
49.—Scurvy	1	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	155	233	219
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	1	3	1
52.—Addison's Disease	—	2	1
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	3
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	1	4	1
54. (*a*) Anæmia	3,262	3,208	3,705
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	2	2	—
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	4	—	1
55. (*b*) Purpura	11	25	41
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	2	—	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	4	8	15
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	22	33	31
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	1	—	—
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.			
60.—Encephalitis	44	14	14
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	78	112	106
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	3	—
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	4	14	5
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	—	—	2
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	18	21	11
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	173	183	201
65.—Softening of the Brain	8	—	2
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	512	657	705
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	40	27	27
69.—Epilepsy	125	134	146
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	413	479	711
71.—Convulsions of Infants	11,492	12,811	14,614
72.—Chorea	—	1	2
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	13	29	23

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	69	58	79
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	11	8	14
76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease	1	—	—
76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears	6	2	3
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
77.—Pericarditis	14	27	15
78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis	3	4	3
78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—
79. (*a*) Myocarditis	4	22	5
79. (*b*) Valvular Disease	47	61	47
79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	347	529	578
80.—Angina Pectoris	18	8	8
81. (*a*) Aneurism	3	5	7
81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	1	1	3
81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries	2	—	2
82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	5	9	14
82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	7	7	2
83. (*a*) Phlebitis	2	3	—
83. (*b*) Varicose Veins	—	1	—
83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids	219	285	404
83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	2
84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	1	—
84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	2	3	—
84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	5	4	4
85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part	18	8	15
85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	—	4
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	21	15	19
87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	1
87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	25	15	25
87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx	9	2	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	2	2	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	665	889	910
90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis	134	142	152
90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis	2	3	3
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	494	704	598
92.—Pneumonia	3,255	3,577	3,703
93. (*a*) Empyema	5	10	16
93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy	42	50	62
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	21	36	108
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	7	6	5
96.—Asthma	322	363	381
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	2	2	4
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,834	2,481	2,902
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	15	4	—
99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis	1,011	794	880
99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic)	—	1	—
99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	2	5	15
100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	40	43	68
100. (*b*) Quinsy	8	6	5
100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	62	74	94
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	1	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	10	9	9
103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	47	31	35
103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	167	229	223
104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa	3	—	—
104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1,893	1,655	1,640
104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined	14,731	11,764	13,289
104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis	454	951	1,019
104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis	28	61	78
104 & 105. (*f*) Colic	20	25	18
104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	12	16	18
104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer	1	3	1
106.—Anchylostomiasis	1,194	2,196	2,635
107.—Intestinal Parasites	3,305	3,002	3,288
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	11	10

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
109. (*a*) Hernia	66	97	103
(*b*) Intestinal Obstruction	62	58	78
110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	3	7	12
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine	26	36	35
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	6	7	5
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	1	—	—
113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	25	1	5
(*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	64	135	111
114.—Gallstones	—	1	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	191	209	271
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	47	57	63
117. Peritonitis (cause unknown)	90	75	91
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	332	151	259
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.			
119.—Acute Nephritis	94	66	149
120.—Bright's Disease	186	399	438
121.—Chyluria	1	2	2
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	29	20	23
123.—Urinary Calculi	2	1	2
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	36	62	70
125.—Diseases of the Uretha, Urinary Abscess, &c.	50	20	13
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	1	4	2
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	29	4	3
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	9	10	9
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	1	2	4
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	31	10	9
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	4	6	4
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	4	2	2
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	2	11	17
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.			
134. (*a*) Abortion, Miscarriage	29	28	40
(*b*) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	6	2	3
(*c*) Ectopic Gestation	1	2	1
(*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	35	15	20
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	47	102	151
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	310	280	297
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	1,101	1,884	2,265
138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	4	1	2
(*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia	944	842	1,056
139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	2	—	1
(*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	1	4	1
140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity	5	9	23
(*b*) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined)	449	133	184
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	4	2	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.			
142.—Gangrene	33	87	109
143. (*a*) Carbuncle	25	27	42
(*b*) Furuncle (Boil)	29	38	50
144. (*a*) Phlegmon	23	46	57
(*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	409	201	234
145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore	113	97	176
(*b*) Eczema	5	13	6
(*c*) Pemphigus	5	6	1
(*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	8,500	9,188	9,644
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	5	6	6
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	8	7	14
148.—Amputations	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2	—	—

Causes of Death, &c.—*contd.*

	Causes of Death.	Average, 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
	X.—MALFORMATION.			
150.	(*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	1	2
	(*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	2	—	—
	(*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded)	11	22	18
	XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.			
151.	(*a*) Premature Birth	1,073	1,415	1,532
	(*b*) Debility	3,681	4,665	5,370
	(*c*) Want of Breast Milk	252	57	48
	(*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	1	5	1
152.	(*a*) Atelectasis	9	10	8
	(*b*) Injuries at Birth	67	122	87
	(*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	10	7	13
153.	—Lack of care	29	5	5
	XII.—OLD AGE.			
154.	—Senility	2,757	3,169	3,847
	XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.			
155.	—Suicide by Poison	18	29	20
156.	—Suicide by Asphyxia	2	1	—
157.	—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	106	125	127
158.	—Suicide by Drowning	29	38	33
159.	—Suicide by Firearms	15	22	14
160.	—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	6	7	6
161.	—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	2	2
162.	—Suicide by Crushing	4	5	5
163.	—Suicide by other means	5	4	2
164.	—Poisoning by Food	38	25	25
165.	(*a*) Snake-bite	197	209	237
	(*b*) Insect Stings (venomous)	7	7	5
	(*c*) Other Acute Poisonings	18	3	2
166.	—Conflagration	1	6	2
167.	—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	164	202	187
168.	—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	15	9	8
169.	—Accidental Drowning	392	452	430
170.	—Traumatism by Firearms	61	56	54
171.	—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	9	16	13
172.	(*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees	401	404	365
	(*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees	34	34	43
	(*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall	57	58	75
173.	—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	16	13	12
174.	—Traumatism by Machines	7	6	4
175.	—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	178	209	235
176.	—Injuries by Animals	50	63	43
177.	—Starvation	69	49	39
178.	—Excessive Cold	2	3	2
179.	—Effects of Heat	2	9	2
180.	—Lightning	6	14	28
181.	—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	1	—
182.	—Homicide by Firearms	19	22	17
183.	—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	73	101	112
184.	—Homicide by other means	73	70	80
185.	—Fractures (cause not specified)	27	6	9
186.	(*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution	27	21	36
	(*b*) Other External Violence	41	62	62
	XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.			
187.	(*a*) Dropsy	3,108	2,264	3,137
	(*b*) Ascites	132	153	222
	(*c*) Other ill-defined Organic Disease	1	—	4
188.	(*a*) Syncope	7	23	13
	(*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	13	3	3
189.	(*a*) Heart Failure	130	135	154
	(*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,656	1,679	2,022
	(*c*) Teething	2	1	—
	(*d*) Pyrexia	20,401	22,765	27,024
	(*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia	158	384	220
	(*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes	147	106	130
	(*g*) Diseases not specified	14	30	28

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon during the Year 1914, and according to Race in each Province and District.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
All Causes ..	136831	15443	3495	7522	13750	5114	5263	8450	7712	4270	11715	1116	748	6116	1312	13610	1469	1974	3975	10110	6937	6730	108	595	82776	43118	9002	426	128	678
I.—General Diseases ..	24452	4218	719	2065	2585	719	998	1518	1139	364	2269	263	139	836	433	1080	175	271	592	1767	1288	1014	27	177	13556	8609	1758	119	14	192
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	8724	1195	223	310	1013	413	591	224	394	75	1311	123	25	263	173	276	98	62	235	758	614	348	13	67	2172	5656	633	56	3	124
2. Septic Diseases ..	130	29	2	10	16	3	5	8	2	1	7	—	1	4	2	13	1	2	—	15	4	5	—	4	50	66	9	—	—	1
3. Tuberculous Diseases ..	4658	1254	117	406	387	71	86	459	294	82	338	6	9	36	29	351	14	76	55	145	228	215	2	70	3196	967	331	47	—	45
4. Venereal Diseases ..	188	44	3	7	42	8	17	7	6	—	6	—	—	4	—	3	2	1	1	19	10	8	—	2	58	118	9	—	—	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease	422	103	11	41	48	3	15	44	21	10	19	5	—	4	4	13	2	9	2	22	27	19	8	12	321	64	14	2	—	1
6. Other General Diseases ..	10330	1593	363	1291	1079	221	284	776	422	196	588	129	104	525	225	424	58	121	299	808	405	419	4	22	7759	1738	762	14	11	20
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	16665	2212	257	1788	812	245	396	1978	2076	801	1418	68	58	184	87	1043	223	298	248	1356	650	467	7	101	11776	3853	799	61	3	65
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	1113	326	58	122	103	15	24	180	42	3	32	1	2	43	3	23	4	33	3	52	23	21	3	19	818	198	61	3	2	9
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	8889	1197	172	213	1091	438	673	178	86	70	921	143	139	259	108	514	246	209	669	1096	201	266	14	78	4001	4005	661	42	22	66
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	24358	2224	440	1179	3198	1003	1136	2617	1875	648	667	90	50	761	104	1590	157	300	415	2330	2005	1569	15	77	14466	8414	1156	50	19	161
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	747	240	24	57	108	25	39	23	13	2	29	5	2	10	3	25	4	8	3	71	30	26	5	10	309	352	57	7	—	7
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	4044	394	123	248	332	94	105	170	139	64	383	57	88	169	51	760	57	100	173	211	152	174	1	14	2495	1208	293	22	1	10
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	10319	903	626	212	1261	617	59	58	36	51	517	27	18	743	49	2742	61	269	611	45	506	908	1	6	8216	1256	817	5	8	10
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	20	3	—	1	4	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	9	10	1	—	—	—
X.—Malformations ..	20	4	—	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	7	1	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	7064	545	133	126	1393	255	959	96	99	299	501	155	96	85	51	198	76	30	123	961	525	358	4	36	2688	3807	464	27	2	36
XII.—Old Age	3847	970	126	338	289	83	173	460	437	16	278	2	1	13	33	65	3	21	8	152	196	183	2	26	2313	1231	218	39	—	18
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	2336	339	70	169	282	66	96	136	110	87	165	12	8	73	25	215	19	45	37	147	100	135	17	11	1484	686	102	11	3	22
1. Suicide	209	31	6	12	24	1	14	7	8	2	34	2	—	5	1	14	2	3	1	18	10	14	2	1	93	105	4	1	—	3
2. Homicide	209	40	15	23	11	5	5	7	14	11	9	—	—	4	—	20	1	2	7	7	18	10	—	—	158	42	8	—	—	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	36	22	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	4	1	—	—	1
4. Accident and other External Violence ..	1882	246	49	134	233	60	77	122	88	74	122	10	8	64	24	181	16	40	29	122	72	111	15	10	1203	535	89	10	3	17
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	32957	1868	747	1004	2286	1552	601	1035	1659	1865	4534	293	147	2940	364	5354	444	387	1091	1919	1259	1608	12	40	20633	9482	2614	40	54	82
I.—General Diseases.																														
Epidemic Diseases.																														
1.—Enteric Fever	297	184	8	13	23	2	8	8	15	3	9	1	—	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	3	10	16	194	49	17	5	—	6
2.—Typhus Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria ..	1789	71	19	42	56	87	18	63	137	17	687	32	11	7	42	44	30	12	172	108	74	60	2	1	448	1102	212	12	—	12
(b) Malarial Cachexia ..	954	57	117	17	34	90	19	3	43	13	65	9	9	121	44	83	24	28	13	52	48	65	—	8	272	592	66	7	—	9

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			N.-C. PROVINCE.	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.						
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
5.—Smallpox { (a) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not Vaccinated	101	69	3	3	5	1	14	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	1	—	—	5	64	9	13	5	—	5
(c) Doubtful	37	3	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	13	23	—	—	—	1
6.—Measles	45	—	1	—	6	—	1	17	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	28	9	4	1	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	6	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
9.—Diphtheria	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	2	1	19	4	1	—	—	55	71	5	—	—	1
(a) Membranous Laryngitis	131	10	5	8	22	8	19	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	8	1	—	—	—
(b) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	46	13	2	1	—	—	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	848	3652	205	15	—	76
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	111	161	103	9	—	14
(a) Amœbic Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Bacillary Dysentery	4726	297	71	206	853	225	500	100	193	20	498	77	5	125	84	133	42	13	42	544	485	213	—	—	77	14	4	1	—	—
14.—Dysentery (type not distinguished)	401	390	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	11	49	1	—	—	—
(c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	96	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
15.—Plague	66	80	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	1	—	—	1	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	16	1	1	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	13	2	1	—	7	2	5	8	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	12	1	2	—	—	1	50	9	—	—	1
19.—Mumps	2	4	—	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	—	10	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	37	—	—	—	—
(a) Varicella (Chickenpox)	28	25	2	1	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Epidemic Diseases	100	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.—Pyæmia	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	43	3	—	3
(a) Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	148	—	—	—	43
(b) Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
(c) Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Anthrax	21	6	1	4	1	5	7	1	3	2	3	3	—	7	11	—	—	2	2	6	8	17	2	—	5	169	43	—	—	2
22.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	370	91	4	20	35	5	—	63	3	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	909	315	45	—	3
25.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	2838	8	2	—	43
26.—Beri-Beri	4	4	—	—	359	57	82	422	288	82	326	6	7	35	29	200	57	19	22	136	214	202	2	—	—	6	1	1	1	—
27.—Cancer	4220	1190	102	382	359	57	82	422	288	82	326	6	7	35	29	200	57	19	22	136	214	202	2	68	2838	909	315	45	1	43
28.—Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	6	1	1	—	—
(a) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	8	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	23	15	6	—	—	2
(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	11	16	—	—	13	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
29.—Tuberculous Meningitis	47	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
30.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	26	8	2	—	—
32.—Tuberculosis of Joints	364	35	15	23	11	12	—	35	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	150	—	19	22	9	8	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.—Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Zymotic Diseases. *Tuberculous Diseases.*

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XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CEYLON.	WESTERN PROVINCE.			CENTRAL PROVINCE.			SOUTHERN PROVINCE.			NORTHERN PROVINCE.			EASTERN PROVINCE.		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			N.-C. PROVINCE.	PROVINCE OF UVA.	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	705	270	37	117	46	8	9	63	35	3	47	—	1	3	—	2	—	23	—	9	20	12	—	18	487	127	67	3	—	3
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	7	1	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation ..	27	9	—	2	2	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	6	2	11	7	7	—	1	53	76	14	1	—	1
69.—Epilepsy	146	23	5	19	21	4	14	4	8	1	4	—	1	10	3	43	9	14	13	40	32	22	—	5	412	265	23	4	—	2
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	711	67	16	55	27	7	23	25	55	40	133	4	3	147	78	963	207	248	222	1271	571	348	4	54	10599	3183	670	49	2	53
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	14614	1714	189	1570	662	213	318	1867	1968	752	1198	59	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
72.—Chorea	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	79	10	6	8	6	1	2	2	—	—	13	—	—	16	1	7	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	2	45	25	5	—	1	1
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	14	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	7	5	—	—	—	1
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears ..	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																														
77.—Pericarditis	15	6	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	8	6	—	—	—	—
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	47	13	—	2	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	31	2	—	—	—
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	578	198	31	85	61	5	13	65	13	—	19	—	1	12	2	11	1	11	—	27	13	10	1	9	423	102	34	3	—	6
80.—Angina Pectoris	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism	7	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	4	4	1	—	—	1
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids	404	80	26	34	19	7	6	112	26	2	6	—	1	30	1	4	—	19	2	18	6	5	—	1	340	37	22	—	2	2
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part ..	15	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—

	IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																																				
86.	Diseases of the Nose	19	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—					
87.	(a) Laryngismus Stridulus	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—					
	(b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	25	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	17	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	23	—	—	—					
	(c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
88.	Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
89.	Acute Bronchitis	910	206	3	44	123	38	92	58	9	35	97	1	1	2	7	29	27	23	8	67	17	23	1	14	317	439	116	11	—	12					
90.	(a) Chronic Bronchitis	152	97	3	2	16	6	6	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	4	3	2	1	7	67	48	26	2	—	1					
	(b) Bronchiectasis	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—					
91.	Broncho-Pneumonia	598	326	41	8	102	5	38	5	6	2	2	3	—	3	3	5	—	—	2	20	15	12	4	27	298	193	56	8	—	12					
92.	Pneumonia	3703	376	83	117	481	216	372	54	52	19	672	42	101	103	82	178	57	34	53	304	146	161	7	26	748	2687	192	12	1	30					
93.	(a) Empyema	16	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	2					
	(b) Other Pleurisy	62	14	1	—	4	3	4	2	—	—	8	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	5	—	1	20	36	3	—	—	2					
94.	Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	108	52	—	4	28	1	1	9	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	52	50	4	—	—	2					
95.	Gangrene of the Lungs	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—					
96.	Asthma	381	85	8	17	40	8	11	41	13	11	68	2	8	5	2	9	6	10	—	12	7	18	—	1	182	170	21	5	—	2					
97.	Pulmonary Emphysema	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—					
98.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2902	21	32	19	295	159	149	4	1	1	52	91	27	140	12	277	153	139	603	679	6	42	—	1	2281	351	241	4	21	3					
	V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																																			
99.	(a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	(b) Thrush, Stomatitis	880	55	42	9	155	23	57	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	8	98	6	11	53	102	—	1	811	24	42	2	—	—					
	(c) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	(d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	15	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	—	1	—					
100.	(a) Tonsilitis (other than Diphtheritic)	68	6	2	3	1	1	1	7	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	7	—	5	—	20	4	3	—	2	54	10	2	—	—	—					
	(b) Quinsy	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—					
	(c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	94	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	16	35	6	7	6	3	3	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	26	59	9	—	—	—					
101.	Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
102.	Gastric Ulcer	9	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	—					
103.	(a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	35	12	—	—	6	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	15	19	—	—	—	—					
	(b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	223	27	2	7	58	8	13	9	8	18	14	1	1	8	—	14	2	4	1	7	11	10	1	2	156	53	8	—	—	3					
104 & 105.	(a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	(b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	1640	93	34	66	136	33	110	278	247	62	83	3	—	66	10	68	18	4	38	208	60	23	1	9	1204	320	96	2	2	6					
	(c) Diarrhœa undefined	13289	504	199	489	1679	518	662	1547	1477	539	333	28	33	445	63	903	94	74	260	1646	1241	555	2	18	8498	4164	521	10	7	69					
	(d) Enteritis	1019	390	2	21	92	1	53	2	8	1	7	—	—	—	2	9	—	3	47	184	29	168	1	17	260	641	67	16	—	17					
	(e) Gastro-enteritis	78	32	1	—	11	—	1	1	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	33	36	6	1	—	—					
	(f) Colic	18	1	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—					
	(g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	18	7	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	7	7	1	—	—	2					
	(h) Duodenal Ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—					
106.	Anchylostomiasis	2635	241	9	250	580	236	184	167	51	—	1	2	1	1	3	43	1	4	9	170	309	373	—	2	218	2302	71	—	—	42					
107.	Intestinal Parasites	3288	675	125	293	373	160	23	549	54	2	30	1	—	2	—	250	14	85	47	32	261	312	—	9	2829	233	196	15	—	6					
108.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	10	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	2	1	—	—					
109.	(a) Hernia	103	22	1	2	9	3	1	9	11	2	5	—	—	8	—	13	4	5	3	3	—	2	—	1	67	20	14	—	—	1					
	(b) Intestinal Obstruction	78	34	—	3	13	1	6	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	7	1	—	2	—	30	37	7	—	—	2					
110.	(a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	12	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	—	1					
	(b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	35	3	—	—	13	—	3	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	—	10	22	1	—	—	1					
111.	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1					

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	111	44	6	4	17	5	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	8	2	4	2	5	58	38	5	1	—	2
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	271	30	5	21	24	2	8	26	13	2	37	6	4	46	7	6	2	6	—	7	13	6	2	1	110	142	13	—	—	3
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	63	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	41	4	3	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	6	28	28	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	91	22	6	3	15	4	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	4	—	—	1	10	9	1	1	1	37	41	8	—	—	3
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	259	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	73	37	—	124	6	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	179	48	1	9	2
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																														
119.—Acute Nephritis	149	70	6	6	8	3	5	5	3	—	22	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	7	5	1	4	55	66	19	3	—	1
120.—Bright's Disease	438	119	12	39	79	17	26	9	4	—	1	2	—	10	3	17	2	6	3	59	15	15	4	5	153	240	26	4	—	6
121.—Chyluria	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	23	9	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	9	11	3	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	70	17	6	8	10	4	3	4	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	—	—	55	13	2	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	13	5	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	9	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	17	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																														
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage	40	6	1	2	7	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	1	1	3	3	—	1	19	17	3	—	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	20	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	4	1	—	1	15	4	—	—	—	—

135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	151	19	5	13	14	5	7	23	3	1	14	—	1	7	—	15	—	3	1	6	12	2	—	1	97	43	8	1	—	1
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	297	27	11	27	47	1	11	24	8	5	4	—	1	5	—	11	8	3	11	34	21	38	—	1	154	115	24	2	—	1
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	2265	116	19	34	124	37	49	63	61	36	347	53	75	139	48	625	30	42	82	109	72	104	—	7	1257	817	167	12	1	4
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia	1056	175	85	158	113	33	21	36	60	21	16	3	9	10	2	93	10	51	65	49	26	20	1	2	849	126	73	2	—	3
139. (a) Puerperal Phelgmasia, Alba Dolens	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	21	1	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	184	27	2	12	27	14	15	19	3	1	2	1	2	7	1	7	8	1	4	11	14	6	—	—	80	82	16	5	—	1
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																														
142.—Gangrene	109	28	6	9	15	—	5	4	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	1	2	5	5	—	1	60	41	5	1	—	1
143. (a) Carbuncle	42	13	1	2	3	—	—	1	6	2	6	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	26	11	3	1	—	—
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil)	50	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	—	9	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	41	7	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlegmon	57	7	—	5	6	1	4	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	8	3	1	—	5	6	5	—	—	26	30	1	—	—	—
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	234	33	10	21	28	9	11	29	20	9	6	1	1	—	—	20	1	3	—	10	10	12	—	1	191	29	12	—	—	1
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore	176	28	7	16	9	11	3	6	7	32	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	8	5	11	19	3	—	—	118	52	5	—	—	1
145. (b) Eczema	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
145. (c) Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	9644	791	602	158	1196	596	35	17	3	5	464	17	15	731	49	2698	54	250	604	14	463	882	1	2	7793	1047	783	3	8	7
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																														
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	14	3	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations.																														
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	18	3	—	—	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	6	1	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																														
151. (a) Premature Birth	1532	146	20	16	243	6	138	24	23	6	184	6	1	8	19	42	19	25	1	457	129	19	3	12	767	654	78	10	—	8
151. (b) Debility	5370	377	112	109	1140	239	804	72	74	290	310	149	95	77	32	156	57	4	122	470	345	336	1	24	1796	3125	378	17	2	27
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	48	7	—	—	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1	—	—	—	37	6	4	—	—	1
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth	87	6	1	—	4	—	16	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	50	3	—	—	80	6	1	—	—	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	13	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	2	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Southern Province.			Northern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N.-C. Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Veddas.	Others.
XII.—Old Age.																														
154.—Senility	3847	970	126	338	289	83	173	460	437	16	278	2	1	13	33	65	3	21	8	152	196	183	2	26	2313	1231	218	39	—	18
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																														
155.—Suicide by Poison	20	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	127	18	3	9	19	—	10	5	7	2	11	1	—	3	—	10	1	—	1	10	7	10	—	—	57	64	2	1	—	3
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	33	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	25	1	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	14	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	9	3	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	6	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food.. ..	25	2	—	1	8	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	15	7	2	1	—	—
165.—(a) Snake-bite ..	237	17	5	7	8	7	1	6	3	29	18	2	3	16	4	58	3	15	8	11	3	13	—	—	175	50	11	1	—	—
165.—(b) Insect Stings (venomous) ..	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
165.—(c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	187	26	4	9	37	5	31	6	6	1	5	2	—	2	1	8	—	4	1	19	8	12	—	3	91	80	10	1	1	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	430	60	17	31	40	7	16	35	25	13	63	3	1	27	13	22	6	3	6	11	11	15	6	3	228	159	27	2	—	5
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	54	2	—	2	5	5	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	11	3	2	1	6	—	7	—	1	39	9	4	1	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	13	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—
172.—(a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees..	365	33	11	50	46	18	2	39	34	16	9	—	—	2	1	30	—	2	2	20	16	34	—	—	320	35	4	—	—	6
172.—(b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees ..	43	4	1	5	6	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	—	35	5	—	—	—	2
172.—(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	75	11	—	2	13	4	6	1	—	—	8	1	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	7	6	4	—	—	33	37	2	2	—	1
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	12	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	235	50	7	14	43	5	4	20	7	2	11	1	1	4	1	16	—	8	2	16	11	12	3	3	153	53	19	2	1	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	43	4	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	3	—	7	3	—	6	2	2	—	—	—	32	8	3	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	39	6	1	2	10	1	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	6	33	—	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

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XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
ALL CAUSES	21,731	5,511	1,621	3,516	3,025	2,413	2,213	695	1,471	344	193	729
I.—General Diseases ..	4,277	973	373	619	617	634	378	125	311	50	40	157
1. Epidemic Diseases ..	3,515	795	319	538	539	517	300	86	224	36	35	126
2. Septic Diseases ..	40	9	2	3	10	3	4	—	4	1	1	3
3. Tuberculous Diseases	313	50	15	31	27	52	49	23	54	5	1	6
4. Venereal Diseases ..	99	35	7	17	17	10	7	1	4	1	—	—
5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases ..	20	8	—	4	1	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
6. Other General Diseases	290	76	30	26	23	49	17	15	23	6	3	22
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense ..	1,884	475	145	292	207	174	208	62	183	48	29	61
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	78	33	4	13	7	3	6	—	4	—	—	8
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	2,140	568	208	481	316	125	188	32	103	16	11	92
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	6,324	1,454	426	788	844	889	815	307	422	130	74	175
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	223	46	12	36	46	16	18	2	33	5	—	9
VII.—The Puerperal State ..	482	132	35	68	53	53	58	15	38	7	1	22
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue ..	103	29	9	10	20	18	7	3	6	—	—	1
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	9	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
X.—Malformations ..	5	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	2,904	1,002	147	735	389	205	197	45	100	24	20	40
XII.—Old Age	811	198	76	130	98	66	110	20	67	17	6	23
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes ..	306	90	19	66	53	20	17	2	21	3	3	12
1. Suicide ..	58	16	—	11	14	6	4	—	4	—	1	2
2. Homicide ..	21	3	—	4	2	2	2	2	3	—	2	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Accident and other External Violence..	227	71	19	51	37	12	11	—	14	3	—	9
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	2,185	507	167	274	373	209	210	82	182	44	8	129
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.												
Epidemic Diseases.												
1.—Enteric Fever ..	30	10	2	3	2	2	2	—	5	—	—	4
2.—Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	310	41	67	17	45	44	43	9	22	8	1	13
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia ..	274	20	65	19	43	31	47	13	12	2	—	22
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
6.—Measles	23	5	—	14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough ..	9	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9. (a) Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	8	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10.—Influenza	64	17	7	18	17	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Cholera Nostras ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) ..	2,780	687	177	458	425	437	206	64	181	25	34	86
15.—Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.—Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (a) Mumps	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (a) Pyæmia ..	9	3	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Diseases. 20. (b) Septicæmia ..	31	6	—	3	8	2	3	—	4	1	1	3
Septic Diseases. 20. (c) Vaccinia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1914—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Districts.										
		Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
Tuberculous Diseases.												
24.—Tetanus	43	13	4	6	1	3	6	1	8	—	—	1
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	292	46	14	27	26	45	48	21	53	5	1	6
28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.—Tuberculosis Meningitis	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted)	8	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	51	19	1	7	4	8	3	1	3	5	—	—
37.—Syphilis	83	30	6	15	16	7	5	1	3	—	—	—
37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
38.—Gonococcus Infection	16	5	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.												
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified	15	7	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever	28	11	2	1	4	1	—	3	3	—	1	2
48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism	9	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
48. (*d*) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus)	12	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. (*a*) Anæmia	131	22	17	10	8	31	8	8	7	1	2	17
54. (*b*) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*b*) Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*c*) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (*d*) Other General Diseases	6	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.												
60.—Encephalitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis	25	6	2	3	2	3	2	—	4	1	2	—
61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	56	16	2	22	8	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
65.—Softening of the Brain ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	55	16	4	7	6	8	4	1	6	3	—	—
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	64	14	3	14	10	4	3	1	12	1	—	2
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	100	18	4	9	10	6	14	8	16	4	8	3
71.—Convulsions of Infants ..	1565	398	128	234	170	147	185	51	142	39	19	52
72.—Chorea	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	6	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ears	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
77.—Pericarditis	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. (b) Infective Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (a) Myocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. (b) Valvular Disease ..	17	12	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	43	17	1	8	6	—	4	—	3	—	—	4
80.—Angina Pectoris ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (a) Aneurism ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (a) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (b) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. (c) Hæmorrhoids ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
86.—Diseases of the Nose ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis ..	314	87	25	89	50	11	19	5	12	3	1	12
90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis ..	31	13	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
90. (b) Bronchiectasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia ..	134	50	2	37	16	10	9	3	5	—	2	—
92.—Pneumonia	1545	371	165	343	232	98	144	20	78	12	8	74
93. (a) Empyema ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. (b) Other Pleurisy ..	15	4	2	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy ..	13	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	60	23	4	5	5	2	10	1	4	1	—	5
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	22	9	3	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	1

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
99 (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 (b) Thrush, Stomatitis	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
99 (c) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99 (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
100 (b) Quinsy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	17	5	5	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	28	8	2	8	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food	194	38	5	66	29	11	18	5	9	2	5	6
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	3079	664	176	445	480	538	272	157	143	69	18	117
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	442	83	1	43	132	25	138	—	18	1	—	1
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (f) Colic	16	3	3	1	1	3	3	—	2	—	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	5	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	2233	547	216	181	157	283	354	127	230	52	49	37
107.—Intestinal Parasites	134	42	10	16	7	11	16	14	10	3	1	4
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. (a) Hernia	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	25	9	1	6	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	21	13	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	26	9	3	5	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	—
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	41	14	2	7	3	4	4	1	3	1	—	2
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	33	8	2	3	6	8	—	—	3	1	—	2
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.												
119.—Acute Nephritis	30	6	3	5	1	4	2	—	5	2	—	2
120.—Bright's Disease	168	32	8	24	41	11	13	2	28	2	—	7
121.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	6	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	9	2	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Ceylon.	DISTRICT. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.												
(a) Abortion, Miscarriage	17	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	3
(b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	20	5	3	4	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	2
136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth	106	35	1	4	27	10	15	5	2	2	1	4
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	191	51	10	35	19	14	34	2	17	1	—	8
(a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia	78	17	7	11	5	14	8	2	11	—	—	3
(a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Puerperal Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined)	65	19	10	13	—	10	—	4	5	3	—	1
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.												
142.—Gangrene	18	5	—	4	2	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
143. (a) Carbuncle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Furuncle (Boil)	6	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Phlemon	22	3	—	3	5	2	3	2	4	—	—	—
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified	17	9	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Ulcer, Bedsore	35	8	8	2	6	9	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Eczema	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Pemphigus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.												
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—MALFORMATIONS.												
(a) Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	5	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.												
(a) Premature Birth	391	162	6	80	53	44	15	5	5	9	5	7
(b) Debility	2,497	834	138	655	330	161	182	39	95	15	15	33
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Injuries at Birth	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(g) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lack of care	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Death on Estates, &c., in 1914—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	District. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Colombo.	Kalutara.	Galle.	Matara.	Kurunegala.
XII.—Old Age.												
154.—Senility	811	198	76	130	98	66	110	20	67	17	6	23
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.												
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	7	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	46	14	—	9	8	5	3	—	4	—	1	2
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
165. (a) Snake-bite ..	8	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
165. (b) Insect Stings (Venomous)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	57	16	1	24	11	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	44	16	2	11	4	1	1	—	6	2	—	1
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. (a) Traumatism by fall from trees	14	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
172. (b) Traumatism by fall from heights other than trees	5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	21	8	2	2	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) ..	15	5	—	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	10	6	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	9	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—
184.—Homicide by other means ..	12	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	1
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186. (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186. (b) Other External Violence	15	3	3	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.												
187. (a) Dropsy	433	115	55	61	57	28	33	23	17	5	1	38
187. (b) Ascites	35	5	4	5	9	2	3	1	1	1	—	4
187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (a) Syncope ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (a) Heart-failure ..	58	17	6	7	2	5	3	4	10	1	—	3
189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over	1,197	229	57	183	231	146	138	19	125	31	3	35
189. (c) Teething ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. (d) Pyrexia	362	103	42	3	69	15	27	35	20	5	2	41
189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	72	27	2	6	4	12	3	—	9	—	2	7
189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	16	7	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
189. (g) Diseases not specified ..	10	3	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ..	6439	37	58	271	517	911	538	1662	1091	479	313	562	63	310	3085	1486	1079	198	218
I.—General Diseases	1989	6	26	94	195	259	140	554	276	103	70	266	20	101	918	498	313	61	78
1. Epidemic Diseases	821	3	17	49	118	65	43	144	98	31	22	231	9	30	318	261	146	24	33
2. Septic Diseases	24	—	2	3	2	2	1	8	3	2	1	—	—	2	11	5	5	—	1
3. Tuberculous Diseases	782	2	4	33	62	86	66	298	117	59	30	25	2	45	396	165	114	30	30
4. Venereal Diseases	38	—	—	1	6	1	4	17	8	—	—	1	—	2	27	4	4	—	1
5. Cancer or Malignant Disease	56	1	1	1	—	4	1	34	8	1	4	1	7	8	30	9	1	1	—
6. Other General Diseases	268	—	2	7	7	101	25	53	42	10	13	8	2	14	136	54	43	6	13
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	774	2	5	52	72	86	112	59	182	81	64	59	4	48	364	146	164	26	22
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System	147	2	3	7	14	11	16	38	31	15	6	4	3	11	79	22	24	2	6
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System	904	9	10	36	91	175	101	181	157	69	31	44	10	48	408	225	156	20	37
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System	943	—	1	23	33	91	42	383	162	66	52	90	7	38	470	250	117	28	33
VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	183	1	—	10	8	9	22	82	19	9	11	12	4	7	89	44	31	6	2
VII.—The Puerperal State	127	—	—	7	7	21	10	35	27	8	7	5	1	5	53	22	34	11	1
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	65	—	—	1	2	3	—	44	8	5	1	1	—	3	39	11	10	—	2
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
X.—Malformations	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy	391	—	1	21	40	66	44	73	63	34	17	32	3	12	196	78	82	13	7
XII.—Old Age	401	1	3	10	33	100	24	71	84	42	18	15	—	16	209	68	81	18	9
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes	172	15	6	1	4	10	1	72	44	5	7	7	9	5	89	39	15	4	11
1. Suicide	14	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	2	3	1	1	1	8	2	—	—	2
2. Homicide	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	10	1	1	—	1
3. Judicial Hanging or Execution	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	1
4.—Accident and other External Violence	123	15	5	1	2	8	1	63	16	3	4	5	8	4	53	33	14	4	7
XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases	337	1	3	9	17	80	25	67	37	42	29	27	2	16	165	83	52	9	10
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																			
Epidemic Diseases.																			
1.—Enteric Fever	113	—	2	6	6	24	8	36	12	5	7	7	7	13	62	12	13	1	5
2.—Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. (a) Malaria	47	2	—	—	1	3	—	19	11	6	1	4	1	—	23	10	5	4	4
4. (b) Malarial Cachexia	39	—	—	—	3	2	1	12	14	3	1	3	—	1	12	21	2	2	1
5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful	67	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	60	—	4	44	4	6	5	4
6.—Measles	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7.—Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.—Whooping Cough	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	1	—
9. (a) Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. (c) Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.—Influenza	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
11.—Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.—Asiatic Cholera	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	5	1	1	—	1
13.—Cholera Nostras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished)	143	—	2	4	22	15	22	53	5	5	12	3	1	5	60	55	18	—	4
15.—Plague	378	1	13	37	84	12	11	18	52	9	—	141	—	3	98	155	99	9	14
16.—Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.—Leprosy	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
18.—Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	5	1	—	1	—
19. (a) Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Septic Diseases.																			
20. (a) Pyæmia	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
20. (b) Septicæmia	21	—	2	3	1	1	1	8	3	2	—	—	—	1	10	4	5	—	1
20. (c) Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.—Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.—Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
24.—Tetanus	69	—	—	—	2	28	4	20	8	2	3	2	—	3	26	25	11	2	2
25.—Mycoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.—Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.—Beri-Beri	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Tuberculous Diseases.																			
28. (a) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	742	2	4	30	61	84	63	278	112	58	27	23	2	44	377	154	108	29	28
28. (b) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
30.—Tuberculous Meningitis ..	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—
31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	15	—	—	2	—	2	2	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	3	—	2
32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
33.—Tuberculosis of Joints ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	5	1	1	—
35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.—Rickets	91	—	—	1	3	51	17	1	17	1	—	—	—	6	55	6	19	2	3
37.—Syphilis	38	—	—	1	6	1	4	17	8	—	—	1	—	2	27	4	4	—	1
37a.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
38.—Gonococcus Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or Malignant Diseases.																			
39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	—
40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified ..	31	1	1	—	—	3	—	20	3	—	2	1	5	3	15	6	1	1	—
46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted)	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever ..	13	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	1	5	4	2	—	1
48. (a) Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (b) Osteo-Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. (c) Chronic Rheumatism ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—
48. (d) Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.—Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) ..	35	—	1	5	1	8	1	4	3	5	4	3	1	3	19	5	6	—	1
51.—Exophthalmic Goitre ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
52.—Addison's Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. (a) Leucocythæmia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
53. (b) Lymphadenoma ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
54. (a) Anæmia	26	—	—	1	—	8	1	6	5	—	3	2	—	—	12	7	3	1	3
54. (b) Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (a) Diabetes Insipidus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (b) Puerpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (c) Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. (d) Other General Diseases ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	—
56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																			
60.—Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
61. (a) Simple Meningitis ..	39	—	1	1	6	1	2	19	6	—	1	2	1	3	22	7	5	—	1
61. (b) Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. (c) Septic Meningitis from various causes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
62.—Locomotor Ataxia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	40	1	—	2	3	—	3	9	11	2	4	5	1	8	16	10	3	1	1
65.—Softening of the Brain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
66.—Paralysis without specified cause	104	—	—	4	9	15	16	11	29	13	4	3	—	11	44	14	30	3	2
67.—General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68.—Other forms of mental alienation	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
69.—Epilepsy	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	—	1	7	3	2	1	—
70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal)	13	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	3	5	1	3	—	1
71.—Convulsions of Infants	544	1	4	44	52	66	88	3	133	62	48	43	2	20	260	105	120	21	16
72.—Chorea	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
75.—Diseases of the Eye and their Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76.—(a) Mastoid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76.—(b) Other Diseases of the Ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																			
77.—Pericarditis	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
78.—(a) Simple Acute Endocarditis	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
78.—(b) Infective Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79.—(a) Myocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
79.—(b) Valvular Disease	12	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	6	3	2	—	—
79.—(c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart	96	1	2	6	7	9	14	25	19	9	1	3	1	4	55	13	17	2	4
80.—Angina Pectoris	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
81.—(a) Aneurism	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
81.—(b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
81.—(c) Other Diseases of the Arteries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
82.—(a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	1
82.—(b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
83.—(a) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.—(b) Varicose Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83.—(c) Hæmorrhoids	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1
83.—(d) Other Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84.—(c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
85.—(a) Hæmorrhage from any part	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
85.—(b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																			
86.—Diseases of the Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87.—(a) Laryngismus Stridulus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
87.—(b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
87.—(c) Other Diseases of the Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89.—Acute Bronchitis	170	—	—	10	30	23	47	8	23	16	8	5	—	13	72	27	45	7	6
90.—(a) Chronic Bronchitis	92	—	1	4	3	39	6	5	28	4	2	—	—	7	45	15	23	2	—
90.—(b) Bronchiectasis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
91.—Broncho-Pneumonia	254	1	—	11	22	62	26	19	69	19	2	23	4	15	140	39	42	5	9
92.—Pneumonia	271	5	6	7	27	29	20	119	20	16	14	8	5	10	103	101	35	1	16
93.—(a) Empyema	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	2
93.—(b) Other Pleurisy	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	5	2	—	1
94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	45	3	3	3	6	3	2	10	8	2	2	3	—	—	16	24	3	—	2
95.—Gangrene of the Lungs	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
96.—Asthma	42	—	—	—	—	17	—	6	4	10	3	2	—	—	19	12	5	5	1
97.—Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																			
99.—(a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99.—(b) Thrush, Stomatitis	21	—	—	2	2	5	1	2	6	—	2	—	—	1	10	2	7	1	—
99.—(c) Parotitis (Septic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99.—(d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1914—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	City of Colombo.	Ward.										Nationality						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
100. (b) Quinsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102.—Gastric Ulcer	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	1	5	2	—	—	—
103. (b) Other Diseases of the stomach (Cancer excepted)	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	4	1	1	1	1	—	7	3	—	—	1
104 & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 & 105. (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to Food	24	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	5	—	1	9	1	3	10	5	4	1	—
104 & 105. (c) Diarrhœa undefined	82	—	—	4	6	18	5	13	2	4	14	16	—	2	37	31	10	—	2
104 & 105. (d) Enteritis	371	—	1	3	4	12	10	193	83	28	12	25	1	16	146	126	52	44	16
104 & 105. (e) Gastro-enteritis	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	2	4	—	1	21	2	2	1	—
104 & 105. (f) Colic	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
104 & 105. (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	1
104 & 105. (h) Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106.—Anchylostomiasis	87	—	—	1	—	—	—	78	1	—	1	6	—	1	38	43	2	—	3
107.—Intestinal Parasites	164	—	—	5	7	40	17	5	34	22	15	19	—	5	109	15	25	8	2
108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	—
109. (a) Hernia	12	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	6	2	3	—	—
109. (b) Intestinal Obstruction	30	—	—	3	2	1	1	17	2	1	1	2	1	—	18	4	5	—	2
110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1
110. (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic)	38	—	—	1	1	6	3	14	5	4	1	3	2	2	28	1	2	4	2
114.—Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115.—Other Diseases of the Liver	15	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	8	5	—	—	1
116.—Diseases of the Spleen	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown)	19	—	—	2	3	2	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	2	—	1
118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
VI.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																			
119.—Acute Nephritis	65	1	—	3	4	5	12	23	9	1	3	4	1	4	29	14	15	2	—
120.—Bright's Disease	93	—	—	7	4	3	9	43	7	5	8	7	3	2	45	25	12	4	2
121.—Chyluria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
123.—Urinary Calculi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
124.—Diseases of the Bladder	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
126.—Diseases of the Prostate	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous)	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—The Puerperal State.																			
134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
134. (c) Ectopic Gestation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage	13	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	1	1	—
136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth	12	—	—	1	1	4	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	3	—	—
137.—Puerperal Septicæmia	58	—	—	4	3	7	6	15	15	2	4	2	—	2	27	6	17	5	—
138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia	17	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	4	1	1

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.											NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kolhupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
140. (a) Puerperal Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. (b) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) ..	19	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	2	5	2	1	—	—	5	8	3	3	—
141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																			
142.—Gangrene	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	19	3	1	—	1
143. (a) Carbuncle ..	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	5	1	2	—	—
143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. (a) Phlegmon ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified ..	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	3	1	—	—	—	1	8	1	3	—	1
145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	—
145. (b) Eczema	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
145. (c) Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																			
146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted)	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
148.—Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—MALFORMATIONS.																			
150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded)	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																			
151. (a) Premature Birth ..	87	—	—	1	—	27	—	17	20	6	6	10	3	4	51	11	12	4	2
151. (b) Debility	291	—	1	20	39	31	44	56	41	28	11	20	—	8	137	64	69	9	4
151. (c) Want of Breast Milk ..	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1
151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. (a) Atelectasis ..	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
152. (b) Injuries at Birth ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153.—Lack of care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—OLD AGE.																			
154.—Senility	401	1	3	10	33	100	24	71	84	42	18	15	—	16	209	68	81	18	9
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																			
155.—Suicide by Poison ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156.—Suicide by Asphyxia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ..	9	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	2
158.—Suicide by Drowning ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
159.—Suicide by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1914—*contd.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	City of Colombo.	WARD.										NATIONALITY.						
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	St. Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals).	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Wellawatta.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
162.—Suicide by Crushing ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
163.—Suicide by other means ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164.—Poisoning by Food ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
165.—(a) Snake-bite ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
165.—(b) Insect Stings (Venomous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165.—(c) Other Acute Poisonings ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
166.—Conflagration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted)	17	—	—	1	—	1	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	3	—	1
168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
169.—Accidental Drowning ..	22	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	1	2	3	—	6	8	1	1	3
170.—Traumatism by Firearms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
172.—(a) Traumatism by Fall from trees	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
172.—(b) Traumatism by Fall from heights other than trees...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
172.—(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall ..	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	—	1	—
173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174.—Traumatism by Machines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.)	32	1	3	—	1	—	—	17	9	—	—	1	—	3	13	7	7	1	1
176.—Injuries by Animals ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
177.—Starvation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
178.—Excessive Cold ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179.—Effects of Heat ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
180.—Lightning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.—Homicide by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
184.—Homicide by other means ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—
185.—Fractures (cause not specified)..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
186.—(a) Judicial Hanging or Execution	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	1
186.—(b) Other External Violence ..	14	1	—	—	—	1	1	7	2	—	2	—	1	—	6	5	2	—	—
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																			
187.—(a) Dropsy	13	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	5	3	5	—	—
187.—(b) Ascites	15	—	—	—	1	6	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	7	3	1	1	—
187.—(c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
188.—(a) Syncope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188.—(b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(a) Heart-failure ..	50	1	1	2	3	3	2	6	8	8	7	9	2	6	16	13	7	3	3
189.—(b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over ..	200	—	1	3	10	54	13	51	16	24	16	12	—	4	105	52	29	4	6
189.—(c) Teething	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189.—(d) Pyrexia	25	—	—	1	1	13	—	1	2	1	2	4	—	1	11	7	6	—	—
189.—(e) Marasmus and Asthenia ..	25	—	—	1	2	—	6	4	4	5	1	2	—	2	16	2	3	1	1
189.—(f) Other Ill-defined Causes ..	8	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
189.—(g) Diseases not specified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXXI.—Causes of Death of Infants and Others according to Race registered during the Year 1914, in each of the Thirty-two Towns proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

Causes of Death.	All Thirty-two Towns.	Western Province.					Central Province.						Southern Province.					Northern Province.				Eastern Province.			North-Western Province.				N.C. Province.	Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Negombo.	Moratuwa.	Kalutara.	Panadure.	Kandy.	Gampola.	Nawalapitiya.	Hatton and Dikoya.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Galle.	Matara.	Weligama.	Hambantota.	Tangalle.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya.	Batticaloa.	Kalmunai.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kalpitiya.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Lunugala.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
ALL CAUSES ..	20167	6439	864	1058	380	213	1080	292	255	253	548	163	1225	522	238	119	100	2069	150	69	48	417	151	376	706	225	101	183	322	553	200	623	225	81	507	8792	7661	2509	323	294
I.–*Infantile Mortality*	3961	1390	183	265	61	21	194	56	37	24	51	49	224	92	47	34	31	525	38	16	8	113	24	75	90	49	27	35	67	65	5	53	12	13	113	1879	1167	643	89	57
(A) *One Week and under.*																																								
1 Prematurity ..	406	75	15	38	2	1	38	3	6	9	—	17	7	11	2	1	3	80	—	—	—	—	1	19	30	11	8	10	1	16	1	1	—	2	10	185	143	52	9	5
2 Debility ..	540	142	48	5	2	2	9	7	1	—	15	3	26	12	—	8	2	97	23	10	1	51	8	—	9	13	2	—	13	9	1	18	3	—	9	194	220	111	3	3
3 Convulsions ..	332	141	9	27	14	6	8	7	5	4	—	—	11	22	17	8	5	2	1	—	—	9	3	12	3	3	2	1	4	3	—	3	2	—	6	179	75	57	8	7
4 Diarrhœa ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4a Enteritis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Tetanus ..	96	21	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	42	17	—	—
6 Bronchitis ..	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
7 Pneumonia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
8 Other causes ..	33	13	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	17	8	5	—	—
(B) *Over One Week and under One Year.*																																								
1 Prematurity ..	50	14	1	3	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	33	9	5	—	—
2 Debility ..	516	205	35	30	2	2	56	7	1	1	18	4	29	1	1	—	—	52	6	3	3	4	4	1	11	2	3	5	2	14	1	11	2	1	14	251	142	88	15	5
3 Convulsions ..	819	307	22	54	25	5	23	13	13	7	4	6	76	36	24	11	14	23	2	1	3	44	4	24	17	7	7	3	18	12	—	13	1	2	19	435	182	144	24	13
4 Diarrhœa ..	138	26	17	35	2	1	7	8	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	6	81	33	13	2	2
4a Enteritis ..	143	90	1	16	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	1	1	—	1	8	81	29	13	6	5
5 Tetanus ..	44	6	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	18	5	1	—
6 Bronchitis ..	213	87	—	7	5	1	4	2	—	1	2	3	5	—	—	2	2	77	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	70	79	49	6	2
7 Pneumonia ..	219	108	21	21	1	2	24	7	2	—	4	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	3	14	138	31	22	6	5
8 Other causes ..	403	153	13	17	7	1	6	2	7	1	5	3	16	3	2	—	1	104	3	2	1	2	—	6	8	7	1	4	19	3	1	3	2	—	15	157	152	61	9	9
II.–*General Mortality (One Year and over)*	16206	5049	681	793	319	192	886	236	218	229	497	114	1001	430	191	85	69	1544	112	53	40	304	127	301	616	176	74	148	255	488	195	570	213	68	394	6913	6494	1866	234	237
1 Plague ..	379	376	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	96	158	99	9	14
1a Smallpox ..	71	62	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	48	4	7	4	5
2 Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Influenza ..	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
5 Pyrexia or fever ..	173	24	2	—	9	—	15	1	—	2	5	—	3	2	26	—	—	67	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	63	82	23	1	1
6 Enteric fever ..	244	114	8	54	3	5	6	4	1	2	—	5	8	10	4	1	—	6	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	9	15	165	28	17	4	6
7 Malaria ..	905	47	14	4	7	2	9	1	—	—	22	—	21	35	4	7	5	486	28	1	6	1	4	39	19	11	13	11	46	24	—	25	13	1	—	198	580	107	10	9
8 Malarial cachexia	680	39	114	5	5	—	4	13	3	—	34	—	1	36	7	9	4	55	9	6	3	97	24	44	53	17	7	18	13	5	—	18	37	—	8	232	367	62	6	5
9 Cholera ..	21	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	1	—	—	1

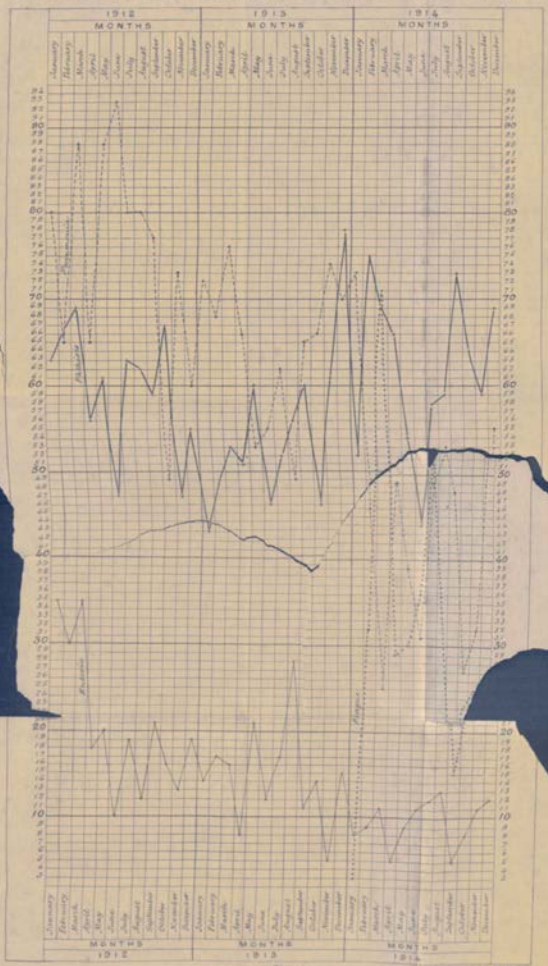
| | | |

XXXII.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1913, 1914, and the Average 1904–1913.

Accident or Violence.	Average for 1904–1913.	1913.	1914.
Poisonings.			
By food	25	25	25
Venomous bites and stings:—			
(*a*) Brahamin Lizard	1	1	1
(*b*) Centipede	—	—	—
(*c*) Fish	—	—	—
(*d*) Hornets	2	4	1
(*e*) Rats	1	2	2
(*f*) Snakes	188	209	237
(*g*) Wasps	4	1	4
Other acute poisonings	18	3	2
Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.			
Bottle-lamps	—*	—	35
Conflagration	1	6	2
Other burns	172	202	152
Explosions	5	5	4
Asphyxia.			
Drowning in pits	10	25	34
Do. wells	39	145	136
Other drowning	345	282	260
Foreign body in air passage	2	5	2
Mother overlying child	1	1	—
Other Suffocation	12	1	1
Weapons and Implements.			
Firearms	59	56	54
Cutting or piercing instruments	8	16	13
Crushing.			
Bicycle	1	2	—
Cart or carriage	23	27	33
Fall of heavy substances	82	110	100
Landslides	—*	20	30
Motor cars	7	21	13
Motor cycle	—	—	1
Motor lorry	—	—	3
Railway	26	30	51
Rickshaw	—	—	—
Tram car	1	1	2
Trolly	—	—	—
Falls.			
From trees	383	404	365
From heights other than trees	49	34	43
Other falls	29	58	75
Injuries by Animals.			
Bear	1	—	2
Buffalo	8	4	8
Cattle	6	7	4
Cheetah	—	—	1
Crocodile	15	14	12
Deer	—	—	1
Dog	1	7	5
Elephant	8	8	5
Horse	—	2	—
Leopard	2	1	—
Wild boar	—	1	—
Weather Agencies.			
Excessive cold	2	3	2
Sunstroke	3	9	2
Lightning	11	14	28
Other Ill-defined Causes.			
Mine and quarry accident	18	13	12
Wire shoot accident	3	5	6
Machinery	4	6	4
Fractures	27	6	9
Suicide.			
Poison	20	29	20
Hanging	116	125	127
Firearms	17	22	14
Cutting or piercing instruments	7	7	6
Otherwise	41	50	42
Homicide.			
Firearms	19	22	17
Cutting or piercing instruments	71	101	112
Other means	71	70	80
Execution.			
Hanging	27	21	36

* No average could be shown, as these figures were begun to be collected separately after the year 1912.

Diagram I. Number of registered deaths from Phthisis, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever and Plague in the City of Colombo in each month of the years 1912–1914.



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR 1914.

THE total expenditure on the Government Printing Office during 1914 amounted to Rs. 312,592, compared with Rs. 342,708 expended during 1913, as follows :—

1913. Rs.		HEADS OF SERVICE.		1914. Rs.
86,222	..	Personal Emoluments	..	89,145
248,885	..	Other Charges ..	..	216,587
1,000	..	Special Expenditure	..	—
6,601	..	Material for manufacturing Stamped Stationery	..	6,860
Rs. 342,708				Rs. 312,592

A departmental classification gives the following figures :—

1913. Rs.				1914. Rs.
274,154	..	Book and Job Printing	..	270,418
10,936	..	Stamp Printing, &c.	..	11,566
1,682	..	Railway Ticket Printing	..	—
21,003	..	Binding	..	21,983
34,933	..	Plant and Material	..	8,625
Rs. 342,708				Rs. 312,592

Deducting Rs. 196,286, the face value of the stamped stationery manufactured in the Office during the year, and Rs. 67,771, the amount collected for work done for Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., subscriptions to and payments for advertisements in the *Gazette*, sales of "New Law Reports," ordinances, reading books, &c., the cost of the Establishment for 1914 is reduced to Rs. 48,535, as compared with Rs. 81,420 for 1913.

I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Of the 1914 expenditure, the Bookwork Department cost Rs. 120,202 and the Jobwork Department Rs. 150,216, the details for the past two years being as follows :—

1913.					1914.		
BOOKWORK.	JOBWORK.	TOTAL.		WORK CHARGES.	BOOKWORK.	JOBWORK.	TOTAL.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,850	5,029	17,879	..	Superintendence ..	14,324	8,826	23,150
37,357	11,585	48,942	..	Composing Branch ..	38,912	8,119	47,031
21,772	3,171	24,943	..	Monotype Branch ..	15,938	2,387	18,325
9,464	7,719	17,183	..	Reading and Revising ..	9,421	7,066	16,487
10,170	23,719	33,889	..	Printing Branch ..	10,446	21,610	32,056
844	6,577	7,421	..	Warehouse Branch ..	791	5,688	6,479
—	2,396	2,396	..	Stereotyping, &c. ..	—	2,635	2,635
1,954	—	1,954	..	Engraving ..	2,122	—	2,122
—	931	931	..	Ruling	—	904	904
4,335	1,700	6,035	..	Clerical Staff ..	4,093	2,680	6,773
2,942	1,128	4,070	..	Casual Expenses ..	3,069	1,541	4,610
3,406	1,251	4,657	..	Leave	3,751	2,095	5,846
105,094	65,206	170,300	..	Total Work Charges ..	102,867	63,551	166,418
20,770	83,084	103,854	..	Cost of Paper ..	17,335	86,665	104,000
125,864	148,290	274,154	..	Total, including Paper ..	120,202	150,216	270,418

THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

During 1914 a total of 29,620 pages of bookwork of different sizes were printed, as compared with 33,370 in 1913. Converted to a common size of foolscap folio, the comparison is: for 1913, 25,276 pages; for 1914, 22,963 pages, a decrease of 2,313 foolscap folio pages for the year.

Of the *Gazette*, 91 numbers, comprising 10,764 pages, were issued, equivalent to 207 pages per week, the number of copies struck off ranging from 810 to 1,000 per issue. The sales realized Rs. 4,080 and the advertisements Rs. 17,792.

Of "The New Law Reports" 638 pages were printed, Rs. 3,222 being realized by sales to 94 subscribers, &c.

The Post Office Guide (364 pages) was published on February 28, 1914, and the Civil List (438 pages) on April 4, 1914.

The Blue Book for 1913 (1,084 pages) was published on July 3, 1914.

The volume of Administration Reports for 1912–13 (940 pages) was issued on October 20, 1914.

Of school books, 117,950 readers, &c., varying in size from 16 to 220 pages and in price from 5 cents to 60 cents per copy, were printed and bound.

The third volume of a revised edition of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon was completed; also a companion volume containing the Acts of the Imperial Parliament applicable to Ceylon.

For the Land Settlement Department 966 pages of final settlement reports were dealt with, and 1,168 preliminary and final notifications prepared and published in the *Gazette*, for which 2,306 maps were engraved on metal.

The following periodicals were issued during 1914 :—

Daily.—The Post Office Daily List, with supplements.

Weekly.—The Government Gazette, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.
The Police Gazette, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.
The Railway Weekly Circular.
The Post Office Weekly Circular.

Monthly, &c.—The New Law Reports.
The Monthly Customs Returns.
Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.
Spolia Zeylanica, issued by the Colombo Museum.
Monthly Programme of Vaccination for the Education Department.
Monthly Seniority List of Police Sergeants and Constables.
Post Office Telephone Directory (every two months).

Yearly.—Administration Reports, Departmental.
The Ceylon Blue Book.
Report on the Ceylon Blue Book.
Sessional Papers laid before the Legislative Council.
Hansard: Debates in the Legislative Council.
Ordinances enacted by the Legislative Council.
The Annual Supply Estimates.
List of Excesses, &c., on the Supply Estimates of the previous year.
The Ceylon Civil List.
The Ceylon Post Office Guide.
Reprint of the Government Circulars issued during the previous year.
Epitome of the Proclamations and Notifications issued during the previous year.
The Medical College Calendar.
Calendar for the Committee on Oriental Studies.
List of Government and Grant-in-aid Schools in Ceylon.
Code for Aided Schools in Ceylon, in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

In addition to the daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly publications, and numerous reading books for school use, the following works were completed during 1914 :—

Volume III. of a revised edition of the Legislative Enactments of Ceylon.
Acts of the Imperial Parliament applicable to Ceylon.
Alphabetical Lists of the Villages in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.
List of Estates registered under the Tin Ticket System.
A Manual for the Excise Department.
The Diary of Gerrit de Heere, Governor of Ceylon.
Memoir of Cornelis Joan Simons, Governor of Ceylon.
Memoir of Hendrick Becker, Governor of Ceylon.
A Delivery Guide for the Post Office.
A Manual for the Registration Department.
For the Ceylon Government Railway :—
Rules for Passenger and Goods Traffic.
Fractional Rate Tables.
Fares and Rates from all Stations to all Stations.
Pocket Time and Fare Tables.
An Accounts Instruction Book.
A Catalogue and Price List of General Stores.
List of Authorized Codes for Railway Telegraph Messages.

The following statement shows the work of the Bookwork Branch for 1913 and 1914 :—

Year.	Pages of various sizes printed.	Equivalent in Foolscap Folio.	Cost of Composition alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1913	33,370	25,276	59,129	125,864
1914	29,626	22,963	54,850	120,202

During the past year 279 examination papers were confidentially dealt with, the number of copies struck off ranging from 30 to 300 per paper.

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

During 1914 the number of printed forms despatched amounted to 76,545,000, against 76,524,000 in 1913, a slight increase of 21,000 forms. The Railway took 24½ million, the Post Office 20¼ million, and the Medical Department 10 million forms. The Government Agents, between them, took 4 million forms; the Treasury, in addition to nearly 8 million items of stamped stationery, indented for 2¼ million forms, mostly receipts for money, licenses, and permits, all of which were printed in foil and counterfoil, perforated, consecutively numbered, and bound into books. The Registration Department required 2½ million and the Public Works Department 1,112,000 forms.

In line-ruling, 8 million forms, involving 11¼ million rulings, were dealt with; while the perforations made (5 or 6 sheets being treated at each perforation) totalled up to over 3½ million.

Letter paper, envelopes, and cards to the number of 189,400 were embossed in colours with the royal arms, &c.

During the year 91 new printed forms were added to the standard files, 72 old forms were amended, and 21 forms were cancelled. The number of authorized forms now in use is about 5,300: the majority of them have been stereotyped, only a few are kept "standing in type."

The following is a summary of the work of the Jobbing Branch for the past two years:—

1913.				1914.
76,524,000	..	Number of printed forms issued	..	76,545,000
Rs. 65,206	..	Printing charges ..	..	Rs. 63,551
Rs. 83,084	..	Cost of paper ..	..	Rs. 86,665
Rs. 148,290	..	Total cost of printed forms	..	Rs. 150,216
Re. 1·93	..	Cost of printed forms per 1,000	..	Re. 1·96
9,231,000	..	Number of forms ruled	..	7,867,700
12,282,500	..	Number of rulings involved	..	11,208,100
3,005,000	..	Number of perforations made	..	3,642,900
162,400	..	Number of forms embossed in colours	..	189,400

The following table, giving the number of "impressions" taken at the power letterpress printing machines and at the hand presses since 1909, shows the volume of work dealt with in the Machine and Press Department:—

Year.	Number of "Formes" made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each Forme.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1909 ..	23,070	1,000	73,740	3,810	77,550	21,974,120	1,135,370	23,109,490
1910 ..	21,770	1,090	76,040	4,050	80,090	22,507,810	1,198,110	23,705,920
1911 ..	20,950	1,060	73,040	3,700	76,740	21,180,350	1,073,960	22,254,310
1912 ..	24,540	1,200	96,410	3,810	100,220	28,440,730	1,125,440	29,566,170
1913 ..	24,580	1,260	99,180	6,000	105,180	29,160,170	1,763,230	30,923,400
1914 ..	24,888	1,226	98,337	5,370	104,207	28,959,440	1,573,550	30,532,990

The outturn and cost of Jobwork during the past four years are thus summarized:—

Year.	Printed Forms issued.	Cost of Paper alone. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1911	56,889,200 ..	66,635 ..	119,877
1912	62,655,000 ..	64,312 ..	118,004
1913	76,524,000 ..	83,084 ..	148,290
1914	76,545,000 ..	86,665 ..	150,216

II.—THE MONOTYPE BRANCH.

During 1914 the Monotype machines worked well, few repairs or replacements being necessary, the whole of the new bookwork dealt with having been set and cast in this Branch.

Of the 29,620 pages printed in 1914, 7,678 foolscap folio pages of entirely new matter, weighing nearly 36 tons, were cast at the Monotype machines, at a cost for supervision, wages of operators and casters, correcting the proofs, loss in melting and re-melting the metal, oil, fuel, power, &c., of Rs. 15,938. Adding Rs. 2,387, the cost of casting type for correcting the 7,678 pages, the total outlay works out at Rs. 2·38 per foolscap folio page of Long Primer, as compared with Rs. 2·16, which would be the amount paid to a piecework compositor for composing and correcting a similar-sized page in the same type by hand.

In addition to the 7,678 pages turned out by the ten Monotype casting machines, they produced nearly 4¼ tons of loose bookwork and display type for setting by hand in the Jobbing Branch and for correcting purposes.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Monotype Branch during the past four years:—

Year.	No. of Ens cast.	Total Weight in lb.	Total Cost. Rs.
1911	69,889,760 ..	119,048 ..	17,826
1912	83,898,210 ..	139,176 ..	19,209
1913	75,264,820 ..	130,639 ..	24,943
1914	57,812,450 ..	89,628 ..	18,325

III.—THE STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

Stamped stationery to the face value of Rs. 196,286 was manufactured in the Office and supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during the past year, as follows :—

	Number supplied.	Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c.	Produced at a Cost of Rs. c.	Rate per 1,000. Rs. c.
2-cent Local Post Cards ..	3,249,725 ..	64,994 50 ..	4,269 65 ..	1 31
4-cent Reply Post Cards ..	22,050 ..	882 0 ..	86 72 ..	3 93
6-cent Foreign Post Cards ..	10,000 ..	600 0 ..	25 9 ..	2 51
5-cent Letter Cards ..	19,730 ..	986 50 ..	101 76 ..	5 16
2-cent District Envelopes, 5⅜ × 3¼ ..	34,000 ..	850 0 ..	145 81 ..	4 29
2-cent Manilla Envelopes, 6 × 3½ ..	149,300 ..	3,284 60 ..	367 10 ..	2 46
5-cent cheap Envelopes, 4¾ × 2¾ ..	322,860 ..	16,143 0 ..	624 55 ..	1 93
5-cent business Envelopes, 6 × 3½ ..	197,400 ..	10,264 80 ..	498 50 ..	2 53
5-cent square Envelopes, 5½ × 4½ ..	398,375 ..	21,910 62 ..	1,587 10 ..	3 98
5-cent foolscap Envelopes, 9½ × 4½ ..	49,950 ..	2,997 0 ..	398 70 ..	7 98
6-cent Foreign Envelopes, 5½ × 4½ ..	24,940 ..	1,621 10 ..	102 84 ..	4 12
2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers ..	3,147,600 ..	62,952 0 ..	3,128 13 ..	0 99
5-cent Printed Matter Wrappers ..	80,000 ..	4,000 0 ..	101 9 ..	1 26
6-cent Printed Matter Wrappers ..	80,000 ..	4,800 0 ..	107 83 ..	1 35
Total ..	7,785,930	196,286 12	11,544 87	

In addition to the foregoing, 10,000 Service post cards and 20,300 labels of different values for the Savings Bank were manufactured in this Branch during the year.

The 2 cents post card continues to increase in popularity: in 1894 half a million only were required; in 1904 the sales had risen to 1,845,000; and in 1914 they went up to 3¼ million. In 1894 the cards cost Rs. 3·32 per 1,000 to locally manufacture; in 1904 their cost was Rs. 2·2 per 1,000; and last year it was satisfactorily reduced to Re. 1·31 per 1,000. The 2 cents Ceylon post card is one of the cheapest items of stamped stationery in the world, and being sold at its face value (no charge is made for the material on which it is printed) it commands a ready sale.

The 2 cents postal wrapper is also more freely used, 901,000 being locally manufactured in 1894, 1,780,000 in 1904, and 3,147,600 in 1914. Their cost, also, has been reduced, from Re. 1·41 per 1,000 in 1894 to 99 cents per 1,000 in 1914.

The following statement gives the total number of stamped post cards, letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers manufactured by this Department for the Commissioner of Stamps since 1910, with their face value and actual cost to the Colony :—

Year.	Post Cards, &c., manufactured.	Face Value. Rs.	Total Cost. Rs.
1910 ..	5,849,972 ..	137,282 ..	8,577
1911 ..	6,111,985 ..	149,360 ..	8,133
1912 ..	6,314,070 ..	146,837 ..	7,396
1913 ..	7,068,790 ..	184,363 ..	10,676
1914 ..	7,785,930 ..	196,286 ..	11,545

IV.—THE BINDERY.

Our binding is now almost wholly done by Prison labour. The work was prepared for them, and they were supervised by the Free Staff, but except where skilled labour was required in finishing off, &c., the whole of the output of the Bindery for 1914 must be placed to the credit of the Convict Establishment.

1913.		1914.
82,760 ..	Books bound in leather, cloth, &c. ..	86,819
62,930 ..	Books bound in stiff covers	65,014
220,370 ..	Books wire-stitched and bound in paper covers ..	311,609
49,160 ..	Blocks of forms mounted	40,735
96,950 ..	Envelopes made	104,775
11,470 ..	Printed forms cloth-lined	43,210
404,800 ..	Other miscellaneous binding work ..	446,797
8,113,380 ..	Impressions at consecutive numbering machines .	11,382,672

The large increase in the impressions taken at the numbering machines is due to the regulation requiring all receipts for money, licenses, permits, certificates, &c., to be consecutively numbered in foil and counterfoil.

The following tabulated statement shows the work of the Bindery since 1911 :—

Year.	Books bound.	Books wire-stitched.	Receipts, &c., numbered.	Other work.
1911 ..	123,010 ..	216,560 ..	5,826,542 ..	446,950
1912 ..	153,210 ..	212,630 ..	6,692,127 ..	527,340
1913 ..	145,690 ..	220,370 ..	8,113,380 ..	562,380
1914 ..	151,833 ..	311,609 ..	11,382,672 ..	635,517

V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The total outlay on the Foundry was Rs. 2,635. Small as the expenditure is on this Branch, it continues to be one of the most useful departments of the Office, without the aid of which it would not be possible, except with a very much larger annual expenditure on materials and wages than is now necessary, to grapple with the ever-increasing amount of work which yearly passes through the Jobbing Department.

Stereotyping.—The plates cast weighed 7,856 lb., their cost, allowing for wastage of metal, working out at 20 cents per pound.

Leads and Metal Furniture.—The outturn in 1914 amounted to 3,326 lb., the cost, allowing for wastage of metal, being 24 cents per pound.

The following table summarizes the work produced in the Foundry since 1911 :—

Year.	Total Foundry Expenditure. Rs.	Stereotyping. Weight of Plates cast. lb.	Stereotyping. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Weight cast. lb.	Leads and Metal Furniture. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents.
1911	1,329	6,823	8·68	6,114	7·55
1912	2,127	5,942	11·09	6,608	6·44
1913	2,396	7,237	9·22	8,110	7·58
1914	2,635	7,856	8·08	3,326	12·30

Engraving.—In addition to the usual miscellaneous work, 2,306 maps were engraved, at a cost of Rs. 2,122, for illustrating the Land Settlement Department notices published in the *Gazette*.

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

The expenditure on Plant and Machinery amounted to Rs. 8,625. Of this sum, a half medium Colt's Armoury printing press cost Rs. 1,238, a double crown printing machine Rs. 2,380, and a patent transporter for the carriage of paper, &c., Rs. 173.

The following is a list of the principal machinery in the Department :—

14 Monotype keyboards.
10 Monotype casting machines.
32 power printing machines.
16 hand-printing presses.
2 embossing presses.
14 line-ruling machines.
6 perforating machines.
10 paging and numbering machines.
3 wire-stitching machines.
1 rolling and pressing machine.
6 guillotine paper-cutting machines.
4 card and board-cutting machines.
1 binder's book-backing machine.
1 binder's gold-lettering machine.
2 stereotyper's routing machines.
3 gas engines.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to Revenue in 1913 and 1914, including the sales of forms and books at the Government Record Office, and by the Government Agents, the Director of Education, &c., were as follows :—

1913. Rs.		1914. Rs.
3,697	Subscriptions to and sales of the *Gazette*	4,080
17,949	Advertisements in the *Gazette*	17,792
3,104	Subscriptions to and sales of the *New Law Reports*	3,222
211	Sales of the *Supreme Court Circular*	55
452	Sales of Unserviceable Articles, &c.	26
129	Fines for absence without leave	79
6,297	Sales of books at the Government Record Office, supplied by the Government Printer	7,667
7,678	Sales of forms and books by the Government Agents, supplied by the Government Printer	3,682
18,755	Sales of reading books by the Director of Education and the Government Printer	11,691
15,716	Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for printing executed by the Government Printer	17,388
2,937	Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for binding executed by the Government Printer	2,089
76,925		67,771

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of men and boys on the roll of the Office on December 31, 1914, was 309. In addition, a daily average of 233 prisoners from Welikada Jail were employed throughout the year. The prisoners work 8½ hours per day on five days of the week and 4½ hours on Saturday. During 1914 they made 11¼ million red and blue rulings on printed forms; they perforated, consecutively numbered, and afterwards checked the numberings of 11½ million receipts, licenses, &c., in foil and counterfoil; they completely bound some 152,000 books of all sizes; stitched and then paper-covered 311,000 school and other books; made 104,000 brown-paper envelopes; and handled half a million other items of work. They were employed in folding sheets of bookwork, sewing, pasting, punching, and eyeletting. They attended to the whole of the receiving and despatching of the Office: unloaded the carts and stacked the blank paper, &c.; took over the printed forms and books as they were completed, checked and counted them, made them into parcels according to indents, addressed, advised, and sent them away in carts to their destination; the material thus passing through their hands, first in the raw and then in the manufactured or finished state, weighing 850 tons, equivalent to nearly 3 tons each working day. In addition, the Prison Parties kept the Office floors, walls, and windows clean, and the extensive grounds free from weeds and rubbish. The results are satisfactory: notwithstanding the increase of work the Free Staff has been reduced in number from 369 in 1911 to 300 in 1915.

The growth of the work of the Office during the past twenty years is exhibited in the following tabulated statement:—

Year.	Bookwork printed.	Size of the *Gazette*.	Forms printed.	Number of rulings made.	Number of perforations made.	Receipts, &c., consecutively numbered.
1894	13,237 pages	3,680 pages	19,461,500	5,426,300	1,700,700	769,500
1914	29,620 pages	10,764 pages	76,545,000	11,208,100	3,642,900	11,382,600

Year.	Value of stampwork printed.	Books completely bound.	Books stitched in paper covers.	Type, &c., cast.	Weight of paper, &c., used.	Number of letters, &c., dealt with.
1894	Rs. 159,375	21,400	85,359	1,915 lb.	102 tons	21,170
1914	Rs. 196,286	151,800	311,600	100,810 lb.	425 tons	50,200

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the year amounted to 425 tons. Of this, 1,791 packages weighing 55½ tons were sent to their destination through the agency of the Government Stores, miscellaneous parcels weighing 39½ tons were distributed by the Post Office, the balance 330 tons having been delivered by carts, tricycle carriers, &c., to Departments in Colombo: 1,168 carts were hired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,828, while Messenger Boys made 1,283 journeys to the Fort and back by tramcar.

Excluding the extra time worked by the Government Printer and his four Assistants and the Clerical Branch, for which no extra payment is made, there were 51,180 hours of overtime registered during the year, which is equivalent to 4,265 hours per month. The Reading Branch worked 3,318 extra hours, the Composing Branch 16,244 extra hours, the Machine and Press Department 16,821 extra hours, the Warehouse Branch 2,873 extra hours, the men in the Bindery 8,330 extra hours, the Monotype Branch 1,557 extra hours, the Line-rulers 509 extra hours, the men in the Foundry 573 extra hours, and the Engravers 955 extra hours. No special allowance is made for overtime, each hour worked being paid for at the rate of one-seventh of a day's pay.

Letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer during the year numbered 19,249, while 4,458 were despatched, in addition to 11,148 advice notes, 1,587 bills, and 2,656 receipts for payments. As the advice notes are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 50,200.

There were no queries raised by the Colonial Auditor on the accounts of the Office during the year.

908 orders for advertisements were forwarded to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer, who endeavours to allot to each approved paper an equal share of the Government advertising; of these orders, 224 were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

The expenditure on postage stamps was Rs. 418.

It is satisfactory to record that comparatively few fines for absence without leave and misconduct were imposed during 1914, the average amount deducted per month being Rs. 8·04. Of the Rs. 96 collected during the year, by far the greater part (or Rs. 82) was for absence without leave, and credited to revenue, the balance (Rs. 14, fines for misconduct) being handed over to the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society. With a labour force of 309 men and boys, such a result is satisfactory.

A noteworthy circumstance was the conferring by His Excellency the Governor, on June 3, 1914, of the rank of Gate Mudaliyar on Mudaliyar James Fonseka, Second Assistant to the Government Printer. Mr. Fonseka started his career in this Office more than 45 years ago, and has steadily worked his way up to the highest position at present available to a locally-trained officer. His exceptionally long and useful service under Government well merits the honour which has been conferred upon him.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, March 8, 1915.

H. C. COTTLE,
Government Printer.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PLAGUE COMMITTEE, FOR 1914.

THE Plague Committee was originally a small Committee composed of officials, appointed by Sir West Ridgeway at the end of the year 1896 to advise Government as to the measures to be taken to prevent the introduction to Ceylon of the plague which had made its appearance in Bombay. Unofficial members were subsequently added to the Committee, but until this year its functions had been limited to the framing of regulations and initiating precautionary measures, such as the preparation of camps for use in case of epidemic and for dealing with the very rare cases landed from steamers calling at this port.

It has thus been chiefly an advisory body, while the responsibility for the actual measures taken in any locality has been almost entirely left in the hands of the local authority, except as regards the Port of Colombo, where the Port Health Officer has acted directly subject to the orders of the Chairman of the Plague Committee (who is also the Principal Collector of Customs), and who in turn is advised by the Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

2. It would be agreeable to be able to state that the precautions adopted have proved effective in keeping Ceylon free from plague during eighteen years, while maintaining uninterrupted the intercourse with the neighbouring continent; but the cause of our long immunity is clearly the fact that until last year plague did not appear at any place south of Madras with which there was direct trade communication with Ceylon; for instance, although inland places as far south as Dindigul were infected as much as three years ago, the quarantine precautions proved a sufficient barrier. The danger to Ceylon as the disease spread southwards in India was, however, fully realized, and my predecessor, Mr. Jackson, who had been in touch with this Committee from the first, kept Government apprised of the risk.

3. In November, 1913, a severe outbreak occurred in Negapatam, a port in close communication with Ceylon. Large shipments of rice were received from that port in late December and early January. The vessels were healthy, and no rat mortality had been observed, but the first cases of plague in Colombo were traced to that quarter of the town in which the rice godowns were situated. Infected rats and rat fleas were found in these godowns, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the infection was brought from Negapatam, probably by a rat concealed inside a bag of rice—a not unusual occurrence. Measures were at once taken by the Municipal authorities to evacuate infected buildings and to segregate contacts, and endeavours were made by fumigation and otherwise to eliminate the rats.

4. While the Plague Committee kept in close touch with the local authority as regards the measures adopted to eradicate the disease, the only steps taken by the Committee itself were in connection with a general scheme initiated with the hope of limiting the spread of the epidemic by means of the rice trade. The experience of other countries having taught us that the disease is usually spread by rats, which naturally travel with grain, in order to destroy the focus of the disease in the town of Colombo and to prevent its spreading thence over the rest of the Island, it appeared essential that the storage and traffic in rice should be carried on apart from dwelling-places and separate from the thickly inhabited area of the town.

To achieve this object it was first necessary to remove the large quantities of rice stored in the godowns infested with infected rats, as these could not be effectively dealt with owing to the numerous means of access to an ancient system of drains, whose ramifications are unknown to the present generation.

In order, however, that the despatch of this rice up-country should not be fraught with risk to the community, it was arranged that it should all be exposed to the sun—with a view to the destruction of any fleas in the bags—before being transported by rail, and with the assistance of Mr. Prouse, Harbour Engineer, a system was eventually perfected for sunning and despatching all rice stored in Colombo from a temporary station in the Harbour Engineer's yard, where the block-making platforms served as sunning places.

5. The Hon. Sir Allan Perry, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, at whose instance these measures were taken, was however insistent that no rice should be allowed again to be stored in the infected quarter of the town, the impossibility of making it even moderately rat-proof or sanitary having by this time been realized.

As a temporary measure fresh cargoes of rice arriving in the port had been placed in the new Customs sheds, one of which was hastily completed and converted into a merchants' godown, and in some small sheds on the coal grounds east of the canal erected for the purpose. Happily a slight panic which occurred on the outbreak of the disease owing to the measures of segregation adopted had caused merchants to postpone their orders, and by making use of the new Fort Station building, which was for the purpose surrounded by a rat-proof fence, and of the new Customs warehouses and erecting 110 temporary sheds it was eventually found possible to deal with almost the whole of the rice trade of Colombo away from human dwellings.

6. To realize the magnitude of the undertaking the following figures are useful :—

Total import of rice in 1914	.. .. ..	4,198,431 bags
Total area, Fort station	.. .. ..	50,200 sq. feet
Do.	new Customs warehouses	45,000 sq. feet
Do.	new sheds on coal grounds east of canal ..	57,000 sq. feet

The only rice stored elsewhere in Colombo is that of the so-called retail dealers in Fourth and Fifth Cross streets, who are still required to " sun " any bags of rice they wish to send up-country before despatch by rail.

7. The salutary effect of the measure soon became apparent from the reduced mortality returns, and the gradual acquiescence of the merchants in this procedure after some slight initial opposition eventually led to the formulation of a scheme for the establishment of a permanent rice market, away from human habitations and as far as possible rat-proof.

Similar proposals have been made in several places in India, but have never, it is believed, been brought to a successful issue, and it is only owing to a combination of peculiar and largely fortuitous circumstances in Colombo that the present scheme has matured, and secured the approbation and support of the local merchants and received the sanction of Government.

Plans of the proposed market and of the type of godown are annexed.

8. From a business point of view the advantage of the scheme lies in the provision of sanitary warehouses with easy road and rail access, and eventually, when the Lake-Harbour canal is completed, also with almost direct access to the sea. By this means the cost of handling rice will, it is hoped, be so materially reduced as appreciably to benefit the consumer, while the rent on the buildings, though lower than that hitherto charged by private owners, will suffice to pay interest on the capital outlay and the cost of upkeep.

9. Other precautionary measures have been suggested from time to time, but no other measure of general application has been adopted, and the actual work in connection with the suppression of the epidemic—*e.g.*, segregation, evacuation of buildings, and disinfection—has been entirely in the hands of the Municipal health authorities, whose efforts have met with gratifying success.

10. It has been commonly believed by certain members of the public that although the first officially recognized case of plague in Ceylon was that reported from Sea street on January 25, 1914, the disease had really, though undetected, been prevalent in the town for a number of years, and they point to the figures of 1911, when the rate of mortality of Colombo rose to 45·4 per mille in the month of July.

It is, of course, impossible conclusively to disprove such a theory, but it is almost incredible that, although at the time in question the same individuals held the posts of Municipal Officer of Health and Bacteriologist, such a fact would have escaped their notice as well as that of the numerous qualified medical practitioners, both private and in Government employ, who practice in Colombo.

Returns showing the incidence of plague and the mortality will be found in the annual report of the Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

MANDAPAM CAMP.

11. On the opening of the Mannar route to India, a quarantine camp which had been established on the Indian mainland at Mandapam was placed in charge of the Chairman, Plague Committee.

The camp was a purely temporary structure, and built for the accommodation of 1,500, viz., 1,200 immigrant agricultural labourers and 300 miscellaneous passengers.

If Colombo was fortunate in the time of her visitation by plague to find new Customs sheds and unused railway stations available for use as rice stores, the camp authorities were doubly so, in that fear of the disease for many months restricted the influx of passengers and coolies to Ceylon and enabled them to set their house in order.

12. The reports of the Superintendent of the Camp, Mr. Cran, and of the Medical Officer are annexed.

To the Superintendent great credit is due for having efficiently organized the whole camp and surmounted the difficulties—and they were many and various—which confronted him at the outset, while the Medical Officer, Dr. Leembruggen, has not only kept the camp in an excellent sanitary condition, but has carried out the difficult duty of differentiating between passengers according to their liability to carry infection with firmness and discrimination.

All the complaints which have been made—and considering all things they have been remarkably few—have been directed at the system, or relate to some petty exaction by a subordinate which the complainant could have resisted, but by his connivance has made it more difficult for the authorities to check.

Those who would like to see the precautions relaxed should remember that in spite of our close intercourse with India we have by this means kept free from plague—so far as human infection is concerned—and of cholera, while the incidence of smallpox has been reduced to a minimum. It is impracticable to segregate passengers for the smallpox incubation period, which is often over seventeen days; but the immunity from cholera enjoyed by this Island is not a matter to be lightly jeopardized.

13. The present temporary camp was originally constructed by Mr. O'Shaughnessey, the officer in charge of the construction of the Scherzer bridge, which carries the South Indian Railway over the Paumben Straits, and his assistance and co-operation in the initial stages were of incalculable value.

Mr. O'Shaughnessey, on completion of the railway construction, went on leave on June 2, 1914, transferring the work, including the preparation of the new permanent camp, to Mr. Thornhill, of the Ceylon Public Works Department.

14. The original estimate for the permanent camp had been Rs. 900,000, and it was found that if all the requirements of the Ceylon Government were to be provided a total of Rs. 1,400,000 would be required. This Government, however, before finally committing itself to this very heavy expenditure, desired to ascertain whether it was not possible for the temporary camp to be converted into a permanent camp at a less cost and without loss of efficiency. The disadvantage of the present temporary camp is

that it is situated on a narrow spit of land, and is intersected by the railway line from Mandapam to Dhanushkodi. On the other hand, the proposal was attractive both on the ground of economy and owing to the proximity to the railway line. It, however, proved impossible to acquire the necessary additional land owing to the presence of certain ancestral tombs, and it was eventually decided to proceed with the original plan of constructing a permanent camp on the land to the north-west of Mandapam station, known as Marikarpatnam. The plans have, however, been revised and amended in view of the experience gained at the temporary camp, and it is hoped that the actual cost of the camp will fall short of the sum originally estimated.

15. The great objection taken to the present camp is the rule forbidding individual cooking, and although few complaints are ever made as regards the quality of the food served, there is no doubt that this prohibition is the chief grievance of passengers subjected to a detention already irksome in itself. With the greater space, more systematic drainage, and better buildings available in the new camp, passengers who are prepared to pay for the luxury will be given facilities for separate cooking, and this will, it is hoped, greatly increase the popularity of this route.

16. On the establishment of the quarantine camp at Mandapam the immigration depôt at Paumben was closed; and at the end of the year the depôts at Tondi and Ammapatam, which did not satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, were discontinued.

17. Proposals for the establishment of a small quarantine station for the use of inhabitants of the Jaffna peninsula returning from visits to India were considered during the year, but the outbreak of war and difficulties of a local nature caused the consideration of the matter to be postponed. If such a station be established, the difficulties of administration will be much greater than at a station on the Indian coast, as the fear of punishment on conviction will not be sufficient to deter the inmates from escaping if they can find an opportunity, or if an outbreak of disease in the camp should induce a feeling of panic. On the other hand, should the period of detention not be strictly enforced, the danger of the introduction of disease into the populous Jaffna peninsula will be very real.

It should no doubt be the endeavour of all local authorities so to improve the sanitary condition of their district that the introduction of disease may not be fraught with undue danger. The state of the Jaffna peninsula however is, I believe, not such as to justify any feeling of equanimity in this respect—in Jaffna, as in Southern India, the sun is the only really active sanitary agent.

18. In the Port of Colombo the outbreak of plague caused considerable inconvenience, as there was the danger of vessels being infected from this port—an eventuality which fortunately did not occur.

The consequent restrictions which it was found necessary to impose upon communication between ship and shore naturally entailed much additional work for the Port Health Officer and his assistants, but in the general interests of the port these measures have had very salutary results.

19. The members of the Plague Committee on January 1, 1914, were the Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer; the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province; the Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo; the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce; the Master Attendant, Colombo; E. Turner, Esq. (planting representative). Mr. Turner left the Island in June, 1914, and his place on the Committee was taken by Mr. F. H. Layard. The number of meetings held during the year was 31.

On the outbreak of plague meetings were held at very frequent intervals, and thanks are due to the unofficial members for the unstinting manner in which they gave their time for the consideration of the various problems which arose.

20. Mr. G. Brohier, Head Clerk of the office, who was connected with the Plague Committee since its inception, was owing to ill-health transferred to the Kandy Kachcheri, and his place was filled by Mr. W. D. J. Perera from the Colonial Secretary's Office; the clerical staff was in the course of the year increased from three to seven; the Office Assistant to the Principal Collector of Customs supervises the office work, which has grown to very considerable dimensions, and Mr. Suntheram, Chief Appraiser of the Customs, has advised in all matters connected with the rice trade.

21. The expenditure during the year is shown below :—

Plague Committee Expenditure from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Administration Charges.

	Personal Emoluments. Rs. c.	Other Charges. Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Office (Colombo)		5,865 95	
Tuticorin		12,077 47	
Paumben	55,594 40	250 87	
Ammapatam and Tondi		421 82	
Port Surgeon (Colombo)		5,728 0	
Mandapam Camp	37,611 91	68,459 91	
	93,206 31	92,804 2	= 186,010 33

Plague Precautions.

Temporary rice sheds, new Fort railway station, &c.	79,805 18	
Rat catching	3,266 37	
Maintenance, &c., of disinfectors and Clayton apparatus	12,577 47	
Maintenance of camps and clearing of plague sites	6,874 55	
		= 102,523 57
		288,533 90

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, April 2, 1915.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT ON THE MANDAPAM CAMP FOR 1914.

Opening Remarks.—The period under review is from February 24 to December 31. On the former date the new Indo-Ceylon route was opened by their Excellencies the Governors of Ceylon and Madras, and on March 2 the first arrival for Ceylon entered the camp.

2. By this date the majority of the staff had reported for duty, and Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., of Madras, the contractors, were ready with the feeding arrangements.

3. On March 11 the first departures for Ceylon left the camp, and from that date the usual routine work connected with the daily arrivals and departures was instituted.

4. During the month of May the number of immigrants rapidly increased, and a certain amount of restriction had to be enforced with regard to the estate cooly arrivals. This was possible with co-operation from the Ceylon Labour Commission, and 300 coolies was fixed as the maximum for any one day's arrival, the balance being sent direct to Tuticorin and then to Ragama for the necessary quarantine detention.

5. This restriction was resorted to on account of a case or two of cholera, which meant the further detention of a considerable number of contacts who had already undergone a part of the quarantine period.

6. The restriction was removed on August 14, when daily reports showed that the full numbers could be received in camp. Since then no further restriction as to arrivals has been found necessary, and all presenting themselves here have been received into camp.

7. *Site of Temporary Camp.*—The camp is situated along both sides of the South Indian Railway main line, a little over a mile due east of Mandapam station. The land, about 57 ·42 acres in extent, is partly the site of the old construction camp of the South Indian Railway, and partly rented from the Mandapam Marakayar. The lie of the land is admirable for a camp, but water difficulties and the presence of the railway line through the centre prohibits it as a situation for a permanent camp.

8. *Site of Permanent Camp.*—The land at Marikarpatnam (about 246 acres), now definitely chosen for the permanent camp, lies on the south shore of the peninsula, about two miles west of Mandapam station, and possesses advantages of seclusion, water supply, and extent which no other site in the neighbourhood can claim.

9. *Buildings (Temporary Camp).*—The first plans and buildings were executed by the South Indian Railway Executive Engineer at Mandapam, and the accommodation, when the writer took over the camp before the opening, was sufficient for about 1,200 estate coolies and 300 miscellaneous passengers.

10. This, however, soon proved inadequate, and from time to time extensions have been made, the present accommodation being sufficient for about 2,200 estate coolies and 1,000 passengers.

11. The Ceylon Public Works Department took over all works from the South Indian Railway in the month of June, and they are now pushing on with the permanent camp, and at the same time maintaining the buildings, &c., of the temporary camp.

12. These latter are in excellent condition despite the very temporary nature of the materials used, all the buildings, with few exceptions, being built of cadjans and matting laid on palmyra timber.

13. The camp comprises four separate divisions, which can best be described as (*a*) estate coolies; (*b*) miscellaneous passengers; (*c*) hospitals; (*d*) offices and staff quarters.

14. (*a*) *Estate Coolies.*—This comprises eleven large and four small sheds with accommodation for about 2,200 coolies. Each shed is complete in its own compound with latrine and bathing well. To this division are attached two large kitchens, complete with fly-proof cooling rooms, rice and vegetable stores, and firewood sheds.

15. (*b*) *Miscellaneous Passengers.*—There are eight large sheds in this section with an accommodation for about 1,000 passengers.

16. Six of these sheds are in their own compounds, complete with latrine and well, and also water laid on from the main pipe. These sheds are divided into three rooms each, which allows of the passengers sorting themselves out as to castes, sets, &c.

17. The remaining two sheds are also subdivided into three rooms each, but they have in addition their own separate compounds and latrines. These are set aside for Brahmins and others who claim Brahmin meals.

18. To this passenger camp are attached one large general kitchen for ordinary meals and two small kitchens, one for Brahmin and the other for Muhammadan meals.

19. (*c*) *Hospitals.*—These comprise dispensary, male and female general wards, four isolation wards, and a segregation camp of six sheds.

20. The isolation wards and segregation sheds are each in their separate compounds with separate latrines.

21. Kitchens, complete with stores, &c., are attached to the isolation wards and segregation camp.

22. (*d*) *Offices and Staff Quarters.*—These are all situated in the centre of the camp, so that arrivals and departures can be collected and distributed according as they are estate coolies or miscellaneous passengers.

23. They comprise Superintendent's and Quarantine Medical Officer's offices, together with sheds for registration and arrivals and departures. Estate coolies and passengers are kept and dealt with separately throughout the whole quarantine period.

24. Here also are the disinfectors and the offices of the Ceylon Labour Commission and Indian Police.

25. The quarters of the staff are situated in various parts of the camp, and comprise bungalows for the Superintendent, Assistant Quarantine Medical Officer, Police Inspector, Ceylon Labour Commission Agent and his assistant, two rows of clerks' quarters, and twenty-four sets of lines for the camp menials, contractors' menials, the peons, &c., of the Ceylon Labour Commission, and the constables of the police.

26. The Public Works Department have also an office, store-rooms, and cooly quarters in the camp.

27. It is not expected that further accommodation will be required during the year 1915, though the writer does not think that the war will have very much deterrent effect on the immigration either of estate cooly or of miscellaneous passenger.

28. *Water Supply.*—From the opening of the camp until the month of October water was supplied by a ballast train with water trucks from Mandapam station, the supply being drawn from the Loco well and stored throughout the camp by means of large tanks close to the railway line.

29. Afterwards a pipe was laid down from the Loco well and connected up with all the tanks.

30. The water has proved to be of excellent quality and always in sufficient quantity, except at the time of the ballast train, which sometimes was irregular through having to do its work on the main line.

31. This water has been allowed only for culinary and drinking purposes, while for all other purposes water is obtainable from wells which have been sunk at various places in the camp.

32. Water is found about six feet below the surface, and though apt to become slightly brackish is yet quite suitable for washing, bathing, &c.

33. *Conservancy.*—Latrines are situated at all required places. The night soil is disposed of in the sea. A raft is punted out with the night soil buckets from either the north or the south shores, according as the winds are from the south-west or north-east.

34. In addition to this system, two double and two single incinerators have been erected, and they have been found invaluable for disposal of the sweepings and other rubbish which would float at sea.

35. On occasions, too, when the winds have been too strong, all the night soil from the latrines has been disposed of in the incinerators, but firewood and supervision make them somewhat expensive for constant use.

36. *Estate Coolies.*—From the opening of the new route to December 31 61,332 estate coolies passed through this camp, and during the whole twelve months of this year 18,721 were received through Ragama from the Tataparai, Tondi, and Ammapatam depôts. This makes a grand total of 80,053 immigrant estate labourers to Ceylon for 1914, as against 115,741 in 1913 and 116,132 in 1912.

37. Three outstanding reasons can be adduced for this shortage: (1) plague in Colombo; (2) good rainfall all over South India; (3) European war.

38. *Plague.*—The outbreak of plague caused an exodus of coolies from Ceylon.

39. Although these coolies, who are employed in Colombo, have no direct interest or contact with those on the estates, yet their returning in vast numbers to India by the Tuticorin route to Tinnevelly and the new route to Madura and other districts must undoubtedly have had a deterrent effect on the more organized recruiting and forwarding system of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

40. The figures of emigration from Ceylon by the new route, as shown in Table III. of this report, indicate how and when the rush took place.

41. *Season in South India.*—Late and early rains were experienced during this past season in South India, and the consequent short period during which agriculture was at a standstill and employment not available gave the recruiters for estate labour a very limited opportunity to get at those whose unemployment would induce them to come over to Ceylon.

42. The rains have ceased fully a month earlier this north-east monsoon, so it can be reasonably expected that a larger number of estate immigrants should be passed through this coming year.

43. *Feeding.*—Cooked food is supplied to all undergoing quarantine. Three considerations necessitated this change from the Ragama system:—

(*a*) Food supplies cannot be guaranteed as from non-infected areas, and the cooking of it before it reaches those in quarantine ensures against possible contagion or spreading of infection.

(*b*) To allow all in quarantine to cook their own meals requires an unlimited supply of fresh water, which is not possible in this temporary camp.

(*c*) All buildings are of cadjan and other very inflammable materials, and this prevents promiscuous fires being allowed throughout the camp.

44. The feeding is in the hands of Messrs. Spencer & Co., of Madras, and all cooked foods are inspected by the Superintendent and the Medical Department before being supplied to the coolies.

45. Meals are given twice a day, at about 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. The cooly is supplied with a tin plate, and he can eat at both morning and evening meals as much as he wants.

46. Rice and vegetable curries are the staple foods, but pepper water, dhall, &c., are also included and served out in proportion to the respective tastes of the individual coolies.

47. *Claimed and Refused Coolies.*—This has been a new side issue in the administration of this camp as compared with Ragama, and it has kept more than one clerk fairly busy throughout the year.

48. 205 *refused cases* have been dealt with, and as each case is personally heard by the Superintendent and reported both to the Ceylon Labour Commission and the estate concerned, a considerable amount of work is thrown on the office staff.

49. 121 *claimed cases* were dealt with throughout the period under report. They are classified as (1) those who are under age, without either their parents accompanying them or the written approval of their parents or lawful guardians; and (2) those who are over age but refuse to proceed on, their relations following them here from their village and persuading them to return and look after their aged parents, or wife and children, &c.

50. These latter, of course, are not legally claimed, inasmuch as they are over age, but I have classified them as such rather than with the refused cases, which are generally traceable to bribery on the part of the recruiter, either by cash or by promises of unheard of pay and easy work.

51. Of the real minor cases, only one or two were taken up by the Indian Police, the recruiters on these occasions being arrested and sent back under escort to the court of the district from which they had brought the minor. I attach a statistical Table IV. showing claimed and refused cases dealt with each month.

52. *Ceylon Labour Commission.*—The Ceylon Labour Commission have an agency and office in the camp. Their principal duty is payment of commission to coolies on their day of departure to Ceylon, and the checking of all arrivals which have been sent from other Commission depôts.

53. The agency has been very useful to the Superintendent, for it accepts back all coolies who fail to proceed to Ceylon and arranges for their being returned to their villages.

54. *Indian Police.*—A sub-inspector, head constable, and 10 men are stationed in the camp, and their jurisdiction is restricted to the camp. They have proved useful as a preventive of serious crime, and, besides providing guards to the Superintendent's office and treasury, they patrol the whole camp day and night and prevent any outside interference from the neighbouring villagers, &c.

55. *Miscellaneous Passengers.*—During the past year 29,473 miscellaneous have passed through by Mandapam and 37,774 by Tuticorin, which makes a grand total of 67,247 for 1914, as against 76,786 in 1913 and 73,047 in 1912.

56. The decrease can well be put down to the plague in Colombo and the war in Europe. The rush from Colombo in the early part of the year must have had even more of a deterrent effect on the miscellaneous passenger than it had on the estate cooly, who is recruited by an organized system; while, again, the war, with its subsequent commercial crisis, played heavily on the native traders, who travel so much between South India and Ceylon.

57. I give a detailed statement (Table I.) showing the monthly figures during the year under review.

58. *Feeding.*—Cooked food is supplied to the miscellaneous passenger. In this connection the complaints were very numerous in the opening stages of the camp, while now they are very rare.

59. A scale of diets has been introduced, which has met with much success, and, in addition to them, special meals in separate kitchens are prepared for the Brahmin and Muhammadan passengers.

60. *Health of Camp.*—This has been excellent throughout the whole year, and cases of infectious diseases were handled so promptly and thoroughly that no direct contacts were possible.

61. 2,105 cases were dealt with by the Medical Department, of which 222 received hospital treatment. Malarial fever accounted for no less than 1,123 of these cases; cholera claimed 4, of which 3 were fatal; and there was also 1 fatal among 9 cases of smallpox.

62. In all there were 20 deaths in camp during the year, of which 6 were among the staff. The statistics which I attach below (Table VI.) give very clearly the exact work of the Medical Department during the year.

63. *Rejected Cases.*—Figures of these were kept for estate coolies only, inasmuch as rejections had all to be reported to the estates to which the coolies had already been advised.

64. The total rejections numbered 80, of which debility claimed 13, leprosy 12, dropsy 8, and malarial cachexia 7, the remaining 40 cases being for various other diseases, all of which are enumerated in the statistics.

65. I would here refer to Part IV. of the Quarantine Ordinance of 1897, promulgated in the *Gazette* of July 31, 1914, which prevents any cases of leprosy from entering Ceylon. More than one estate was badly hit over this, in having sent a head kangany to the Coast for recruiting and being unable to get him back again, though all his relations and other debts were there.

66. *Closing Remarks.*—To compare the two routes at this early date may be somewhat presumptuous, but the figures for the past year are very decisive, and it cannot but be admitted that the new route has proved its success already. I show (Table III.) the balance of emigrants over immigrants by the new route, and had it not been for the rush from plague in the early part of the year, I am sure the excess would have been the other way.

67. *Visitors.*—During the year several visitors—official and otherwise—inspected the camp, among whom were:—

The Chairman, Plague Committee.
The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer.
The Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province.
The Director of Public Works, Ceylon.
The Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.
The General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway.
Dr. Langley Hunt, C.M.G.
Dr. K. McGahey, Chief Sanitary Officer, Ceylon.
The Ceylon Labour Commissioner.
The Chairman, Planters' Association.
The Chairmen of several District Planters' Associations.
J. B. Coles, Esq.
The Collector of the district.
The District Superintendent of Indian Police, &c.

Their remarks and advice have always been useful, and acted upon where advisable.

68. *The South Indian Railway.*—After coolies leave this camp for the estates the responsibility of escort, &c., is very considerable.

69. There is the Customs examination at Dhanushkodi, and the embarking and disembarking from the ferry steamer.

70. The South Indian Railway have always shown their willingness to meet the camp requirements, and when the busy season comes round again, there is no reason to fear but that the increased traffic will be handled satisfactorily, and that the experience of the past year will lead to a proper and carefully arranged system.

71. *Permanent Camp.*—Another eighteen months will, it is hoped, see the completion of the permanent camp at Marikarpatnam, and although this temporary camp is now very complete in buildings and accommodation, the structural parts of them will be showing up their temporary nature and demanding considerable repair and renewal by then.

72. *Closing of other Depôts.*—The depôts at Tondi, Ammapatam, and Paumben have been closed, and the immigrant to Ceylon must in future pass through either Mandapam or Tataparai. This must surely reduce the chances of infectious disease entering the Island.

73. Before closing, the writer desires to place on record the valued and continued assistance which has been placed at his disposal by all members of his staff. With quarters which in their temporary nature have not afforded the best of comforts, they have each and all carried out their duties cheerfully and well, with not even a Sunday off.

H. GORDON CRAN,
Superintendent, Mandapam Immigration Camp.

Table I.—New Route Figures from March, 1914, to December, 1914.—Immigrant Details.

Estate Coolies.

Month.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Grand Total.
March	2,114	758	322	223	3,417	4,286
April	3,436	1,292	654	354	5,736	7,284
May	5,820	2,255	1,326	677	10,078	12,654
June	4,974	1,962	1,364	617	8,917	11,845
July	5,022	2,124	1,220	695	9,061	12,841
August	4,294	1,626	940	426	7,286	9,873
September	3,754	1,487	728	449	6,418	9,821
October	2,162	748	372	202	3,484	6,685
November	2,081	742	365	234	3,422	8,020
December	1,884	601	287	183	2,955	6,938
Total	35,541	13,595	7,578	4,060	60,774	90,247

Miscellaneous Passengers.

Month.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
March	684	122	51	12	869
April	1,251	191	89	17	1,548
May	2,072	283	175	46	2,576
June	2,429	255	200	44	2,928
July	3,118	358	247	57	3,780
August	2,142	234	174	37	2,587
September	2,864	252	229	58	3,403
October	2,812	178	159	52	3,201
November	4,060	248	237	53	4,598
December	3,422	246	259	56	3,983
Total	24,854	2,367	1,820	432	29,473

Table II.—New and Old Routes: Comparison of Years 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Route.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Tuticorin	183,814	190,525	55,004
Paumben	1,472	1,875	156
Tondi	8,116	6,217	4,866
Ammapatam	5,510	6,094	1,757
Mandapam Camp	—	—	90,273
Total	198,912	204,711	152,056

Table III.—New Route Figures: Immigrants and Emigrants compared, March to December, 1914.

Month.	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.	Excess of latter over former.
March	4,286	11,314	+ 7,028
April	7,284	11,012	+ 3,728
May	12,654	9,057	— 3,597
June	11,845	8,708	— 3,137
July	12,841	8,559	— 4,282
August	9,873	9,228	— 645
September	9,821	8,995	— 826
October	6,685	9,123	+ 2,438
November	8,020	8,083	+ 63
December	6,938	9,568	+ 2,630
Total	90,247	93,647*	+ 3,400

*93,647 Indian Customs figures. | 94,179 Ceylon Customs figures. | Difference due to Indian authorities counting children as halves and omitting infants altogether.

Table IV.—Deceived, Refused, and Claimed Coolies, March to December, 1914.

Month.	Deceived and Refused.	Claimed.	Total.
March	28	14	42
April	13	15	28
May	30	24	54
June	10	16	26
July	20	12	32
August	17	2	19
September	32	11	43
October	15	9	24
November	22	13	35
December	18	5	23
Total	205	121	326

Table V.—Estate Coolies rejected by Medical Department, March to December, 1914.

Reason for Rejection.	Number rejected.	Reason for Rejection.	Number rejected.
Debility	13	Epilepsy	1
Leprosy	12	Rheumatism	1
Dropsy	8	Dislocation of arm	1
Malarial cachexia	7	Skin disease	1
Malarial fever and enlarged spleen	4	Cholera convalescent	1
Syphilis	4	Madura foot	1
Heart disease	3	Bright's disease	1
Blindness	3	Tuberculous ulceration	1
Insanity	3	Psoriasis	1
Fever	3	Chancre	1
Whooping cough	2	Hernia scrotal	1
Paralysis	2	Gastritis	1
Carbuncle	2	Asthma	1
Consumption	1	Total	80

Table VI.—Medical Department Returns from March to December, 1914.

Disease.	In-patients. Immigrants. Cases.	Deaths.	Staff. Cases.	Deaths.	Out-patients. Immigrants. Cases.	Deaths.	Staff. Cases.	Deaths.	Total Number of In- and Out-patients. Cases	Deaths.
Cholera	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Smallpox	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
Chickenpox	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Measles	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	4	—	7	—	13	—	9	—	33	—
Malarial diseases	78	—	36	—	839	—	170	—	1,123	—
Diseases of nervous system	2	2	—	—	88	—	30	4	120	6
Diseases of the eye	—	—	—	—	61	—	7	—	68	—
Pneumonia	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Phthisis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gastritis	2	—	1	—	12	—	15	—	30	—
Diarrhœa	4	1	1	—	75	—	23	1	103	2
Constipation	2	—	—	—	86	—	38	—	126	—
Disease of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Disease of female generative system	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	8	—
Disease of skin	6	—	1	—	31	—	9	—	47	—
Ulcers	—	—	—	—	65	—	22	—	87	—
Injuries, local	1	—	—	—	29	—	17	—	47	—
Snake bite	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
All other general diseases	24	3	7	—	155	—	78	1	264	4
Total	167	14	56	—	1,456	—	427	6	2,106	20

Table VII.—Statement showing Number of Births in Camp during 1914.

Month.	Estate Coolies.	Miscellaneous Passengers.	Staff.	Total.
March	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—
July	—	1	—	1
August	1	—	—	1
September	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	1	1
November	—	—	1	1
December	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2	4

II.—MEDICAL REPORT ON THE MANDAPAM CAMP FOR 1914.

1. *Health of the Camp.*—The general health of the camp has been excellent.

2. *Infectious Diseases.*—Five cases of cholera with 3 deaths occurred. These were all stray individual cases, some of which occurred just prior to their departure from camp. No case of infection within the camp occurred, in spite of the temporary nature of the camp buildings and the incompleteness of sanitary arrangements. I have to bear witness to the whole-hearted and unremitting work of my staff, which has contributed so much to the health of the camp, especially in the first half of the year.

3. *Smallpox.*—Nine cases occurred with 1 death. Four of the cases were among estate coolies, 4 were miscellaneous passengers, and 1 was among staff dependents (a child).

4. Seven cases of chickenpox, 12 cases of measles, and 1 of whooping cough occurred, all being mild cases.

5. *General Diseases.*—Of general diseases, malarial intermittent fever was easily the commonest affection treated in hospital. Out of a total of 114 cases, 74 were among estate coolies, 4 only among miscellaneous passengers, and 36 among staff. There were no deaths, and the usual duration of the disease was about three days. The cases among the staff were chiefly among the travelling peons, who visit malarial districts in Ceylon.

6. Of the other diseases which ended fatally, pneumonia occurring as a terminal disease in 3 old subjects was the most fatal illness, and there were 2 cases of convulsions in premature and ill-nourished infants, 2 diarrhœa, malnutrition 2, old age 2, postpartum dropsy 1, congenital syphilis 1, asthma 1, meningitis 1, snake bite 1. The case of snake bite occurred at night in a woman, who accidentally trod on a venomous serpent in the ward compound and died a few hours after. The snake could not be obtained for identification.

The cases treated in the out-patient department call for slight comment, being usually minor complaints. Malarial and ephemeral fevers easily occupy first place, over 1,123 cases being treated at the dispensary, or an average of 3 cases per day, the other common complaints being diarrhœa 103, constipation 126, digestive troubles 135, skin diseases and local injuries 47 each, and ulcers 87.

7. *Deaths.*—The total deaths were 20, of which 14 were among the 60,774 estate coolies who passed through the camp, or ·023 per cent. These included 4 deaths from infectious diseases. There were 6 deaths among camp staff dependents from old age, dropsy, and diarrhœa, 2 infants dying of convulsions and malnutrition respectively.

8. *Births.*—Four occurred in camp, 1 among estate coolies, 1 among miscellaneous passengers, and 2 among staff.

9. *Sanitation.*—Taking into consideration the temporary nature of the camp and its buildings, the general sanitation of the camp is, I consider, very satisfactory. The sanitary staff having gradually cleared off the superfluous brushwood and weeds which surrounded the camp, the wards have been laid open to free ventilation by opening out their sea faces and half walls substituted for higher partitions. The fly nuisance has almost been entirely eliminated by routine cleaning and disinfection of the wards daily, and the provision of fly-proof rice cooling rooms.

10. *Disposal of Sewage.*—Disposal of sewage continues to be done by being carried out to sea in a pontoon boat twice daily. This method, though working fairly satisfactorily, involves a lot of handling, and I look forward to the time when a proper septic tank and drainage system will be carried out.

11. *Incinerators.*—These, as anticipated, have proved unsuitable to local conditions, and have practically been out of use for the past few months. An attempt was made to burn night soil in them, but from want of sufficient dry sweepings in camp, and the cost of fuel, as well as the unsuitability of the type of incinerator, the experiment was abandoned as being too costly. Subsequently it was used for a time to burn camp rubbish with the dry cuttings of brushwood round the camp. As these have been exhausted there is insufficient dry litter for burning, and all camp sweepings are now taken out to sea in consequence.

12. *Water Supply.*—A great improvement has been effected by the laying of pipes to the camp tanks.

13. *Food.*—The food provided for the coolies is of good quality, and the service has improved with experience.

The provision of a scale of diets at different rates is also a notable advance in the dieting in camp, and so far has been successful, as also the provision of Brahmin and Muhammadan meals, especially for miscellaneous passengers.

14. *Disinfection.*—This is carried out by a Manlove-Alliot high-pressure disinfector, which has worked very satisfactorily. The old low-pressure Thresh disinfector, which was in use at the beginning of the camp, is now being replaced by a Goddard-Massy disinfector.

H. U. LEEMBRUGGEN,
Quarantine Medical Officer.

III.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF TATAPARAI IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE DEPÔT.

As this is the first occasion a report is being written on Tataparai camp, it will not be out of place to give a short history of its origin and development.

The main estate cooly route up to 1896 was *viâ* Paumben, and for ordinary passengers was *viâ* Tuticorin. Neither coolies nor miscellaneous passengers were subjected to any quarantine or disinfection, and the medical examination was very cursory and performed by unqualified men. The result of this system was that the north of Ceylon was constantly subject to epidemics of cholera and smallpox.

In 1896 plague broke out in India, and the Ceylon Government thought it wise to change the then existing system of passing passengers and coolies to Ceylon, the Paumben route was closed, an officer of the Ceylon Medical Service was posted to Tuticorin to quarantine and observe in Tuticorin all miscellaneous passengers to Ceylon from plague and cholera areas. As the assembling of people from infected areas produced cholera epidemics in Tuticorin, and as the port had then to be closed to all passenger traffic, thereby greatly hindering the flow of estate labour, it was decided to establish a cooly depôt at Tataparai, where coolies could be collected and sent on to Ceylon without risk of infection in Tuticorin. A temporary camp was put up to accommodate 2,000 coolies; and the cost of six large sheds, six latrines, cook-houses, officers' quarters, temporary cholera hospital, &c., in addition to the digging of a well, was only Rs. 7,000.

This temporary camp was worked very satisfactorily till the famine year of 1900, when the number of estate labourers increased to such an extent as to produce overcrowding; the half-starved coolies soon brought cholera with them from famine districts, and an epidemic broke out in the depôt; the flow of labour was interrupted. It was then decided to put up permanent buildings in place of the temporary ones. The huts were replaced by two large brick and tiled buildings 200 feet by 30 feet, the grounds were extended by four acres, permanent latrines were put up, and buildings were brought up to the condition now existing. The total cost of these brick buildings sufficient to accommodate 2,000 coolies comfortably was Rs. 31,000. I annex a list showing the cost of each building at present in use. With these buildings the camp is now worked, first, as a quarantine camp for miscellaneous third class passengers; and secondly, as a halting place for estate labourers on their way to Ragama.

From 1902 to the end of 1914 the camp, which cost so little in its making, has afforded comfortable, though by no means luxurious, accommodation to the thousands of passengers and coolies who have passed through.

In 1911, when Ragama had to be closed and the Ceylon Labour Commission camp in Trichinopoly broke down owing to cholera, Tataparai alone kept the flow of labour uninterrupted to the Island, and housed daily for several months, with the addition of a few temporary sheds, more than 4,000 coolies.

Tataparai has seen many changes in the year under review.

Towards the end of February the new camp at Mandapam was opened, and all estate labourers and passengers north of Madura were drawn to that line, with the result that in March and April the number of estate labourers fell to 589 and 478, but rose again in May, June, July, and August, as Mandapam had not sufficient accommodation, and Trichinopoly coolies were sent by special trains to Tataparai. I annex a table showing the number of men, women, and children passed through the camp every month. The total was 17,230. The total for the previous year was 113,739.

In January instructions were received from the Chairman, Plague Committee, to treat coolies for the railway extension as Tin Ticket coolies, and special *tins* were issued to them.

The number of third class passengers who had to undergo quarantine in Tataparai would probably have remained about the same number as in the previous year but for the outbreak of plague in Colombo in the beginning of the year, and the war and the depredations of the German ship "Emden" in the last quarter of the year. In March the number of miscellaneous passengers came down to 1,370, owing to the plague inoculation scare. From Tataparai camp several officers were sent to the villages round Tinnevelly, Nanguneri, &c., to inform labourers as to the true condition of affairs in Colombo, with very good result—the number doubled in April, and went over 7,000 in May.

In August the steamer service had to be temporarily stopped, owing to the two boats plying between this and Colombo being commandeered by Government for transport service. Late in August the ss. "Zira" was put on, and the service continued more or less regularly up to the end of the year. She is a slow boat, and could do only two trips a week. The "Emden" interrupted the sailings of the "Zira" very frequently, and at such times miscellaneous passengers who had undergone quarantine were sent to Dhanushkodi under escort of a clerk and peons and put on board the ferry steamers.

No new buildings were constructed in the year 1914.

The total expenditure for the year 1914 was Rs. 20,275·85, and of the previous year Rs. 20,603·23. I annex a table showing the monthly expenditure.

Good drinking water is difficult to obtain in South India; the camp is supplied from several sources. From a well at some distance from the camp, belonging to the South Indian Railway, the water is pumped into a large cistern, and from there brought into the camp by pipes. During the hot weather it yields very little water. The camp also received daily a tank of water from Koilpatti, and, besides this, drinking water was brought daily in carts from wells in the village of Puthiamputhur. There is one well in the camp, but the water is so brackish that passengers object to bathe in it.

There was no complaint against the food supplied in camp. All estate labourers and the large number of miscellaneous passengers are supplied with cooked food. The raw provisions are inspected by me daily, and are prepared by caste cooks under the supervision of the camp officers. To meet the requirements of certain castes, raw provisions are supplied, and special kitchens have been put up for their use. Special care is taken not to offend their caste prejudices, and all food is cooked in copper vessels and served on plantain leaves.

Estate coolies coming into camp are registered and sent by first opportunity to Ragama; they do not undergo any quarantine in Tataparai; on the day of departure their clothes are disinfected.

Miscellaneous passengers on arrival in camp are registered, and each is made to sign his name in a book, or, in case of illiterate persons, to place their thumb mark in a book. This is done to prevent deception. They undergo what is termed an open quarantine, *i.e.*, they are placed in huts surrounded by a wire fence, but so long as the camp is healthy they are allowed to move about in the camp grounds. Once a case of cholera occurs in a hut that hut is put on closed quarantine, the immediate contacts are removed to the hospital, and the other contacts are put into a hut, and they are not allowed to go out of the compound attached to the hut. Third class passengers undergo quarantine observation for full five days, the day of admission and of departure not counted. Their clothes are disinfected on arrival in and on departure from the camp. All miscellaneous passengers are vaccinated on arrival in camp.

My staff is composed of a head clerk, an overseer, an apothecary, three assistant clerks, and a driver for the steam disinfector, the menial staff being 33, comprised of peons, water cart drivers, &c.

Houses are provided for all the staff.

All the officers under me have worked very satisfactorily through the year.

QUARANTINE WORK IN TUTICORIN.

Besides the work in Tataparai camp, I have also to do a certain amount of quarantine observation in Tuticorin.

When the town is clean a number of respectable Indians, who live in Indian hotels, are put in quarantine. They are seen twice a day, at 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.; they are passed to Colombo on the seventh day of observation. I have also to meet the afternoon train at 4.30 and 2.30 to pass any passengers who may have the right to proceed straight to Colombo.

A good number of lascars for ships in Colombo harbour also pass through Tuticorin.

The disinfector machine belongs to the Government of Madras, and is worked at the expense of that Government. The Madras Government also maintains a plague observation camp and hospital, to the upkeep of which Ceylon contributes half the cost.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The health of the camp during the year under report was good. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease.

The sanitary condition of the camp was good.

Infectious Diseases.

(1) *Cholera.*—There were seven admissions for cholera during the year. All were cases imported from infected areas by miscellaneous passengers. Out of these two died; the rest recovered and were sent to their villages. The general treatment adopted was intravenous injection of hyper-tonic saline solution, permanganate pills, mustard plaster, turpentine rubbing, hot water bottles, hypodermic injection of morphia, &c. Percentage of successful cases was 71·43.

(2) *Smallpox.*—There were no admissions for smallpox.

(3) *Chickenpox.*—Three cases of chickenpox were admitted to hospital during the year from the miscellaneous passengers' camp.

(4) *Measles.*—There were five admissions for measles, out of which four were estate coolies and one a third class passenger. All recovered and were sent to Ceylon.

Other Diseases.

The following admissions were made during the year under other diseases :—

Malarial fever ..	5	Diarrhœa ..	4
Bright's disease ..	1	Convulsions ..	1
Debility	1 (died)	Guinea worm ..	1
Dysentery ..	2	Ulcers	1
Bronchitis ..	1	Abscess	2
Asthma	1	Local injuries ..	1

The water supply of the camp was good and sufficient.

Food supplies were good in quality.

Several coolies and third class passengers were rejected as unfit for travelling. Forty-four cases of leprosy were detected; they were mostly of a mixed type; the disease is common in the cooly districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore and in the coast towns.

The rainfall for the year 1914 was 33·14 inches, an abnormally large figure for Tataparai. The average rainfall is 19 inches.

Mr. Jesudoss, retired Sub-Assistant, I.S.M.D., was in sub-charge of the hospital and dispensary, and did his work to my satisfaction.

L. A. PRINS,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration.

List of Tiled Buildings in the Ceylon Government Immigration Depôt at Tataparai, with Approximate Cost.

Particulars.	Rs.
Two cooly sheds, each 200 ft. by 30 ft., at Rs. 4,500 each ..	9,000
Eight latrines at Rs. 250 each	2,000
Registration office, 50 ft. by 14 ft. with 7 ft. verandah around ..	2,700
Overseer's, head clerk's, and apothecary's houses, each 40 ft. by 30 ft., at Rs. 1,400 each	4,200
One senior clerk's house	700
Two junior clerks' houses at Rs. 450 each	900
Eight peons' houses at Rs. 250 each	2,000
Four gatekeepers' and watchers' houses at Rs. 250 each ..	1,000
Eight scavengers' huts at Rs. 200 each	1,600
One gatekeeper's house at Rs. 200	200
Hospital building, dispensary, and patrol's house	2,000
One officers' latrine	400
Three kitchens and a bathroom	1,400
Postal buildings	1,200
Disinfection shed, dressing rooms, and driver's house	2,000
Total ..	31,300

Classification of Estate Coolies passed through Tataparai Camp during the Year 1914.

Period.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January ..	1,873	561	195	166	2,795
February ..	2,115	678	246	239	3,278
March ..	390	131	38	30	589
April ..	318	95	32	33	478
May ..	859	295	122	99	1,375
June ..	2,171	873	425	339	3,808
July ..	1,895	687	342	284	3,208
August ..	654	202	101	65	1,022
September ..	182	69	26	29	306
October ..	96	19	9	8	132
November ..	73	18	4	6	101
December ..	97	28	7	6	138
Total ..	10,723	3,656	1,547	1,304	17,230

Total number of coolies passed during the year 1913 113,739
Total number of coolies passed during the year 1914 up to March 31 (three months) 722

Classification of other than Estate Labourers passed through the Port of Tuticorin during the Year 1914.

Period.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
January ..	3,356	212	118	39	3,725
February ..	2,640	257	126	43	3,066
March ..	1,138	138	64	30	1,370
April ..	2,633	152	150	43	2,978
May ..	6,442	371	458	159	7,430
June ..	6,716	443	543	222	7,924
July ..	4,743	297	381	140	5,561
August ..	1,281	73	92	34	1,480
September ..	819	87	68	32	1,006
October ..	346	25	22	13	406
November ..	907	38	71	22	1,038
December ..	1,575	83	95	37	1,790
Total ..	32,596	2,176	2,188	814	37,774

Total number of passengers passed during the year 1913 76,786
Total number of passengers passed during the year 1914 up to March 31 (three months) 6,448

Total Expenditure of the Tuticorin and Tataparai Establishment during the Year 1914.

Period.	Total Expenditure. Rs. c.	Period.	Total Expenditure. Rs. c.
January ..	1,716 99	August ..	1,685 32
February ..	1,587 95	September ..	1,871 97
March ..	1,561 65	October ..	1,632 36
April ..	1,738 91	November ..	1,458 75
May ..	1,800 23	December ..	1,467 42
June ..	1,769 79		
July ..	1,984 51	Total ..	20,275 85

Total Expenditure on account of Water during the Year 1914.

Period.	Total Expenditure. Rs. c.	Period.	Total Expenditure. Rs. c.
January ..	136 34	September ..	133 34
February ..	135 80	October ..	119 35
March ..	150 84	November ..	101 50
April ..	110 0	December ..	101 50
May ..	211 84		
June ..	246 50	Total ..	1,850 74
July ..	256 60		
August ..	147 13		

IV.—REPORT OF THE PORT SURGEON, COLOMBO.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year ended December 31, 1914.

Staff.—Dr. H. U. Leembruggen was transferred in March to Mandapam as Medical Officer in charge of the newly-opened quarantine camp. He was succeeded by Dr. Brinley Fernando, whose place, as Assistant Port Surgeon for Immigration, was taken by Dr. V. R. Schokman.

Infected Ports.—Negapatam was declared plague infected during the year. Cholera and smallpox prevailed for a short time in Singapore. The whole of South India was for all practical purposes cholera and smallpox infected.

The total number of British and foreign steamers calling at the port was 2,764, and of Indian and native sailing craft 322, total 3,086. They were dealt with as follows :—Free pratique, 653 ; healthy in quarantine, 2,431 ; strict quarantine, 2.

The ss. "Bharata" was placed in strict quarantine on her return from Tuticorin on February 28, 1914, a third class passenger from Colombo on February 26, 1914, having developed symptoms of plague on arrival at Tuticorin.

ss. "Hokoku Maru" carrying pilgrims from Jeddah arrived with 19 cases of smallpox on board. She was placed in strict quarantine, and was permitted to take in coal and provisions. The cases were not landed here. Six cases of chickenpox and one case of measles were sent to hospital.

The following is a summary of the work done at the disinfecting station :—

(*a*) Passengers	76,120
(*b*) Cargo coolies	29,014
(*c*) Coal coolies	14,385
(*d*) Tally clerks	2,836

Two disinfectors were used.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 407, a smaller number than in previous years, as vaccination is now carried out at Tuticorin and Mandapam.

18,534 estate coolies and 32,940 miscellaneous deck passengers arrived during the year from the ports of Tuticorin, Paumben, Ammapatam, and Tondi.

A daily and weekly return of cargo lighters fumigated for the destruction of rats is submitted to the Principal Collector of Customs.

The occurrence of plague in Colombo in January, after an immunity of nearly twenty years, naturally caused some alarm. Hundreds of coolies left Colombo daily for India by the Tuticorin steamer, and as they had all to be examined and their belongings disinfected before embarkation, the work entailed on this Department was very heavy during February, March, and a part of April. The disease, however, never reached epidemic proportions, although cases still continue to occur in sporadic form, the last return for this year showing 3 cases (week ended December 26, 1914).

The following precautions have been observed in the port since the occurrence of the outbreak :—

(1) Medical inspection prior to embarkation of all third class passengers, and disinfection of their soiled linen and bedding.

(2) All vessels placed healthy in quarantine—precaution adopted to restrict as far as possible contact with and from the shore.

Smallpox has been prevailing in Colombo since April. Foul bills of health were issued when the number of cases in any one week exceeded 21.

The deposit system is working satisfactorily. A police pensioner was appointed identifying officer, and thumb impressions of those reporting are regularly taken. Two cases of false personation were detected by this means soon after the appointment of the officer. Prosecution of the persons concerned resulted in their conviction, and fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 were imposed. This has had a deterrent effect.

The sum realized by the sale of bills of health was Rs. 13,093·50, which was duly credited to revenue.

Outstanding on December 31, 1913	13
Issued during 1914	1,861
	1,874
Deduct free bills of health	595
Cancelled	2
Outstanding on December 31, 1914	30
	627

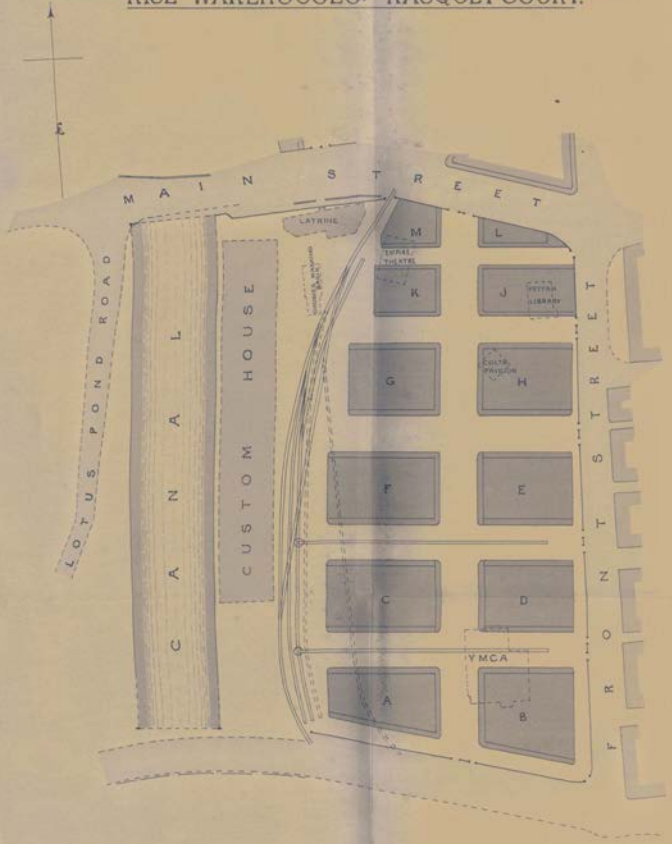
1,247 at Rs. 10·50 each = Rs. 13,093·50.

Rs. 713·59 was credited to revenue on account disinfection of soiled linen.

V. VAN LANGENBERG,
Port Surgeon.

Colombo, January 20, 1915.

RICE WAREHOUSES: RACQUET COURT.



SCALE: 100 FEET TO AN INCH

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COLOMBO 15. 5. 1915

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

PROPOSED RICE WAREHOUSES: NORRIS ROAD.

SCALE: 100 FEET TO AN INCH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COLOMBO 21 May 1915

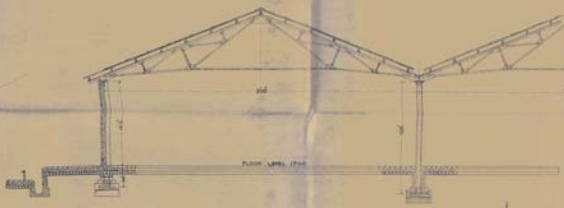
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

To Accompany D.P.W's letter No 745 of 21st May 1915 to the Chairman Plague Committee

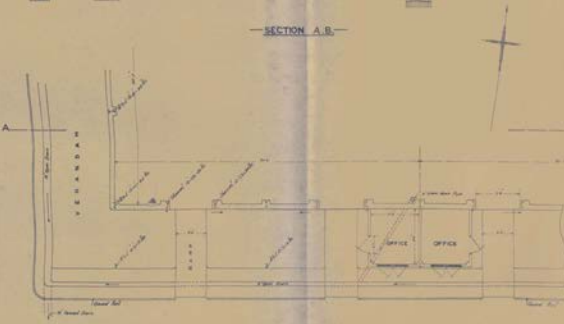
RICE WAREHOUSES. RACQUET COURT.

WAREHOUSE E.

SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION A.B.



PART PLAN

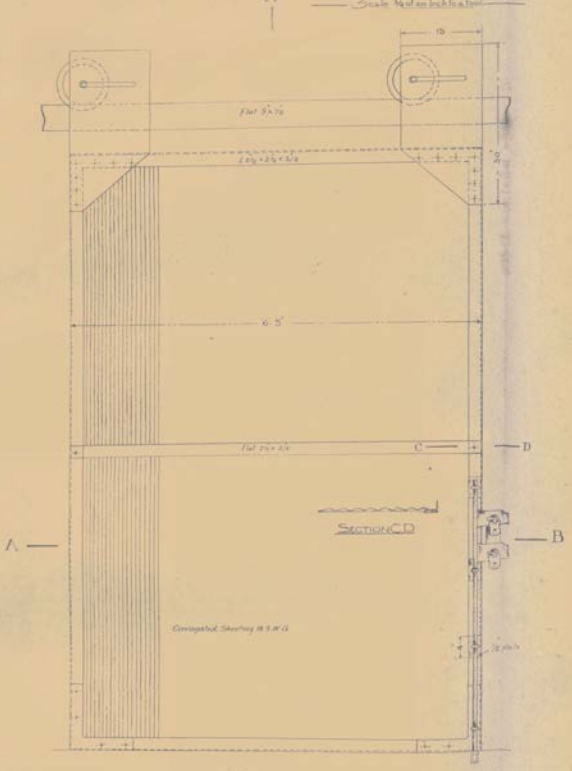
SCALE - 8 FEET TO AN INCH.

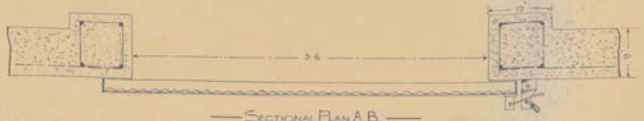
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COLOMBO 1915

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

DETAIL OF SLIDING DOOR

Scale ½ of an inch to a foot





Public Works Department
Colombo 23. July 1915

M. Chapman.
Director of Public Works.

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1914.

CONSTITUTION.

Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner	..	Mr. F. Bowes, C.C.S., Principal Collector of Customs.

Official Members.

Principal Civil Medical Officer	..	The Hon. Sir Allan Perry, Kt.
General Manager of the Railway	..	Mr. G. P. Greene.
Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo	..	Mr. J. Conroy, C.C.S.
Master Attendant, Colombo	..	Captain J. A. Legge, A.R.I.N.A., F.R.G.S., Younger Brother, Trinity House.
Harbour Engineer ..	..	Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E.
Unofficial Members ..	..	Mr. C. S. Burns (acting for Mr. J. Lochore), Mr. H. Goodwyn, Mr. A. J. Martin, Mr. R. S. Philpott, Mr. J. A. Ridge — nominated by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. Mr. C. Namasivayam—nominated by His Excellency the Governor.
Secretary	..	Mr. H. K. Hillyer.

General Administration.

Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner	..	Mr. F. Bowes, C.C.S., Principal Collector of Customs.
Secretary	..	Mr. H. K. Hillyer.

Master Attendant's Department.

Master Attendant ..	..	Captain J. A. Legge, A.R.I.N.A., F.R.G.S., Younger Brother, Trinity House.
Assistant Master Attendant..	..	Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.

Harbour Engineer's Department.

Harbour Engineer ..	..	Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E.
Assistant Engineer ..	..	Mr. A. H. M. Morgan.

Constitution.—On July 1, 1913, the Colombo Port Commission was constituted as a "central authority directly charged with the administration of all matters appertaining to the port," and this report deals with the period from that date to December 31, 1914.

The circumstances which led to the creation of this body and the nature of its constitution are recorded in Sessional Paper X. of 1913.

As first constituted the Commission was composed of the following members :—

Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner.—The Principal Collector of Customs.

Four Official Members.—Principal Civil Medical Officer; General Manager of the Railway; Master Attendant, Colombo; Harbour Engineer.

Five Unofficial Members.—Four nominated by the Chamber of Commerce to represent the import and export trade, the shipping interest, the coaling interest, and the landing agencies, and one nominated by His Excellency the Governor to represent native interests in the port, with a Secretary. The first Unofficial Members appointed to the Commission were :—Mr. T. Leese, Mr. J. Lochore, Mr. C. Namasivayam, Mr. R. S. Philpott, and Mr. J. A. Ridge. Subsequently, representations having been made as to the desirability of separate representation on the Commission being given to the import trade, an additional Unofficial Member (Mr. A. J. Martin) was appointed to represent importers, and the Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo, was added to the Commission to balance the sixth Unofficial Member. Mr. J. A. Ridge went to England on leave in September, 1913, and Mr. W. Y. Fleming was appointed to act in his place. Mr. Ridge returned to the Colony in December, 1914, and resumed his seat on the Commission. Mr. H. Goodwyn was appointed to the Commission in February, 1914, in place of Mr. T. Leese, who had resigned. Mr. J. Lochore went to England in March, 1914, and Mr. C. S. Burns was appointed to act in his place.

2. *Port Improvements.*—Besides recommending the constitution of a separate Port Authority, the Colombo Port Improvements Commission put forward in its report (Sessional Paper X. of 1913) a scheme of works to be carried out for the development of the facilities of the port, and the more urgent of these were put in hand before the new Authority came into existence. The works referred to are the adaptation of the old coal grounds between the patent slip and the passenger jetty for the landing and warehousing of cargo, and the addition of a lakeside basin to be constructed in connection with the canal between the lake and the harbour, which is part of the original Lake Scheme (Sessional Paper V. of 1910), for the purpose of enabling cargo to be shipped direct into harbour lighters from a warehouse to be constructed on the bank of the lake, in order by this means to avoid the necessity of transporting all cargo from the lake to the harbour through the locks. These works are in the charge of the Public Works Department, and although this is contrary to the principle of *single* control aimed at by the constitution of the Port Commission, the works are distinct from the actual working portion of the harbour, and no confusion results.

3. *Harbour Engineer's Visit to Ports in Europe.*—When the establishment of the Port Commission was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E., was appointed to the post of Harbour Engineer. Mr. Prouse had been Engineer in charge of the Colombo Harbour Works since 1911, and has a knowledge of this harbour which extends to nineteen years, and before taking up his new appointment he arranged to make a special visit to the ports of London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg, with a view of studying the most modern systems of working cargo and the mechanical appliances in use, so as to be in a position to recommend the adoption of such of the methods as might appear to be suitable for Colombo.

Being in Europe at the time, I took the opportunity of accompanying Mr. Prouse, and acquired a considerable insight into the general principles governing the conduct of affairs in the various places.

Circumstances are so entirely different in terminal ports in Europe from those existing in a port of call in the East that our visit did not result in the discovery of any actual appliances or methods which seemed at any time likely to be useful for Colombo. Two points, however, stand out: one, that in the provision of facilities for working cargo in a harbour, appliances of every kind are furnished in no niggardly manner in these great enterprises; for instance, cranes are not limited by the earning capacity of each, but if cranes are required on any quay, a sufficient number are provided to serve as many ships as could lie alongside, although the prospect of there being more than a very small proportion simultaneously in use is remote. The other point which strikes the observer is the careful and complete correlation of railway facilities to the work of the port, and this is a matter which it is essential to bear in mind in all schemes for development if Colombo is to be in a position in the future to serve as one of the outlets to South India.

Coaling facilities being, at present perhaps, the most important factor for the port of Colombo, the methods adopted, especially in the harbour of Rotterdam, for coaling vessels lying out in the river, formed one of the subjects of our special observation, but we reluctantly came to the conclusion that none of the magnificent mechanical coal transporters in use there would at present justify the expenditure for its purchase. Perhaps, in the future, if the situation of the present coal grounds should ever be modified, it may be possible to adopt some mechanical facilities on land for the handling of coal, but the present conditions are not favourable to any such development, although it may be in this direction that Colombo must look, in view of the attractions of the neighbouring port of Sabang.

4. In one sense the result of these visits may be regarded as disappointing, in that we failed to find any special appliance or method which could immediately be adopted with advantage in Colombo; but the general result was an acquisition of innumerable hints to possible avenues of progress, both as regards methods of constructing warehouses so as to secure ample provision for rail and cart access, and in respect of the actual work of dealing with delicate cargo which requires repacking, or in simple administrative matters, such as arrangements for shipping offices, and the methodical organization of conveniences for those employed in harbour work. At all the ports visited, both English and foreign, we received the most courteous assistance from the Engineers and other Port Authorities, who freely gave up much of their valuable time to pointing out the special characteristics of each harbour, and presented us with volumes of reports, which form an invaluable reference library to the newly-constituted Authority. At all the foreign ports we were introduced to the Port Authorities by the British Consuls, who had been kindly advised by the Foreign Office, and it was chiefly owing to their advice in guiding our inquiries that we were able to see so much which was of use in the short time at our disposal.

5. *Schemes for Improvement of Port of Colombo; Development of South-west Breakwater.*—Although this journey did not, as I have said, yield any immediately tangible results, at Woolwich Arsenal, which we also visited, Mr. Prouse was able to note a type of crane and transporter which may prove suitable in some of the new warehouses in the port, and a range of warehouses at Antwerp suggested an idea which he developed on his return to Ceylon. This involved a modification of the scheme of improvements laid down by the Port Improvements Commission, and consisted in transforming the present South-west Breakwater (which is now practically free from spray owing to the action of the wave-breaker blocks) into an additional warehouse area. The scheme was attractive, and formed the first important subject submitted for the consideration of the newly-constituted Authority. Put shortly, it involved the erection of a row of warehouses, with road and rail access, along the South-west Breakwater, which would itself have been adapted to enable ships to be berthed alongside or at piers to be constructed at right angles to the breakwater, while the promenade would have been provided on the roofs of the warehouses.

6. The problem of the respective advantages of direct loading from the shore and of discharging into lighters is not a new one in this port, and, after very full consideration, the Port Commission decided that so long as Colombo remains a port of call at which most vessels only discharge or load a comparatively small tonnage (as contrasted with a terminal port at which full cargoes are both landed and discharged), the provision of facilities for direct loading was unnecessary, and that the supply of ample warehouse accommodation with an adequate number of cranes and other facilities was the first requirement of this port. This scheme was, therefore, put aside, and it was decided only to increase the facilities for landing cargo at the root of the breakwater and for landing passengers at the disinfecting station.

7. *Warehouse Area in Harbour Engineer's Work Yard.*—Before commencing work on the scheme for the adaptation of the harbour works yard for Customs purposes proposed by the Port Improvements Commission, certain objections were brought to the notice of the new Authority, which was called upon to decide whether the scheme was not susceptible of improvement. The chief objection was that it

involved the immediate removal of the existing harbour workshops, and would consequently cripple the new department as far as works were concerned, while by the erection of a new Master Attendant's boathouse and workshop adjoining the patent slip, the supervision of the Master Attendant, whose office is at the flagstaff, would have been rendered difficult; moreover, the creation of two workshops for the new department appeared unnecessary. It was, therefore, decided that the Harbour Engineer's existing workshops should be left where they are until the more urgent work of providing full warehouse accommodation has been completed, and that this land should be developed as a warehouse area by the construction of a quay wall between the patent slip and the block jetty and paving the yard, upon which six warehouses could be erected with cart and rail access.

It will thus be possible, as soon as the works on the old coal grounds (in charge of the Public Works Department) are completed, to deal with all *exports on the land east of the canal* with ample room for future development, and to devote the *land west of the canal*, including the present export area, *exclusively to imports*.

8. This modification was sanctioned by Government in December, 1913, and material progress had been made when the necessity for retrenchment of expenditure consequent on the war made it advisable to stop the further construction of the sea wall, which is the most important portion of the work. Sufficient has, however, been done to provide for the erection of two warehouses which will meet the needs of the immediate future, and these will be built as soon as the necessary materials can be obtained.

9. *Warehouses on Old Coal Grounds.*—Meanwhile, the Public Works Department have completed the erection of six warehouses with a covered roadway on the old coal grounds west of the canal, and these are now available for imports, giving an additional space of 52,000 odd square feet of warehouse room together with a large yard area.

10. *Custom-house at Passenger Jetty.*—Of other new works sanctioned, and for which provision was included in the Estimates of 1914–15, the reconstruction of the Custom-house and approach thereto at the passenger jetty is the most important. At present not only is the accommodation in the building itself totally insufficient, but the bridge leading to it is too low to admit of railway access to the new warehouses west of the canal. The new plans designed by Mr. A. Woodeson of the Public Works Department in accordance with valuable practical suggestions from Mr. Prouse provide for a road bridge over the lower Customs road, which will enable the railway to pass underneath, and will constitute a great improvement in the appearance of the chief entrance to Colombo.

All heavy baggage will be dealt with on the level of the lower floor of the jetty, avoiding the necessity of cooly carriage to the upper storey, while a yard way next to the baggage examination hall will make easy the transport to the town by a new ramped roadway debouching near the present site of the Queen's statue; the statue itself will be removed to the Gordon Gardens, which will constitute a more artistic setting, and thereby the amenities of the gardens will be enhanced.

11. *Sanitation.*—When the whole area of the foreshore was taken over by the Port Commission the most striking features were the total lack of all sanitary conveniences for the large labour force employed in the Customs and on the coal grounds, the confused and untidy appearance of the lots on the barge repairing basin, and the absence of any physical barrier to prevent illicit traffic between the harbour and the town.

12. *Water Supply.*—Plans have been drawn up and estimates passed for a complete system of latrines to serve the whole area in charge of the Port Commission, and, as a correlated work, for laying a water main from the Harbour Engineer's workshops to the South-west Breakwater, alongside which meters and water pipes for water boats will be provided. The latter work, which is well in hand, though here spoken of as incidental to the sanitation scheme, is from the point of view of the port perhaps the most important, as the water boats take up much harbour space, and it will be a real improvement to remove them from the vicinity of the warehouses, which is already congested with cargo lighters, while the more cleanly surroundings of the South-west Breakwater will make contamination of the water impossible.

13. *Customs Enclosure; Barge Repairing Basin.*—Estimates have also been passed for enclosing the foreshore area, and the land surrounding the barge repairing basin has been properly divided and enclosed, and leased to the various boat companies for a period of years. As a consequence the companies are putting in machinery, &c., for expediting the work of barge repairing, and the unsightly huts which previously existed have been removed. A road leading to this land is in course of construction, but its completion is postponed owing to retrenchment in favour of more urgent works.

14. *Disinfecting Station; Landing of Government Cargo.*—Other improvements included in the Estimates of 1914–15, which are inevitably delayed, are the construction of a more convenient landing stage at the disinfecting station at the root of the South-west Breakwater, and the provision of facilities for the landing of Government cargo at the South-west Breakwater, alluded to in paragraph 6 above.

15. *Pilot Station.*—Separate accommodation has been provided at the pilot station on the South-west Breakwater for the boatmen. This addition, along with the provision of electric light, has appreciably added to the conveniences of the pilot station.

16. *Liquid Fuel.*—There only remains one matter of immediate importance to the port of Colombo which has not received a solution during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the Port Commission took charge, and that is the question of the storage of petroleum products and the provision of facilities for discharging and bunkering liquid fuel.

It had been originally suggested that Government should provide and lease out emplacements for oil tanks at some distance from the harbour front, but when the Port Commission was constituted it was found that some of the most important oil companies had already been granted permission to set up installations independently in close proximity to the harbour, and it therefore seemed doubtful whether it would be possible for lessees of Government sites at a greater distance from the sea to compete with these with any degree of success.

17. Meanwhile, the outbreak of war and the experience of the neighbouring port of Madras have caused the whole question to be reconsidered with regard to the safety of the harbour and its immediate surroundings, and pending a decision on the problems involved, which have been laid before the highest authorities at home, no active measures can be taken. It appears probable, however, that the recommendations of the Port Improvements Commission with regard to the facilities to be provided in the harbour itself are most likely to be adopted.

18. *Railway Access.*—The next matter which the Port Commission will have to consider will be the improvement of railway access to the various warehouse areas on the foreshore; and the first step in this direction is the construction of the newly-designed road bridge approach to the passenger jetty, which will enable through rail communication from the root of the South-west Breakwater to the Graving Dock.

ADMINISTRATION.

19. *Harbour Engineer's Department.*—On its constitution the only officers permanently appointed to hold office under the Port Commission were, besides the Chairman, the Master Attendant, the Harbour Engineer, and the Secretary. The Port Commission, however, practically took over such of the staff of the Harbour Works Department as remained, and, as their agreements expired, either renewed them for a term of years, or enrolled them as permanent Government servants. By this means a certain elasticity has been preserved, and at the end of 1916 or beginning of 1917, when most of the agreements which have been renewed will expire, it should be possible to decide which of the posts require to be permanently incorporated in the staff of the Port Commission and which can be dispensed with, while with regard to the officers themselves it will be possible to select those who have proved themselves most suited to the conditions of work in Colombo. The same procedure will be followed in the case of the new officers whom it has been necessary to recruit from England, the duration of the agreements having been made two years in the first instance.

20. During the early months of its existence the Port Commission experienced the greatest difficulties, as the original staff of the Harbour Works was gradually dwindling, as agreements expired and time elapsed before officers newly selected for the special work of the Commission could be engaged in England. Meanwhile, the Commission was anxious to study various plans for the improvement of the port, and to see actual progress in the direction thought most urgent. The Harbour Engineer and his assistants proved themselves equal to the strain, and the work done up to the time when further progress was checked owing to the necessities of retrenchment is sufficient to provide for all requirements for a comparatively lengthy period.

21. *Master Attendant's Department.*—The Master Attendant's Department, too, has been peculiarly tried during the period under review, and has come through the ordeal in a manner which is a credit to the port, and must be a source of real gratification to the officers themselves. In October, 1913, on the day when his Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers landed in Ceylon, an outbreak of cholera occurred among the pilots' boatmen, and they then began to realize the possibility of doing the whole work of the port with a reduced staff. Since the outbreak of war the Assistant Master Attendant, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N., who has been acting as Chief Examining Officer in addition to his duties as Acting Master Attendant, and the pilot staff have been very fully employed. The work has, however, only increased their efficiency, as was proved by the manner in which the fleet of Australian and New Zealand transports was handled on November 15, 16, and 17. On that occasion, apart from six men-of-war and the merchant shipping in the harbour, there was a tonnage of 320,181 anchored inside the breakwater and in the roads outside, and the requirements of the 38 ships were attended to in 57 hours. The tabular statement showing the actual time of berthing, &c. (on page 11), enables one to realize the nature of this achievement.

22. *Plague.*—The most serious factor, however, from the administrative point of view was the outbreak of plague in Colombo, which occurred at the end of January, 1914. For a time the whole work of the port was disorganized owing to the exodus of cooly labour—as many as 1,400 leaving in one day, and a total of 16,000 within one month. The landing companies and the agents of the shipping companies, however, handled the situation with great skill, and although some ships were unfortunately delayed, the cases were rare, and the delay, comparatively speaking, insignificant. The plague indirectly put a further strain on the port, as it was found necessary, in order to check the outbreak which occurred in the populous native quarter occupied by the rice merchants, to provide accommodation for the rice away from the infected area. With this end in view the new Customs sheds, which were at the time in course of erection, were hastily completed and diverted from their original purpose to serve as godowns for the rice merchants.

In the earlier months this did not affect the port, as the quay wall and jetties giving access to these warehouses from the sea had not been completed; but later in the year, when congestion again occurred owing to the irregular arrival of ships and the restriction of warehouse room by the prize cargoes, the want of these warehouses was keenly felt. The erection of new godowns for the rice merchants on the old Racquet Court is now in progress, and the removal of the rice stores from the Pettah has led to the provision of arrangements for an improved method of dealing with the transit of this food supply through Colombo; these arrangements will, when completed, beneficially affect the discharge of rice cargoes from vessels in the port.

23. *Tonnage of Cargo.*—In spite of these difficulties, however, the goods tonnage dealt with during the first six months of the year 1914 was 823,327 tons imports and 249,185 tons exports, while in the week between July 5 and 11 an average of 6,947 tons per diem was discharged from steamers in the port and an average of 2,219 tons shipped. In the second six months, although the totals dealt with were slightly less, viz., 673,105 tons imports and 253,773 tons exports, the difficulties were greater, as the arrivals were less regular and the warehouse space was more restricted.

24. Even apart from the disorganization caused by plague and by the war, it had been foreseen that the year would be one of extreme difficulty, and, looking back, the result is one which can be regarded with a certain complacency. For the future, now that the sheds on the old coal grounds are available and that additional warehouses will shortly be erected between the patent slip and the block jetty, no anxiety need be felt as regards congestion—the bane of this harbour for the last fifteen years—and the improvements to the port can be studied and carried out at leisure, and not under the constant dread of a complete deadlock supervening, a contingency which has only been averted by a series of happy accidents during the past many years.

25. The Acting Master Attendant, Lieutenant-Commander Stainer, and his staff of pilots have borne the brunt of the heavy work since the outbreak of war; while during the first period under review

the Harbour Engineer, Mr. Prouse, had to contend with the many difficulties involved in organizing a new department with a diminishing staff composed of officers recruited for another purpose and about to leave the Island—to which were added the disorganizing influences of plague and then of the war—the last necessitating retrenchment, which has deprived him of the satisfaction of pointing to the amount of solid work achieved in spite of adverse circumstances.

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL.

26. *Estimates*:—The Port Commission having only come into being on July 1, 1913, had no separate existence in the scheme of the Estimates of Expenditure of the Colony for the financial period July, 1913, to September, 1914, provision having been made as usual for the Master Attendant's and Harbour Engineer's Departments, expenditure on works carried out by the Harbour Engineer being charged to loan and surplus balances.

27. At the end of the financial period 1913–14 the Harbour Loan Account was finally closed, and the plant and materials in hand transferred to the Port Commission, the necessary adjustments being made in the books of the Colony; and provision was first made under one head in the Annual Estimates 1914–15 for the expenditure of the various departments included in the Port Commission.

28. *Centralization of Administration*.—This financial unity is the most important step towards centralizing the several branches under which the administration of the port is carried out, and towards rendering the control of the Port Commission really effective. It would naturally be more convenient if the general administration were carried out in one central office, but this is at present out of the question, and owing to the independent growth of the Master Attendant's and Harbour Engineer's Departments, it is problematical whether, all things considered, such centralization would now be desirable. It would, however, save the executive officers a certain amount of routine work and render it possible to reduce the clerical establishments, thereby giving these officers more time for their special duties.

29. Meanwhile, the Port Commission is gradually acquiring more knowledge and responsibility with regard to all matters connected with the port, but progress in some directions has been retarded owing to the peculiar difficulties resulting from the outbreak of plague and the war, which have necessitated the postponement of innovations in matters of routine, as the executive officers have been too fully occupied in other more important matters.

30. *Retrenchment*.—The total sum voted in the Estimates of Expenditure of the financial year 1914–15 was Rs. 3,080,748, but owing to the outbreak of war the actual amount available for expenditure has been reduced to Rs. 1,935,000. By postponing the work of deepening the harbour, which is, if anything, in advance of the corresponding operations in the Suez Canal, it is hoped that, even with the reduced amount available, it will be possible to execute the most urgent works, provided that the necessary materials can be obtained from England, in India, or locally.

31. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colombo Port Commission for the financial period 1913–14 appears as Appendix E.

SHIPPING.

32. The usual returns are published in the Administration Report of the Principal Collector of Customs. From these it appears that in spite of the war the receipts in respect of tonnage dues during the calendar year 1914 amounted to Rs. 511,960·25, as against Rs. 557,397·59 for the eighteen months commencing on July 1, 1912, and ending on December 31, 1913. As regards goods, the tonnage on imports is, with the exception of coal, greater than in 1912. The exports show a steady increase during the last ten years, from 386,390 tons in 1904 to 517,373 during the last calendar year.

33. A statement showing the number and nett tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) which entered the port of Colombo in each of the years 1883 to 1914 and a statement showing the tonnage of goods exported from and imported to Colombo (exclusive of transhipments) for the last ten years appear as Appendices G and H.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, April 22, 1915.

APPENDICES.

A.—Report of the Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, for the period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.
B.—Report of the Harbour Engineer for period July 1 to December 31, 1913.
C.—Report of the Harbour Engineer for the Year 1914.
D.—Report of the Factory Engineer on the Port Improvements carried out by the Public Works Department during the Year 1914.
E.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colombo Port Commission for the Financial Period 1913–14.
F.—Statement showing Tonnage, &c., of Transports conveying the first Australian Contingent, November, 1914.
G.—Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1883 to 1914.
H.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Goods Exported and Imported to and from Colombo (exclusive of Transhipments) for the last Ten Years.

A.—REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1913.

South-west Breakwater.—The scheme for the protection of the breakwater by depositing wave-breaker blocks along the seaward face was resumed in November, 1912, and early in December, 1912, when 1,434 blocks had been placed in position; the wave-breaker was completed as far as 900 feet from the shore.

As the blocks which were deposited the previous season proved effective in dissipating the waves, it was considered advisable, on the recommendation of the Consulting Engineers, to continue this work up to the commencement of the breakwater. The construction of 660 blocks was commenced on May 12, and by June 30, 1913, 292 of these blocks were completed.

Harbour Bed.—The annual soundings of the harbour bed were taken as usual and showed little alteration.

Dredging.—The scheme for the deepening of the harbour was proceeded with throughout the year in the 33-feet area, east of the eastern channel, by the dredger "Sir John Coode." The order for the construction of the new dredger, "Sir William Matthews," was placed with Messrs. Fleming Ferguson, Limited, on January 22, 1913.

The quantity of material raised by the "Sir John Coode" and deposited at sea was 211,843 cubic yards. This vessel was employed during the year as under :—

	Days.
Number of days dredging	194
Number of days under repairs and shifting anchors	85
Holidays	20
Weather-bound	14
Total ..	313

New Pilot Station.—The work of converting the old lighthouse at the head of the South-west Breakwater into suitable quarters for the pilots was commenced in July, 1912, and was ready for occupation on March 12, 1913, on which date the Master Attendant took over the premises.

New Coal Jetty.—The construction of an additional coal jetty at Mutwal, built on concrete cylinders for the Ceylon Government Railway, was commenced early in April, good progress being made up to June 30, 1913.

Moorings.—Owing to the deepening of portion of the harbour, moorings Nos. 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, and 43 were taken up and re-screwed. The maintenance of the whole of the harbour moorings was taken over from the Master Attendant by this Department on July 1, 1912.

Graving Dock.—The dock was used sixteen times, on five occasions by His Majesty's vessels and once by a Colonial Government vessel. The charges recovered from the mercantile vessels amounted to Rs. 14,685. The charges for docking His Majesty's ships are to be paid in 1914.

The cost of working the dock for the year amounted to Rs. 49,967·80; less sundry credits, Rs. 1,099·86; nett, Rs. 48,867·94.

Patent Slip.—The slip was used thirty-six times, on eleven occasions by Colonial Government vessels. The charges recovered from the mercantile vessels amounted to Rs. 10,836.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 16,457·38; less sundry credits, Rs. 340·87; nett, Rs. 16,116·51.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from this quarry during the year was 14,545 tons and 4 cwt. This was distributed as under :—

	Tons	cwt.
Rubble for hand stone-breaking, free labour	9,781	16
Rubble for blockmaking	1,020	0
Rubble for new arm, South-west Breakwater	2,315	8
Rubble sold to other departments	1,428	0
Total ..	14,545	4

The total quantity of rubble sent out of this quarry from the commencement of these works, 1894, to June 30, 1913, was 1,234,693 tons and 17 cwt. The convict labour employed was 83,295½, or a daily average of 267.

Wave-breaker Blockmaking for Protection of South-west Breakwater.—The number of wave-breaker blocks made during the year was 582, the cube of which amounted to 9,915·55 yards. The quantity of cement used in their manufacture was 11,063 casks.

Health of Staff.—The general health of the staff has been satisfactory.

Staff.—Mr. A. D. Prouse, who left the Colony on May 22, 1912, on leave, returned on April 14, 1913, having been appointed Harbour Engineer, relieving Mr. A. H. Morgan, who had been acting during his absence. Mr. F. D. Davies, Leading Diver, died on December 12, 1912.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1913, amounted to Rs. 639,204·88, as under :—

	Rs.	c.
Maintenance: Upkeep of Breakwaters, Harbour Moorings, and Coal Jetties, Working Patent Slip and Graving Dock, Inner Harbour Dredging	187,032	65
Maintenance: Deepening Colombo Harbour, Working Dredger "Sir John Coode," and Alterations to Moorings, &c. ..	179,523	43
Harbour Loan: New Arm, South-west Breakwater, &c. ..	6,989	76
Harbour Loan: Pilot Tower	18,492	96
Harbour Loan: Wave-breaker Protection	246,104	86
Harbour Loan: Work done for the Ceylon Government Railway, since recovered	1,061	22
Total ..	639,204	88

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, New Arm, South-west Breakwater, Wave-breaker Protection to South-west Breakwater, &c., to June 30, 1913, was :—

	Rs.	c.
Harbour Extension Works: North-east and North-west Breakwaters, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, Barge Repairing Basin, Coal Jetties, and Fishery Harbour	11,845,470	37
Graving Dock	6,502,840	90
New Arm, South-west Breakwater	5,074,110	17
Wave-breaker Protection to South-west Breakwater ..	833,906	74
Stock of stores, June 30, 1913	106,920	57
Work done for the Ceylon Government Railway, since recovered ..	1,061	22
Total ..	24,364,309	97
Grand Total Expenditure from the commencement of South-west Breakwater in 1873 to June 30, 1913, including all charges for upkeep of Breakwaters, Dredging, Working Patent Slip and Graving Dock, &c.	44,782,499	60

March 6, 1914.

A. D. PROUSE,
Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works.

B.—REPORT OF THE HARBOUR ENGINEER FOR PERIOD JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1913.

South-west Breakwater.—The work in connection with the manufacture of the remaining 368 wave-breaker blocks was continued from July 1 and completed on August 23, 1913. During the month of December 471 blocks were placed in position along the seaward face of the breakwater.

Harbour Bed.—The annual soundings of the harbour bed have been commenced and so far show little alteration.

Dredging.—The deepening of the 33-feet area of the harbour has been continued throughout the period by the dredger "Sir John Coode." The quantity of material raised and deposited at sea was 64,151 cubic yards. This vessel was employed during the period as under :—

	Days.
Number of days dredging	71
Number of days under repairs and shifting anchors	78
Holidays	5
Weather-bound	4
Total ..	158

It is expected that the new dredger "Sir William Matthews," which will be capable of dredging to 45 feet, will arrive in Colombo towards the end of the year, the delay in the delivery being caused by labour troubles in England.

New Coal Jetty.—The work in connection with the construction of this additional jetty for the Ceylon Government Railway was continued throughout July and August, and finally completed in the middle of September.

Temporary Jetty at Kochchikade.—The construction of this jetty, which was sanctioned by Government, was commenced in August and completed on September 10, 1913, the length being 60 feet and width 24 feet.

Moorings.—Owing to the deepening of portion of the harbour, moorings Nos. 29 and 39 have been lifted and re-screwed.

Graving Dock.—The dock was used seven times, on three occasions by His Majesty's vessels. The charges recovered from the mercantile vessels amounted to Rs. 6,095. The charges for docking His Majesty's ships are to be paid in 1914.

The cost of working the dock for the six months amounted to Rs. 19,593·86; less sundry credits, Rs. 1,173·56; nett, Rs. 18,420·30.

Patent Slip.—The slip was used eleven times, on four occasions by Colonial Government vessels. The charges recovered from the mercantile vessels amounted to Rs. 11,308.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 6,080·38; less sundry credits, Rs. 333·63; nett, Rs. 5,746·75.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from this quarry during the six months was 6,227 tons 2 cwt. This was distributed as under :—

	Tons	cwt.
Rubble for hand stone-breaking, free labour	5,625	6
Rubble for blockmaking	295	16
Rubble sold to other departments	306	0
Total ..	6,227	2

The total quantity of rubble sent out of this quarry since the commencement of these works, 1894, to December 31, 1913, was 1,240,920·19 tons. The convict labour employed was 43,067½, or a daily average of 272.

Wave-breaker Blockmaking for Protection of South-west Breakwater.—The number of wave-breaker blocks made during the period was 358, the cube of which amounted to 6,099·25 yards. The quantity of cement used in their manufacture was 6,763 casks. (Blockmaking ceased on August 23, 1913, when the required number was completed.)

Development of Foreshore between the Patent Slip and the Block Jetty.—Plans and estimates have been prepared for a quay wall and warehouses on the harbour front between the patent slip and the block jetty. The scheme having received the approval of the Port Commission is before Government for sanction.

Health of Staff.—The general health of the staff has been satisfactory.

Staff.—The engagements of the following officers were terminated :—Mr. C. F. Howard, Foreman of Workshops ; Mr. W. H. Welch, Foreman Blacksmith ; and Mr. W. J. Curtis, Foreman, Blockyard.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the six months ended December 31, 1913, amounted to Rs. 414,272·61, as under :—

	Rs.	c.
Maintenance : Upkeep of Breakwaters, Harbour Moorings, and Coal Jetties, Working Patent Slip and Graving Dock, Inner Harbour Dredging	84,844	65
Deepening Colombo Harbour, Working Dredger "Sir John Coode," and Alterations to Moorings, &c.	106,091	35
Expenditure specially voted	5,490	29
Harbour Loan : New Arm, South-west Breakwater, Wave-breakers, &c.	217,846	32
Total ..	414,272	61

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, New Arm, South-west Breakwater, Wave-breaker Protection to South-west Breakwater, &c., December 31, 1913, was :—

	Rs.	c.
Harbour Extension Works : North-east and North-west Breakwaters, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, Barge Repairing Basin, Coal Jetties, and Fishery Harbour	11,845,470	37
Graving Dock	6,502,840	90
New Arm, Wave-breakers, &c.	6,233,845	2
Total ..	24,582,156	29
Grand Total Expenditure from the commencement of South-west Breakwater in 1873 to December 31, 1913, including all charges for upkeep of Breakwaters, Dredging, Working Patent Slip and Graving Dock, &c.	45,196,772	21

March 6, 1914.

A. D. PROUSE,
Harbour Engineer.

C.—REPORT OF THE HARBOUR ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1914.

South-west Breakwater.—The scheme for the protection of the breakwater by depositing 3,248 wave-breaker 30-ton blocks along the seaward face was completed on February 6. During the current year 189 blocks were placed in position, completing the protection throughout the entire length of the breakwater.

Harbour Bed.—The annual soundings of the harbour bed were taken as usual and showed little alteration, except on the portions of the harbour where dredging operations were carried out.

Dredging.—The deepening of the 33-feet area of the harbour was continued throughout the year by the "Sir John Coode." 171,050 cubic yards of material were dredged and deposited at sea by this vessel.

The dredger "Sir William Matthews," which had been on order since January 22, 1913, arrived in Colombo on August 25, 1914, and owing to the non-arrival of the docking plans could not be docked until September 28; she was undocked on October 5. The vessel after undergoing preliminary trials commenced dredging, and since October 12 has been engaged in the deepening of the 36-feet area of the harbour, raising and depositing at sea a quantity of 44,975 cubic yards between that date and the end of the year.

On December 5 orders were received that all dredging operations should cease from December 7, owing to curtailment of estimates consequent on the war. On the latter date the two bucket dredgers were put out of commission and laid up at their inner harbour moorings. These vessels were engaged during the year as under :—

	"Sir John Coode."	"Sir Wm. Matthews."
Number of days dredging	163	40
Number of days under repairs and shifting anchors ..	90	3
Holidays	18	5
Weather-bound	20	—
Stopped for Military reasons	4	4
Stopped owing to altered financial position of the Colony	18	18

The "Sir William Matthews" commenced dredging operations on October 12, 1914.

Moorings.—All the mooring buoys in the harbour and a proportion of the mooring chains were changed during the year.

Graving Dock.—The dock was used thirty-one times, on three occasions by His Majesty's vessels and once by the dredger "Sir William Matthews." The charges recovered from the mercantile vessels amounted to Rs. 39,796·36.

The cost of working the dock for the year amounted to Rs. 84,964·49; less sundry credits, Rs. 2,065·74; nett, Rs. 82,898·75.

Patent Slip.—The slip was used twenty-seven times, on eight occasions by Colonial Government vessels. The charges recovered from the mercantile vessels amounted to Rs. 7,958.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 10,254·49; less sundry credits, Rs. 549·84; nett, Rs. 9,704·65.

Mahara Quarry.—The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from the quarry during the year was 15,372 tons 10 cwt. This was distributed as under :—

	Tons	cwt.
Rubble for hand stone-breaking	12,928	8
Rubble for quay wall	884	16
Rubble for temporary slip	61	4
Rubble for temporary road to Barge Repairing Basin ..	127	8
Quarry chips for quay wall	258	18
Stone setts for paving roadway	20	8
Metal for concrete under sett paving	739	10
Metal for Graving Dock road	351	18
Total ..	15,372	10

The total quantity of rubble sent out of this quarry since the commencement of these works in 1894, to December, 1914, was 1,256,293 tons 9 cwt. The convict labour employed was 98,170½, or a daily average of 315.

Development of Foreshore between Patent Slip and Block Jetty.—Sanction was received early in March to proceed with the scheme of the development of the foreshore area between the patent slip and the block jetty according to plans and estimates submitted.

Blockmaking commenced on March 2, and a total of 3,462 blocks were made to the end of the year. The cube of these blocks amounted to 9,209 yards, and the cement used in their construction was 11,365 barrels.

Block-setting.—After five bays of the staging carrying the 10-ton traveller had been erected during March, block-setting was commenced on April 15, and a total of 2,543 blocks were set to December 7, on which date block-setting operations ceased owing to the general retrenchment on account of the war. The quay wall was completed to a length of 902 feet 4 inches, masswork capping to 714 feet, and the filling behind the quay wall to 680 feet from return wall at the south end of the structure. The amount of sett paved roadway completed for the year was 9,226 square yards, or 1 acre 3 roods 25 perches.

Health of Staff.—The general health of the staff has been satisfactory.

Staff.—Mr. J. Colvin, Engineer of the Patent Slip and Graving Dock, severed his connection with the Department after seventeen years' service and sailed for England on December 4. Mr. C. D. Beling, Surveyor, has after ten years' service joined the Public Works Department, and left on December 5 to take up his new appointment.

The following officers were taken on the departmental staff upon arrival in the Colony :—

Mr. W. Whyte, Mechanical Superintendent, October 12, 1914.

Mr. H. S. Caswell, Relieving Marine Engineer, and Mr. H. P. Smith, Boilersmith, October 27, 1914.

Mr. J. J. Coon, Accountant and Cashier, and Mr. G. E. Morrish, Building Foreman, November 8, 1914.

Mr. H. P. Heap, Assistant Engineer and Surveyor, November 23, 1914.

Leave.—The following officers were granted leave :—Mr. P. E. G. Binfield, Diver, sailed for England on six months' half-pay leave on December 11, and Mr. A. H. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, on six months' full pay leave on December 29.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the nine months to September 30, 1914, was Rs. 1,793, 634·54, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Maintenance : Upkeep of Breakwaters, Harbour Moorings, and Coal Jetties, Working Patent Slip and Graving Dock, Inner Harbour Dredging, &c.	202,855	31
Deepening Colombo Harbour : Part Cost of Dredger "Sir William Matthews," Working and Repairing Dredgers, New Moorings, and Alterations to Moorings	1,021,049	20
Access to Coaling Grounds	9,995	41
War Service : Services of Launches, &c.	13,076	53
Quay Wall and Warehouses	489,506	76
Harbour Loan : New Arm, South-west Breakwater, Wave-breakers, &c.	57,151	33
Total ..	1,793,634	54

The total expenditure on Harbour Extension Works, Graving Dock, New Arm, South-west Breakwater, Wave-breaker Protection to South-west Breakwater, &c., to September 30, 1914, was :—

	Rs.	c.
Harbour Extension Works : North-east and North-west Breakwaters, Reclamation, Coal Depôt, Barge Repairing Basin, Coal Jetties, and Fishery Harbour	11,858,465	96
Graving Dock	6,502,840	90
New Arm, South-west Breakwater	5,083,964	49
Wave-breaker Protection	1,086,054	48
Total ..	24,531,325	83

On September 30, 1914, the Loan Account was closed, and the whole of the expenditure of the Department was provided for by votes.

The total expenditure for the three months ended December 31, 1914, was Rs. 361,839·26.

A. D. PROUSE,
Harbour Engineer.

Colombo, March 20, 1915.

12(1)15

D.—REPORT OF THE FACTORY ENGINEER ON THE PORT IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Customs Quay Wall and Jetties, West of the Passenger Jetty.—In the month of May, 1914, these extension works were completed and handed over to the Port Commission, with the exception of the last bay of warehouses nearest the passenger jetty; this bay has been held over in view of the acceptance by Government of a more complete scheme, to provide at the passenger jetty sufficient accommodation for the reception and checking of baggage, Port Surgeon's office, Landing Waiters' quarters, &c.

All works were severely handicapped in the earlier part of the year by the shortage of labour due to the plague scare.

Extension of Customs Premises: Old Coaling Grounds West of Canal.—With the exception of the electric crane tracks and a short length of quay wall in front of the plot of ground originally reserved for the Harbour Police, this part of the scheme is finished and in occupation by the Customs Department.

The warehouses were actually occupied by the rice merchants in March, nine months before the anticipated date of completion. These warehouses add 52,650 square feet of covered premises to the Customs.

Old Coaling Grounds East of Canal.—On the arrival in April of the steam cranes ordered from England a start was immediately made on the quay wall and jetties, and considering the unprecedented shortage of labour during the earlier part of the year, good progress was made up to the time that operations were suspended on account of the war. Quay walling for a length of 435 lineal feet has been completed, and the following works in addition :—

2,746 squares of granite sett paving.
1,257 cubes earthwork in filling and excavation.
East jetty completed.
West jetty nearing completion.
Middle jetty just commenced.

These works were completely disorganized by the plague scare and by the building of the temporary rice stores in the new yards and on the warehouse sites.

Extension of Customs Office.—The commencement of this building was considerably delayed, and the start was only made in April, when it was decided to house in the old Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund office the Port Surgeon and his staff, who then occupied a part of the old building that had to be demolished. Great progress was made up to the time the building operations were suspended on account of the general retrenchment. The brickwork is now standing well above the first floor. The ironwork for the roof, and for carrying the floors, is nearing completion in the Factory workshops.

G. H. M. HYDE,
Factory Engineer.

E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913–14.

	Rs.	c.
Harbour Dues	2,360,975	62
Single Warehouse Rent	570,485	98
Double Warehouse Rent	76,459	3
Pilotage	188,055	0
Harbour Tugs (hire of)	6,842	0
Commission on Salved Coal	7,700	0
Patent Slip	20,672	38
Graving Dock	34,841	57
Rent of Reclamation Ground	258,744	47
Barge Repairing Basin	19,241	63
Other Harbour Collections	151,899	68
Total	3,695,917	36

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913–14 UNDER EACH SUBDIVISION OF THE ESTIMATES.

Department.	Personal Emoluments. Rs. c.	Charges Annually Recurrent. Rs. c.	Special Expenditure. Rs. c.	Total Expenditure. Rs. c.
General Administration	15,881 80	5,921 76	—	21,803 56
Master Attendant's Department	256,482 3	107,457 0	24,727 59	388,666 62
Harbour Engineer's Department	50,892 39	212,849 30	1,143,474 86	1,407,216 55
Work carried out by the Public Works Department	—	37,878 5	1,514,383 56	1,552,261 61
Total	323,256 22	364,106 11	2,682,586 1	3,369,948 34

F.—STATEMENT SHOWING TONNAGE, &c., OF TRANSPORTS CONVEYING THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

Arrived 9.30 A.M., November 15, 1914; Sailed 7.15 A.M., November 17, 1914.

No.	Name of Transport.	Tons. Gross.	Berthed. Date.	Berthed. Hour.	Sailed. Date.	Sailed. Hour.
	Inside Harbour.					
1.	Maungauni ..	7,527	15th	9.30 A.M.	17th	11.30 A.M.
2.	Orari ..	7,207	15th	11.00 A.M.	16th	4.35 P.M.
3.	Katuna ..	4,641	16th	1.15 P.M.	17th	11.25 A.M.
4.	Clan Maccorquodale	5,121	16th	1.45 P.M.	17th	11.35 A.M.
5.	Miltiades ..	7,814	16th	6.30 A.M.	17th	6.10 P.M.
6.	Omrah ..	8,130	16th	7.10 P.M.	17th	6.10 A.M.
7.	Euripides ..	15,050	17th	7.30 A.M.	17th	6.50 P.M.
8.	Hororata ..	9,400	17th	8.05 A.M.	17th	7.15 P.M.
9.	Shropshire ..	11,911	17th	8.15 A.M.	17th	5.45 P.M.
10.	Argyllshire ..	10,392	17th	8.30 A.M.	17th	6.15 P.M.
11.	Southern ..	4,769	15th	2.30 P.M.	17th	11.05 A.M.
12.	Hymettus ..	4,606	16th	0.30 P.M.	17th	10.35 A.M.
13.	Karroo ..	6,127	15th	11.55 A.M.	17th	6.30 A.M.
14.	Rangatira ..	8,948	15th	0.15 P.M.	16th	9.20 A.M.
15.	Anglo-Egyptian..	7,379	15th	0.05 P.M.	16th	7.40 A.M.
16.	Hawkes Bay ..	8,491	15th	9.50 A.M.	16th	6.15 P.M.
17.	Athenic ..	12,234	15th	9.55 A.M.	16th	4.30 P.M.
18.	Star of India ..	7,316	15th	10.05 A.M.	16th	5.45 P.M.
19.	Limerick ..	6,827	15th	10.15 A.M.	17th	10.20 A.M.
20.	Arawa ..	9,372	15th	9.30 A.M.	16th	5.10 P.M.
21.	Tahiti ..	7,585	15th	11.05 A.M.	16th	4.35 P.M.
22.	Waimana ..	7,852	15th	0.50 P.M.	17th	7.00 A.M.
23.	Ruapehu ..	7,885	15th	1.30 P.M.	17th	7.06 A.M.
	Total ..	186,584				
	Outside Breakwater.					
24.	Geelong ..	7,951				
25.	Orvieto ..	12,130				
26.	Pera ..	7,635				
27.	Medic ..	12,032				
28.	Ascanius ..	10,048				
29.	Saldanha ..	4,594				
30.	Star of England	9,136				
31.	Star of Victoria	9,152				
32.	Port Lincoln ..	7,243				
33.	Wiltshire ..	10,390				
34.	Afric ..	11,999				
35.	Marere ..	6,443				
36.	Suffolk ..	7,573				
37.	Benalla ..	11,118				
38.	Armadale ..	6,153				
	Total ..	133,597				
	Grand Total ..	320,181				

G.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NETT TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS (SAILING AND STEAM) WHICH ENTERED THE PORT OF COLOMBO IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1883 TO 1914.

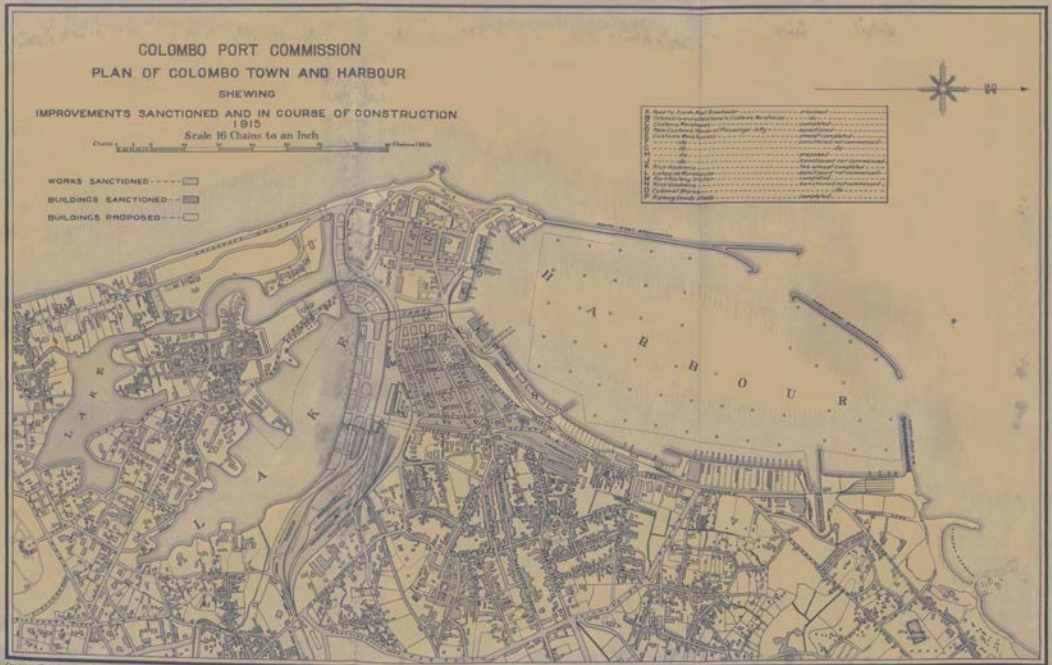
Year.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883 ..	722	1,296,681	110	168,216	1,099	110,998	1,931	1,575,895
1884 ..	693	1,293,033	135	217,419	1,144	138,284	1,972	1,648,736
1885 ..	718	1,328,312	148	244,131	922	148,502	1,788	1,720,945
1886 ..	780	1,361,150	136	219,132	962	253,984	1,878	1,834,266
1887 ..	840	1,500,954	179	288,471	852	222,194	1,871	2,011,619
1888 ..	885	1,713,933	256	432,133	851	97,506	1,992	2,243,572
1889 ..	923	1,839,769	302	484,697	927	152,026	2,152	2,476,492
1890 ..	1,034	1,961,687	344	557,646	785	119,293	2,163	2,638,626
1891 ..	1,198	2,241,230	326	540,370	611	97,226	2,135	2,878,826
1892 ..	1,192	2,257,380	307	520,299	730	136,554	2,229	2,914,233
1893 ..	1,234	2,413,455	348	619,979	667	101,140	2,249	3,134,574

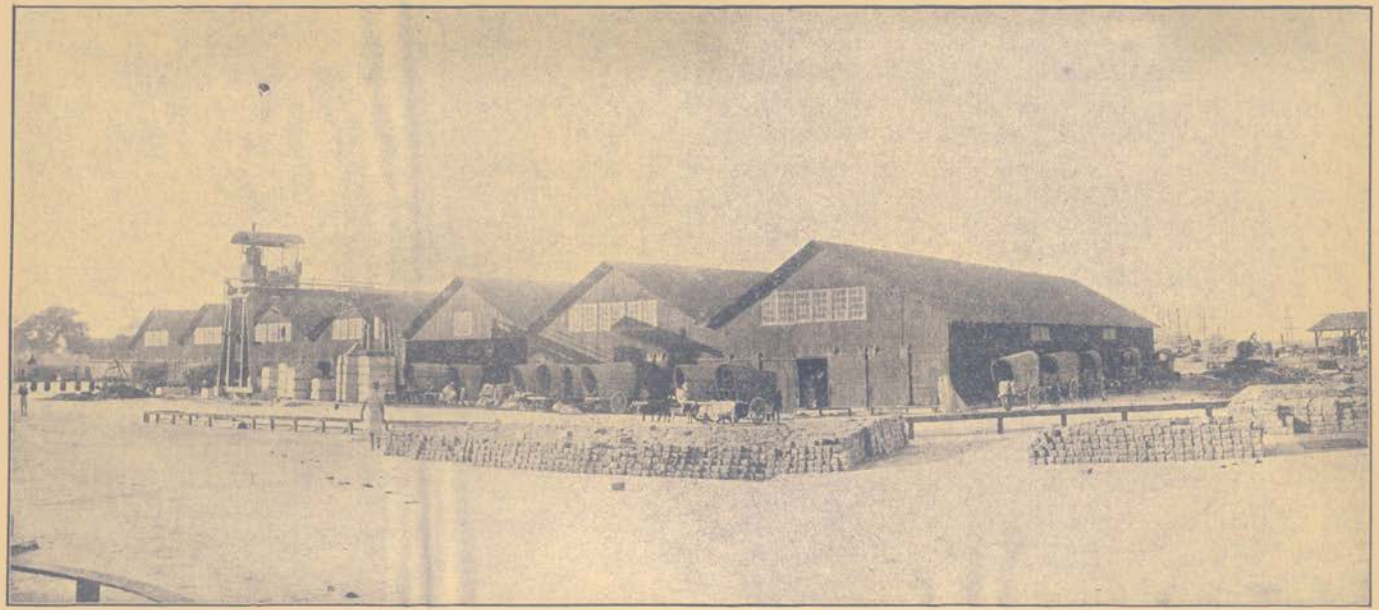
G.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NETT TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS, &c.—*contd.*

Year.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1894 ..	1,444	2,593,126	369	696,583	659	80,964	2,472	3,370,673
1895 ..	1,507	2,760,580	387	786,819	624	99,362	2,518	3,646,761
1896 ..	1,558	2,965,816	384	794,899	706	115,447	2,648	3,876,162
1897 ..	1,551	2,891,257	366	787,785	679	108,896	2,596	3,787,938
1898 ..	1,451	2,914,328	493	1,004,145	590	61,950	2,534	3,980,423
1899 ..	1,259	2,187,378	498	1,020,393	553	56,804	2,310	3,264,575
1900 ..	1,729	3,774,501	607	1,309,760	567	58,243	2,903	5,142,504
1901 ..	1,804	4,111,517	630	1,390,960	543	47,608	2,977	5,550,085
1902 ..	1,887	4,524,032	610	1,339,945	546	50,239	3,043	5,914,216
1903 ..	1,877	4,691,020	590	1,297,974	508	48,266	2,975	6,037,260
1904 ..	1,966	5,142,562	595	1,373,484	503	53,260	3,064	6,569,306
1905 ..	2,000	5,129,235	537	1,204,676	465	49,810	3,002	6,383,721
1906 ..	2,251	6,236,858	415	922,863	426	44,306	3,092	7,204,027
1907 ..	2,189	6,169,116	433	1,062,211	443	47,392	3,065	7,278,719
1908 ..	2,224	6,487,598	389	998,538	392	39,688	3,005	7,525,824
1909 ..	2,116	6,561,336	562	1,497,832	305	32,255	2,983	8,091,423
1910 ..	2,278	6,900,473	709	1,909,823	352	36,888	3,339	8,847,184
1911 ..	2,254	7,036,625	679	1,844,996	366	38,931	3,299	8,920,552
1912 ..	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913 ..	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532
1914 ..	2,027	6,718,485	609	1,713,617	306	35,027	2,942	8,467,129

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF GOODS EXPORTED AND IMPORTED SEPARATELY TO AND FROM COLOMBO (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSHIPMENTS) FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

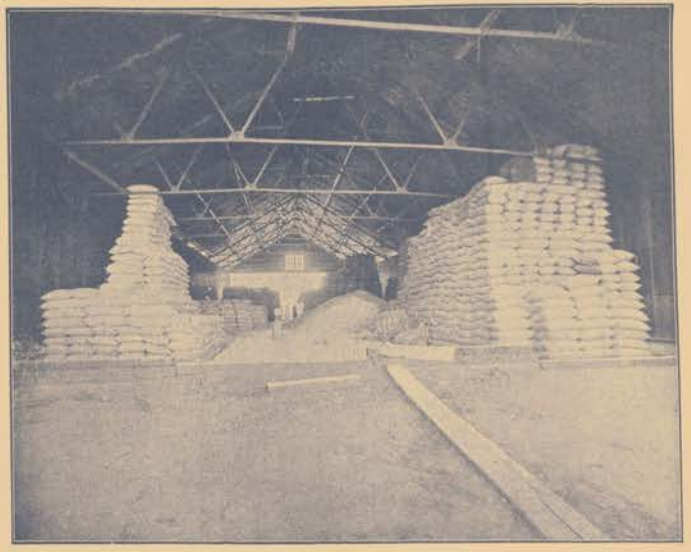
Year.	Tonnage of Goods Imported.	Tonnage of Goods Exported.	Tonnage of Coal Imported.
1904 ..	541,543	386,390	667,588
1905 ..	568,527	379,601	629,908
1906 ..	610,661	381,684	700,988
1907 ..	685,822	397,184	568,048
1908 ..	667,248	442,230	684,657
1909 ..	1,036,466	446,262	301,531
1910 ..	759,841	433,928	801,379
1911 ..	904,773	439,044	665,047
1912 ..	812,213	456,878	885,661
1913 ..	1,056,705	508,886	744,529
1914 ..	849,952	517,373	612,018


COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION
PLAN OF COLOMBO TOWN AND HARBOUR
SHEWING
IMPROVEMENTS SANCTIONED AND IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION
1915
Scale 16 Chains to an Inch
WORKS SANCTIONED
BUILDINGS SANCTIONED
BUILDINGS PROPOSED
LAKE
LAKE
HARBOUR



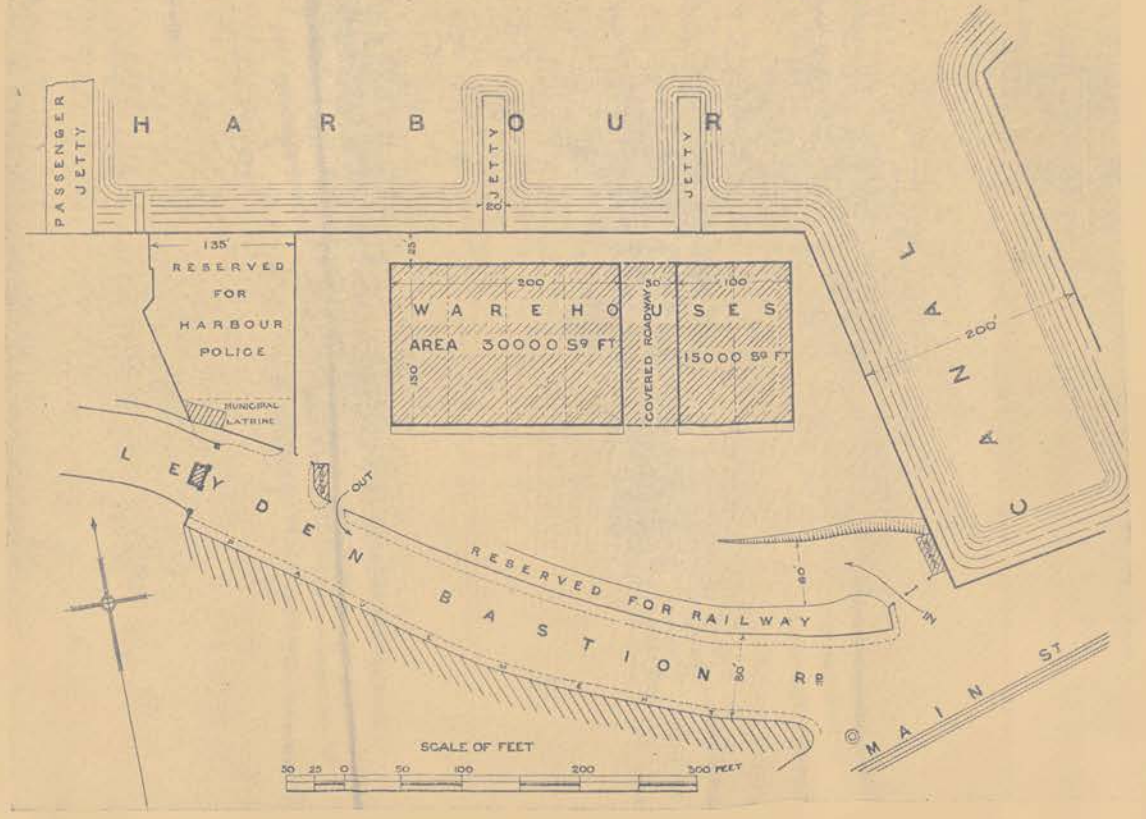
New Delft Warehouses—view from Yard.

New Delft Warehouses—view from Harbour.

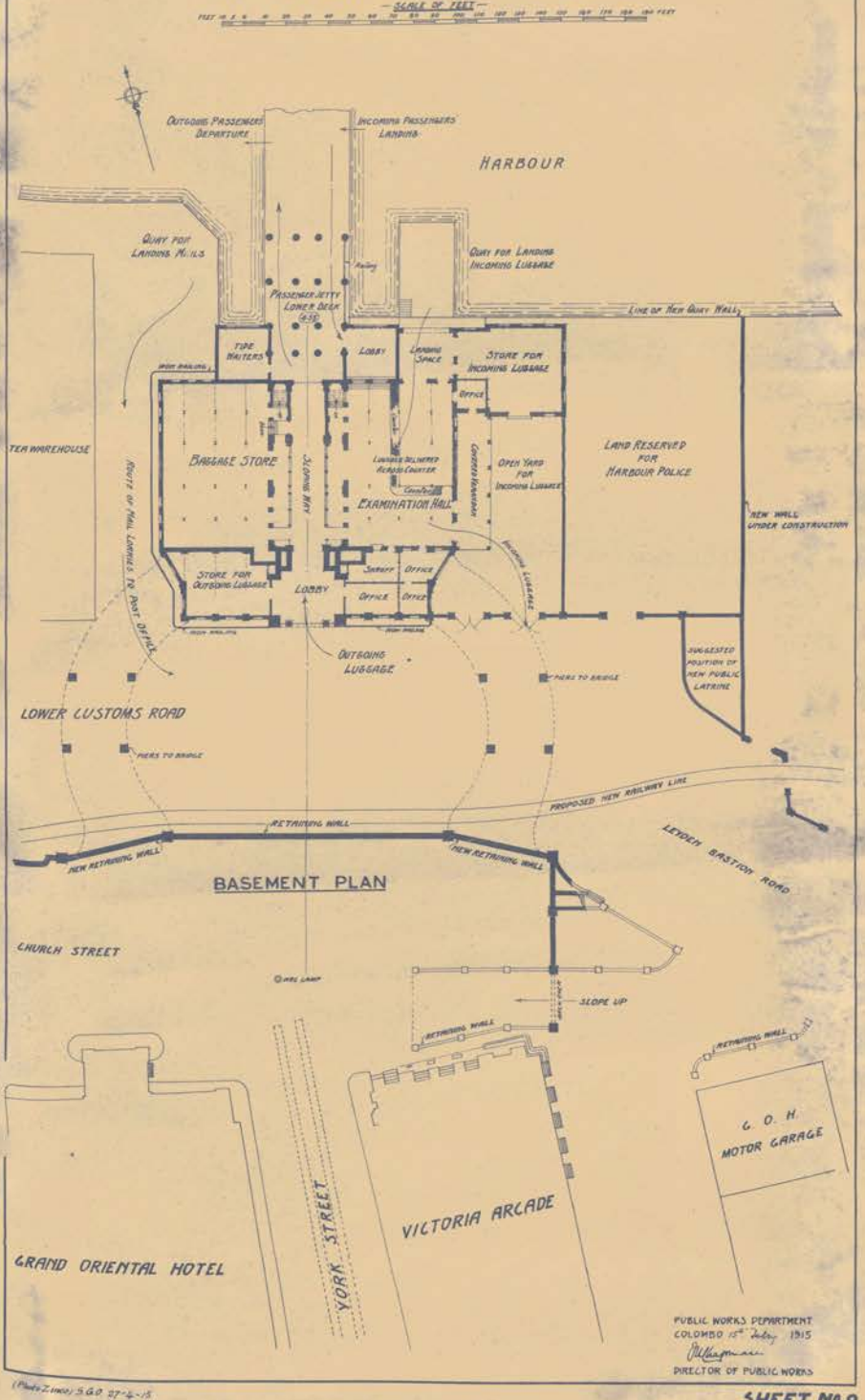


New Delft Warehouses—covered Roadway.

COLOMBO CUSTOMS: WAREHOUSES WEST OF CANAL.



PROPOSED CUSTOMS BUILDING AT PASSENGER JETTY COLOMBO

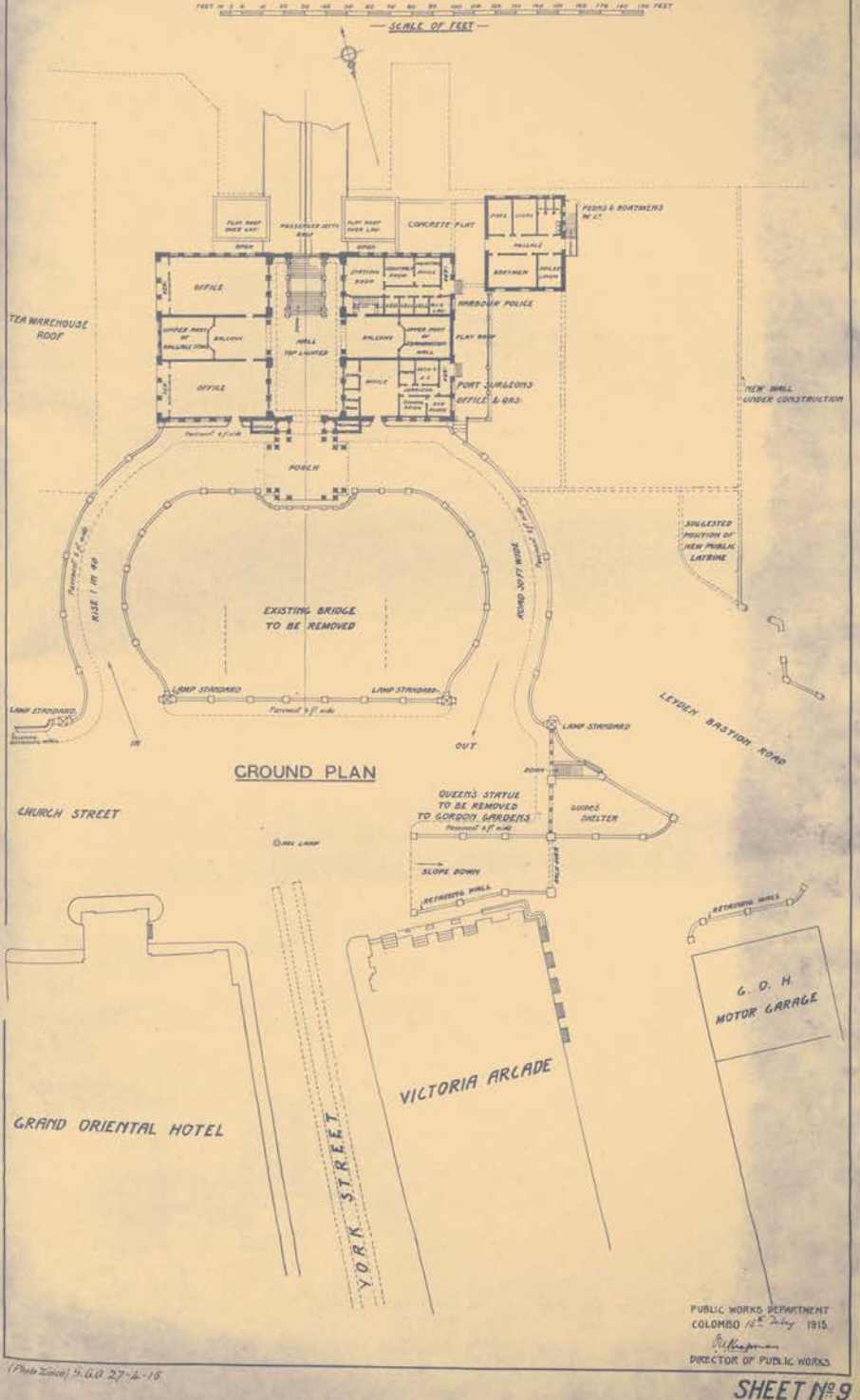


PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COLOMBO 15th July 1915
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

(Photo Zinco) S.G.O. 27-6-15

SHEET No 8

PROPOSED CUSTOMS BUILDING AT PASSENGER JETTY COLOMBO



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COLOMBO 18th July 1915.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

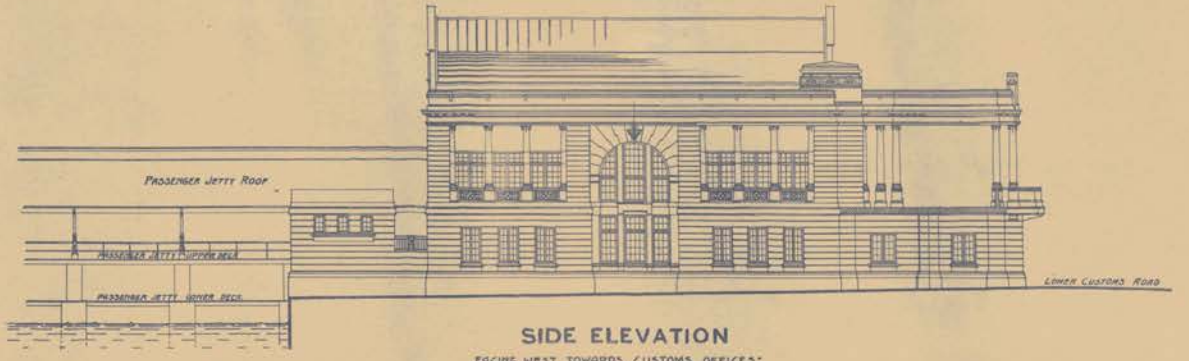
(Photo Zincs) S.G.O. 27-4-15

SHEET No 9

PROPOSED CUSTOMS BUILDING AT PASSENGER JETTY COLOMBO

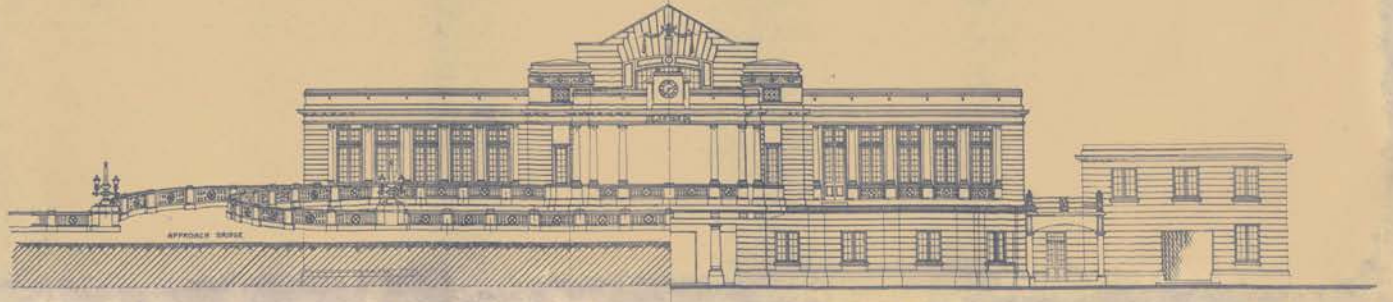
SHEET No 10

SCALE OF FEET



SIDE ELEVATION

FACING WEST TOWARDS CUSTOMS OFFICES:



:HALF ELEVATION AT YORK STREET LEVEL:

:HALF ELEVATION AT LOWER CUSTOMS ROAD LEVEL:

FRONT ELEVATION

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
COLOMBO 15th July 1913

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

PART II.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR 1914.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

OWING to the additional work occasioned by the war the supervising staff was strengthened by the addition of a Cadet, Mr. S. E. Hancox, who joined the Department on September 1, 1914. No other changes in the supervising staff occurred during the year. In view of the exceptional and multifarious nature of the duties which they were called upon to perform, I think it right that their names should be formally placed on record:—Mr. J. Conroy, C.C.S., Deputy Collector; Mr. H. E. Newnham, C.C.S., Landing Surveyor; Mr. R. O. de Saram, Additional Landing Surveyor; Mr. A. H. Pinder, C.C.S., Office Assistant; and Mr. S. E. Hancox, C.C.S., Cadet.

The opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway necessitated an increase in the outdoor Customs establishment, which, after unimportant reductions, comprised at the end of the year a sub-collector and two landing waiters stationed at Talaimannar; a third charges officer to deal with the heavy baggage of Indian passengers at Maradana Station and assist at the baggage office; a landing waiter attached to the railway goods shed to check the duty on cargo brought from India by the new route; and an adequate staff of tide surveyors and tide waiters.

In the indoor establishment there were important developments during the year. Previously the Appraisers' branch included only two permanent members, viz., the Chief Appraiser and his assistant, whilst the other members were selected quarterly from the general staff—a system which made it difficult for them to acquire the special knowledge requisite for the efficient performance of their duties. Their numbers, too, were insufficient to examine anything approaching the percentage of packages usual in other ports. Government, therefore, approved of an increase in the number of appraisers, and of a change of system whereby their tenure of this office becomes practically fixed. By this means it will be possible for the several appraisers to specialize in the various branches of trade, and to ensure more accurate valuation by the examination of a larger proportion of goods than hitherto.

Unfortunately, owing to the necessity for economy imposed by the war, the execution of the scheme had to be partially deferred; but in the meantime two of the temporary appraisers were made permanent, so that the Appraisers' branch at present consists of five fixed appraisers and one officer appointed quarterly. When fully constituted it will comprise eleven officers, including the cloth storekeeper and two postal appraisers, whose whole time will be devoted to appraising work.

The Statistical branch—the strain on which has increased yearly with the increasing prosperity of the Colony—was also strengthened by the appointment of a permanent assistant to the Chief Statistical Officer. The rest of the staff are liable to the fluctuations of the quarterly changes, though in actual practice changes are not frequent.

The initial steps have also been taken towards the establishment of a Commercial Inquiry Bureau, where information, whether from local firms or home manufacturers, will be available for commercial travellers and other parties interested; and it is hoped that when the extensions to the Customs office now under construction are complete, it will be possible to develop this branch of the Department in a manner which will prove of practical benefit to the trade of the Colony.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

The organization of the preventive service at Colombo, begun in 1912, was completed in October, 1914, by the incorporation of the watchers employed in the main premises, at Kochchikade, and at the Graving Dock, so that the whole harbour frontage from the root of the South-west Breakwater to the Graving Dock is now in charge of a homogeneous body of watchers controlled by the Preventive Officer and his staff.

To encourage zeal and vigilance among the preventive watchers an annual vote of Rs. 1,000 has been allowed to provide rewards in cases in which offenders have been punished by imprisonment, and no moiety of fines is available for the purpose. From this fund, which came into existence on October 1, rewards amounting to Rs. 380 were allocated for work done in 1914.

During 1914 penalties amounting to Rs. 7,523·50 were recovered in 58 cases of smuggling dealt with departmentally; in 52 cases the offenders were successfully prosecuted by the Police on information given by the preventive staff, and sentences aggregating more than five years' rigorous imprisonment, not to mention fines, were imposed. These prosecutions were mostly for thefts committed in the Customs premises, but included a few cases of evasion of duty, for which adequate punishment could not be inflicted departmentally.

The most frequently detected form of smuggling in Ceylon is the illicit importation of ganja, opium, and lagium from India. As possession of these articles in Ceylon is illegal, whereas they can be purchased in the open market in India, attempts to evade the prohibition are inevitable. It is probable that a large amount of opium and ganja is brought by native vessels into the Jaffna peninsula, and though important seizures are made from time to time, adequate means for suppressing this traffic have not yet been devised. A certain amount of ganja is probably still imported through Colombo concealed in bags of poonac or similar merchandise, but there is reason to think that the success of the preventive staff in detecting numbers of these attempts and the heavy penalties imposed on the importers have done much to limit this abuse.

EXTENSIONS OF CUSTOMS PREMISES.

Full particulars concerning the various improvements made and works executed during the year will be found in the report of the Port Commission. The following statement will convey a general idea of the progress made with the main improvements and extensions so far as the Customs is concerned:—

(i.) The extension of the export warehouses in the old Customs premises, west of the passenger jetty, was completed by the Public Works Department in May. Six new warehouses and a covered roadway having a total area of 52,650 square feet, with the necessary quay walling and two jetties, have been constructed on the old coal grounds between the passenger jetty and the canal outfall by the Public Works Department. Four electric travelling cranes have been ordered for this area, and the crane track has been laid. This group of warehouses has been named the Delft warehouses, after the old Delft gate of the Fort of Colombo, which was near this spot.

(ii.) On the eastern side of the canal considerable progress has been made with the quay wall and with the construction of the jetties.

(iii.) In the harbour works area between the patent slip and the block jetty 714 lineal feet of new quay walling have been completed, and a paved yard with an area of 9,200 square feet is available. Two Customs warehouses are to be erected on this site having a total area of 40,000 square feet.

(iv.) The northern jetty at Kochchikade was completed in May, the southern jetty having been handed over the previous year. These jetties are 188 feet long and 28 wide, and are constructed chiefly of reinforced concrete.

(v.) Considerable progress has also been made with the Lake Scheme.

THE WAR, GERMAN TRADE, AND THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The returns published clearly show the effect of the war on the trade of the Island, and this is further discussed under separate heads in another part of this report. Speaking generally, Ceylon is at this time, perhaps, more favoured than any other country; her chief products are either food stuffs or articles indispensable for the conduct of war; her situation renders her practically immune from attack; while her internal prosperity renders difficult the fomentation of civil disturbance.

It would also appear probable that Ceylon will suffer less than any country from any depression which may be anticipated on the declaration of peace. The demand for food stuffs will be maintained owing to the dearth caused by the devastation of large areas in Europe, while the renewal of commercial activity will certainly require large supplies of rubber. For the present, however, the question of most immediate interest is the best means of ousting German commerce as far as may be from our market, for trivial though it may be when compared with the big markets of the world, Ceylon is typical of the advanced East, and is thus of importance.

German commerce in Ceylon is of two kinds: that which may be termed the legitimate, which here consists in imports of articles either exclusively the produce of Germany, or which it is possible for the German trader to sell in our markets more cheaply than the corresponding British articles; and the other or illegitimate trade, which is that against which the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act are aimed, and which consists in selling inferior imitations of British or other goods.

The war which this Department has been waging against this illegitimate branch of German commerce during the last two years has been alluded to in previous reports. During the year under review 31 seizures were made, in 17 of which the goods were confiscated, whilst in 14 the goods were released after rectification. The infringements of the law (which were in respect of German goods in all but 7 of the cases) invariably consisted in the use of the English language—thereby falsely indicating British manufacture—without any counter indication of the true country of origin. In this apparently unobtrusive manner the German manufacturer has been wont to commend his pocket knives, sewing machines, razors, axeheads, soaps, cricket belts, pipes, hosiery, &c., to the native buyer.

There is a certain body of opinion in England and in India which contends that insistence on this counter indication prejudices the British merchant and actually promotes the interests of German trade. As regards Ceylon, the persistent avoidance of the legend "Made in Germany" hardly supports this theory. Indeed, if this were true, it could have but one significance, namely, that the device "Made in Germany" is considered a recommendation. If such were the case, none of the alternatives habitually proposed, such as the substitution of the mark "Made abroad" for "Made in Germany" would help; if the mark "Made in Germany" really is interpreted by the consumer as a recommendation it will always be open to the German Manufacturer to adopt it, for it is inconceivable that a law should ever be passed forbidding the manufacturer to mark on goods their true place of origin. Whatever may be its effect among a less advanced population, I would affirm that in Ceylon the reverse is the case; in Ceylon "Made in Germany" is not a recommendation, it merely conveys the notion of cheapness combined with a low degree of serviceableness, and, generally speaking, of inferiority to British goods; and knowing this, when the German is competing with English cutlery or woollen

goods, &c., where the superiority of the English-made article is notorious, he not only omits it, but is careful to attach words fraudulently implying that the goods are British-made when they are not; this is the practice which the Merchandise Marks Act is intended to discourage, and from the experience of trade in Ceylon its provisions would appear to be less open to the charge of injuring those whom it is intended to assist than is the case in respect of almost any law which is actually operative.

The immediate problem, however, is to find out and make clear to the manufacturer at home in what respects he can take advantage of the present situation in order to supplant his German rival rather than allow a neutral to take this vacant place.

In regard to the legitimate branch of German trade, such as imports of chemists goods, toys, &c., information, but no assistance, can be given from Ceylon. The question is not one of method, but of material, and the only way to obtain this trade now and to secure it in future is by establishing the necessary organization at home. As regards the second class, the large volume of imports of not exactly shoddy but cheap goods—goods presumably very similar to those sold to the poor in Southern Europe—the question seems to be chiefly one of method: at present the only British goods of this nature which are at all pushed in this market are the cheap jewelleries produced by Manchester.

No commercial travellers from Great Britain attempt to counter the Germans in selling the cheap bright-coloured haberdashery dear to the Oriental taste, but there is no reason why this market should be thus neglected. The goods themselves may be trivial, but if they are pleasing to the millions who inhabit the East, they will be supplied if not by Germany, then by Japan or America, if England neglects these minor industries. And the market is important, for although at one extreme the articles supplied are merely attractive though intrinsically of small value, it ranges by gradations to the goods which are only slightly inferior, and by their cheaper price successfully compete with the best British-made article. And here it is not by cheapness alone that German competition has succeeded, but by organized method in consulting not only the taste, but the convenience of the buyers.

At intervals during the last few years this Department has collected samples of German goods which have proved popular in Ceylon and sent them with full explanatory memoranda to the Board of Trade, which has doubtless communicated their purport to those interested; and latterly a collection of German goods has been kept in this office for the information of commercial travellers and interested parties, as the methods of German competition are more easily discerned by such visible contrast than by any explanation; for instance, brass bell locks and till locks if of English make are superior in quality, but the German article competes with success owing to its being sold at a slightly lower price, and owing to the fact that the buyer is attracted by a touch of coloured varnish on the bell! It is true that the lock may be inferior, and once fixed and in use the bell will be completely hidden, but in the showman's hands, this touch of colour is an asset—and so in countless other cases.

Cheapness is certainly the determining factor, but the taste of the buyer and the convenience of the importer are also worthy of attention. The latter is chiefly a question of simplicity, *e.g.*, inclusive terms must be quoted c. i. f. and not f. o. b., and if possible in the currency of the locality. This, however, is a platitude which has appeared so often in consular and trade reports that its repetition should be superfluous. Combined with cheapness the German trader has been able to grant peculiarly easy terms of credit. How far it is desirable or possible for the British merchant to follow him in this respect is more than doubtful. We are bound by the limitations imposed by unrestricted competition as contrasted with industry organized on a national basis, and it is unreasonable to imagine that we can secure the advantages of buying in the cheapest market without being exposed to the attack of those whose business is established on a different system. The practical result of the system as regards Ceylon is that it has enabled the German trader to give more easy terms of credit or rather to run risks such as the money lender faces, but which are foreign to the spirit of British trade.

To sum up. The secret of such German trade success as there has been in the past in competition with English goods is adaptability to the native taste on a foundation of cheapness, and by means of simple c. i. f. quotations with methods of credit and differentiation in discounts familiar to the East.

On the other hand, while it is true that the British trader has still much to learn in adapting himself to the taste and idiosyncracies of various markets, it must also be remembered that his reluctance to adopt certain innovations is partly the cause of the solidity of his present position.

A highly centralized protectionist country like Germany will always be able to drive a wedge into our commerce, but as long as our trade is sound this need not be a disintegrating process; indeed, judging from Ceylon it sometimes has a stimulating effect. To keep the high reputation of our manufactures acquired in the past may in the end prove more profitable than to capture a market with less genuine goods sold on a too easy system of credit.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The number of declarations made in 1914 was 292, as compared with 260 the previous year. The effect of the war is indicated by the fact that only 80 declarations were made after August 1, 1914, and that of the total declarations, only 32 and 7 respectively were made on behalf of German and Austrian firms, whilst the United Kingdom was represented by 187 declarations, or 64 per cent. of the whole, as against 50 per cent. in 1913.

The import trade in precious stones, being chiefly in the hands of continental travellers, practically ceased on the outbreak of war, and in consequence the value of stones imported, the value of stones sold, and the amount realized as duty were much less in each case than in 1913. The actual figures for the two years are—

	Value of Imports.	Value sold.	Duty.
1913	40 lakhs ..	6 lakhs ..	Rs. 32,000
1914	16 lakhs ..	2¾ lakhs ..	Rs. 15,000

The stones imported consist mainly of diamonds, but include most of the other precious or semi-precious stones.

CUSTOMS LAW AND PROCEDURE.

In the previous Administration Report reference was made to an amending Ordinance then under consideration. That Ordinance—No. 5 of 1914—became law on March 11, 1914, and introduced a number of amendments into the Customs Ordinance, No. 17 of 1869, most of which had already been sanctioned by practice. At the same time, to avoid the inconvenience of scattered amendments to the Customs Ordinances, all the amending Ordinances enacted since the publication of the Revised Edition of the Statutory Enactments of 1907 were repealed and re-embodied in this Ordinance. Its chief provisions deal with the powers of the Legislative Council, the duties payable on goods lying in the warehouse at the time of the increase of existing duties or the imposition of fresh ones, a system of drawbacks on re-exportation, and the practice of allowing goods to be removed before passing entry.. The power of the Legislative Council by resolution to increase, reduce, or abolish Customs duties, to vary the conditions attaching thereto, and to add to the list of exemptions—a power enjoyed under the principal Ordinance—is re-affirmed with greater precision, whilst the new power of altering by resolution the schedule of prohibitions is conferred.

It having been held that goods lying in a warehouse were under the old law not liable to any duty imposed between the time of importation and clearance for consumption, special provision has been made in this Ordinance to make it clear that goods lying in a warehouse without payment of duty become liable to the duties, if any, in force at the time of clearance. This new provision governed the procedure adopted at the end of the year when increased duties were imposed on spirits and tobacco.

Under the principal Ordinance there was no provision for drawbacks on re-exportation. In this respect the amending Ordinance has brought the Ceylon Customs law into line with that of the United Kingdom and of most British possessions. Drawbacks under proper safeguards are not only equitable, but help towards expansion of trade.

The removal of goods prior to passing entry had long been allowed to firms of good standing, both to accelerate business and for the convenience of the Department as a partial remedy for congestion. This practice was legalized by Ordinance No. 5 of 1914, which at the same time embodied certain precautions which experience had shown to be necessary.

The more important alterations in the tariff include an alteration in the system of levying duty on cotton goods, all kinds of which (including made up goods) now pay duty at 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, the removal of cards, senna leaves, tallow and grease, and iron tanks from the list of exemptions, and the formal addition of a number of articles which had already been exempted by resolution of the Legislative Council. Provision is also included allowing the exemption of re-imported articles under less rigid conditions than previously obtained. An important addition to the schedule of prohibitions and restrictions includes such articles as were then or might be hereafter prohibited or restricted by any Ordinance, or any rules, notification, proclamations, or orders made under any Ordinance. This enables the Customs to act in regard to excisable articles.

The opening of the new route to India having for Customs purposes deprived Ceylon of some of the advantages of its insular position, "The Ceylon Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 4 of 1914," was passed, giving Customs officers the necessary powers for dealing with passengers, baggage, parcels, and goods received from India in Colombo by the railway from Talaimannar.

TARIFF.

Whilst the tariff alterations included in Ordinance No. 5 of 1914 were comparatively unimportant, several new and important alterations were introduced by resolution of the Legislative Council in 1914.

By resolution dated December 13, 1913, which took effect on January 1, 1914, the existing export duties of 10 cents per cwt. on coffee and 5 cents per cwt. on cinchona were abolished, and the following duties were imposed, under section 28 of "The Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9 of 1912," on the exportation of cacao, tea, rubber, cardamoms, being the produce of Ceylon :—

Cacao	.. 15 cents per 100 lb.	Rubber	.. 75 cents per 100 lb.
Tea	.. 15 do.	Cardamoms	.. 75 do.

Again, by resolution dated December 18, 1914, the duty on spirits was increased to Rs. 9·37 a proof gallon, with a minimum of Rs. 8; and the duties on cigars, manufactured tobacco, and unmanufactured tobacco, including hooka, were increased to Rs. 3 and Re. 1·50, respectively.

It will be a matter of great interest to observe the effects of these duties when present abnormal conditions no longer exist.

CUSTOMS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total collections for the year, including, besides Customs revenue proper, port and harbour dues and reimbursements, amounted to Rs. 16,415,095, a decrease of Rs. 581,582 on the total collections of the previous year.

The first seven months of the year showed an increase of Rs. 1,093,541 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. The following comparative statement of the monthly collections in 1913 and 1914 shows clearly how the Customs revenue was affected by the war :—

Year.	January. Rs. c.	February. Rs. c.	March. Rs. c.	April. Rs. c.	May. Rs. c.	June. Rs. c.
1913	.. 1,426,202 26	.. 1,377,664 38	.. 1,197,299 97	.. 1,437,644 91	.. 1,267,730 82	.. 1,268,532 16
1914	.. 1,504,671 83	.. 1,502,172 75	.. 1,628,556 53	.. 1,496,797 76	.. 1,417,759 7	.. 1,519,551 59

Year.	July. Rs. c.	August. Rs. c.	September. Rs. c.	October. Rs. c.	November. Rs. c.	December. Rs. c.
1913	.. 1,503,226 69	.. 1,392,108 90	.. 1,528,361 76	.. 1,614,141 86	.. 1,443,658 66	.. 1,540,104 63
1914	.. 1,502,333 3	.. 1,212,240 55	.. 755,111 30	.. 1,035,132 76	.. 1,459,832 53	.. 1,380,935 74

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue collected each year for the period 1910–1914 :—

Heads of Receipts.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Imports.					
Grain ..	3,895,860 47	3,856,615 39	3,941,578 56	4,181,963 19	4,071,681 9
Cotton, Manufactured	425,128 34	450,926 13	546,112 35	581,545 87	499,917 99
Spirits and Cordials ..	1,614,820 12	1,974,002 77	2,208,725 52	2,158,835 11	2,045,214 56
Sugar ..	1,037,847 28	1,125,417 25	1,295,334 23	1,626,993 43	1,433,476 43
Kerosine Oil ..	1,157,118 7	1,362,388 66	1,605,471 79	1,499,998 85	1,712,643 93
Other Goods ..	2,777,588 56	3,132,993 31	3,717,645 29	3,937,887 28	3,459,757 95
Sundries.					
Fines and Forfeitures, &c.	7,355 73	8,769 75	10,238 54	10,262 58	12,443 84
Export Duties.					
Plumbago ..	157,720 76	134,781 7	163,665 69	143,342 12	71,143 98
Elephants ..	1,800 0	800 0	1,000 0	200 0	—
Horns ..	13,405 95	7,831 17	—	—	—
Chanks ..	4,594 20	5,139 10	3,838 80	3,656 15	3,737 61
Arrack ..	8,820 77	1,483 79	968 71	567 7	—
Port and Harbour Dues.					
Colombo Harbour Dues	1,801,317 59	1,803,782 57	1,940,941 8	2,034,784 46	1,899,876 73
Port Dues at Outports	42,340 22	38,177 66	35,765 96	32,335 34	26,677 78
Other ..	—	2,122 2	4,708 48	5,563 43	3,836 81
Reimbursements.					
Medical Aid Dues ..	169,981 10	172,889 7	178,694 77	177,790 53	552,401 89
Warehouse Rent ..	467,283 61	498,318 91	565,485 98	600,951 59	622,284 85
Total ..	13,582,982 77	14,576,438 62	16,220,175 75	16,996,677 0	16,415,095 44

The following statement shows the revenue derived from imports, exports, and sundries for the past ten years :—

Year.	Revenue. Rs. c.	Increase over preceding Year. Rs. c.	Decrease compared with preceding Year. Rs. c.
1905 ..	8,297,921 1	316,663 28	—
1906 ..	8,502,721 0	204,799 99	—
1907 ..	9,266,640 92	763,919 92	—
1908 ..	9,130,010 45	—	136,630 47
1909 ..	9,522,166 7	392,155 62	—
1910 ..	11,102,060 25	1,579,894 18	—
1911 ..	12,061,148 39	959,088 14	—
1912 ..	13,494,579 48	1,433,431 9	—
1913 ..	14,145,251 65	650,672 17	—
1914 ..	13,310,017 38	—	835,234 27

The following is a detailed statement of the recoveries on account of medical aid dues :—

	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.		1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Tea ..	170,900 82	287,915 54	Cardamoms ..	—	3,207 38
Cacao ..	6,855 54	9,048 8	Rubber ..	—	252,230 89
Coffee ..	14 72	—	Total ..	177,790 53	552,401 89
Cinchona ..	19 45	—			

THE OUTPORTS.

After Colombo, the most important ports of the Island from the revenue point of view are Galle, Kayts, and Kankesanturai.

Full particulars of the revenue realized at each port in 1914 will be found in Appendix 2 to this report.

The following extracts from the Administration Reports on the various outports may be of interest.

Galle.

The Assistant Collector of Customs reports as follows :—

Imports.—The total revenue collected at this port under "Customs" in 1914 amounted to Rs. 601,696·54 (this includes a sum of Rs. 17,291·25, being duty on kerosine oil recovered in District Court, Galle, case No. 8,413 of 1910, and brought to account in 1914), showing a decrease of Rs. 9,423·59 on that of the preceding year. This decrease, of course, is due to the war.

There has been an increase under "Sugar." The collection under this head in 1914 amounted to Rs. 66,676·73, being Rs. 13,214 more than 1913.

"Grain" shows a decrease. The revenue under this head in 1914 was only Rs. 414,188·61, being Rs. 14,229 less than the preceding year.

"Port Dues" in 1914 amounted to Rs. 18,236·46, being a decrease of Rs. 9,423 on the figures of the previous year.

Exports.—In 1914 tea, rubber, coir yarn, and copra show an increase on the previous year; while coconuts, citronella oil, coconut oil, and plumbago a decrease. The following table will make this clear :—

		1913.	1914.	Increase.
Tea ..	lb.	66,156	105,845	39,689
Rubber ..	lb.	37,971	57,920	19,949
Coir yarn ..	cwt.	90,815	96,539	5,724
Copra ..	cwt.	15,081	16,120	1,039
		1913.	1914.	Decrease.
Coconuts ..	No.	479,359	190,533	288,826
Citronella oil ..	lb.	834,768	705,013	129,755
Coconut oil ..	cwt.	67,359	42,015	25,344
Plumbago ..	cwt.	39,958	17,274	22,684

Shipping.—There is a falling off in the number of vessels putting in here. In 1914 the number of vessels, exclusive of coasting vessels, was 82, as against 104 the preceding year. The war has to a great extent been responsible for this decrease. The decrease in the number of vessels is compensated for, however, by the comparatively larger cargoes brought.

Improvement to Customs Premises ; New Warehouse.—This, I am glad to say, is almost completed. It will be handed over to this Department shortly. This additional accommodation is badly needed, as a good deal of grain, &c., which was held up at the beginning of the war for want of vessels, is now coming in.'

Export Jetty and Quay Wall.—Although the jetty shows no signs of early completion, considerable progress has been made with the quay wall and export shed.

Hambantota.

The total revenue collected at this port for the year 1914 amounted to Rs. 1,673·61, being an increase of Rs. 243·28 over the revenue of the preceding year.

No ships, except the two Island steamers and coastwise dhonies, call at this port. No goods are exported to ports beyond seas from here.

Eastern Province.

The Collector of Customs, Eastern Province, reports as follows :—

Batticaloa.

The noticeable decrease in revenue during the last year is due to the decreased importation of dutiable cargo from India, chiefly owing to the war and the "Emden's" exploits. The number of arrivals from the Indian ports during the last year was only 47, as compared with 62 in 1913 :—

Comparative statement of Customs revenue collected at the port of Batticaloa from January 1 to December 31, 1914, and corresponding period 1913 :—

	1913.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Imports :—				
Grain	11,556 94	9,971 29	—	1,585 65
Cotton, Manufactured	8,029 77	5,737 70	—	2,292 7
Sugar	6,887 4	6,495 88	—	391 16
Other goods	6,433 89	5,832 84	—	601 5
Sundries :—				
Fines and Forfeitures	82 0	10 0	—	72 0
Port and Harbour Dues :—				
Port Dues	965 56	1,323 30	357 74	—
Reimbursements :—				
Warehouse Rent, Single ..	5,349 75	4,257 81	—	1,091 94
Warehouse Rent, Double ..	243 26	223 90	—	19 36
	39,548 21	33,852 72	—	5,695 49

Trincomalee.

The total revenue collected at this port for 1914 amounted to Rs. 15,443·98, which shows a decrease of Rs. 4,877·79 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year. This decrease is mainly under the headings of "Grain" and "Sugar."

The revenue under "Grain" amounted to Rs. 6,889·05, which shows a decrease of Rs. 355·21 as compared with that of the previous year.

The revenue under "Sugar" amounted to Rs. 1,952·39 compared with that of the preceding year.

The revenue under "Port Dues" for the year shows a decrease of Rs. 569·26 as compared with that of the preceding year. This is due to the fact that many native vessels commuted at other ports.

The greatest need of the port is a landing jetty at Back Bay. For six months in the year the open beach is used as the landing place of the port. During that period about 30,000 packages are landed at Back Bay. Heavy packages cannot be landed there, and are sent round to the Inner Harbour jetty, a distance of eight miles, and that in the monsoon sea.

Boatmen have to be compelled to work at Back Bay, as they fear injury to their boats while being loaded and unloaded in the surf.

Northern Province.

The following report from the Collector, Northern Province, deals with the ports of the Northern Province :—

The total revenue collected under all heads, including exports, at the several ports in this Province for 1914 amounted to Rs. 356,918·79, as against Rs. 355,297·97 in 1913. The war has apparently had no effect on Customs revenue at the ports in this Province.

Imports.—The revenue collected at the several ports in this Province on imports for 1914 amounted to Rs. 315,257·86, being an increase of Rs. 745·38 over the revenue of the preceding year 1913.

The revenue under the head "Grain" shows an increase of Rs. 4,545·20 as compared with that of the preceding year, while there is a decrease of Rs. 3,728·64 under the head "Cotton Manufactures."

The increase or decrease under other heads is slight as compared with those of last year (1913).

The revenue under "Port Dues" for 1914 amounted to Rs. 5,814·02, and shows a decrease of Rs. 236·94 as compared with that of 1913.

Exports.—The revenue under head "Chanks" for 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,737·61, showing an increase of Rs. 81·46 over that of 1913.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at ports in this Province during 1914 was 1,140 with a tonnage of 169,996, an increase of 421 vessels with a tonnage of 78,538 over that of 1913, due chiefly to Indo-Ceylon connection.

The number of vessels cleared at ports in this Province during 1914 was 1,149 with a tonnage of 178,415, an increase of 477 vessels with a tonnage of 84,333, chiefly due to Indo-Ceylon connection.

Miscellaneous.—The principal imports are grain and other articles of food, cotton manufactures, earthenware, &c.

The principal exports are coconuts, palmyra, timber, jaggery, coral and other stones, fish cured and salted, chanks, skins, timber, tobacco, &c.

The total value of imports in 1914 was Rs. 3,894,697, as against Rs. 3,890,055 in 1913.

The total value of exports in 1914 is Rs. 1,214,193, as against Rs. 1,109,385 in 1913.

The revenue collected at the port of Mullaittivu is so insignificant that it is desirable that arrangements for a more economical staff as at Negombo should be made at Mullaittivu.

II.—TRADE RETURNS AND SHIPPING.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The trade returns for 1914 cannot fail to be regarded as satisfactory when one considers the extraordinary difficulties that the trade of the Colony had to contend with almost from the beginning of the year.

2. The outbreak of plague which occurred in January did not visibly affect the returns, although it caused much practical inconvenience to trade; but it was the cause of a great limitation in the purchases usual at the time of the Sinhalese New Year; and consequently on the outbreak of war there were abnormally large stocks of piece goods held in the various merchants' godowns, and also large amounts outstanding at credit.

3. The effect of the war on the returns is therefore more than is due simply to the cessation of all trade with enemy countries and the disorganization of sea transport; for although the effect of plague on the commercial life of the community was slight and was passing away at the time war was declared the situation was not entirely normal.

4. A further factor which affected the returns was the withdrawal of the daily service to Tuticorin, and lastly, the stopping of cattle importation owing to an outbreak of anthrax in India. On the other hand, the war hastened the utilization of the railway route from India *viâ* Talaimannar; and this proved the means of enabling the Colony to tide over a very critical period when, owing to the exploits of the "Emden" on the trade route from Calcutta, the supply of rice had fallen so low as to be really dangerous.

A monthly return of the imports of rice during the year 1914 shows the effects most clearly:—

Month.	Quantity in Cwt.
January	740,541
February	753,270
March	535,920
April	624,642
May	564,626
June	682,502
July	674,319
August	464,884
September	261,760
October	486,174
November	809,853
December	801,754

5. The following statement showing the value of imports and exports month by month in 1913 and 1914 illustrates the general effects of the war as well as the special injury to trade caused by the "Emden." It is interesting as proving that had peace not been broken, the year 1914 would have been one of unparalleled trade expansion, and that after the first months of war there was a steadily improving tendency in our trade:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.
January	167	169	176	198
February	158	159	197	185
March	158	170	179	186
April	168	164	187	153
May	147	165	187	174
June	146	158	179	205
July	193	170	231	208
August	173	160	229	142
September	162	73	205	136
October	200	105	203	201
November	162	139	192	187
December	162	137	183	218
Total	1,996	1,769	2,348	2,193

6. The remaining returns, which are printed as in previous years for the sake of continuity, are of little value as indications of the future trend of things, as for purposes of comparison they are vitiated by the war.

7. It must be remembered that during five out of the twelve months to which they refer—

(i.) Direct trade with enemy countries ceased, and trade with the allies and neutral nations was subjected to various restrictions, some imposed by our own Government to prevent supplies reaching the enemy; some imposed by allied Governments with the object of conserving articles useful in war. Though these restrictions were gradually and cautiously relaxed in some respects, they were extended in others; and they bore heavily on Ceylon trade because two of our staple products—plumbago and rubber—are of paramount importance in modern warfare.

(ii.) There was a shortage of tonnage owing to the disappearance or removal of enemy ships from the seas and the requisitioning of many merchant ships for war service. In this connection may also be mentioned the rise in freights and the new burden of war insurance which further hampered business.

(iii.) The diminution of credit facilities inevitably resulting from war adversely affected trade in Ceylon as in other countries; though in this respect, when we consider that there was no commercial panic, no financial situation calling for special measures on the part of Government, and no important failure in business, we must conclude that Ceylon bore the strain better than some of her neighbours.

(iv.) In addition to these general effects which may be expected to influence trade in a greater or less degree as long as the war continues, a series of accidents of war tended to disorganize local trade in September and October, 1914. The raids of the "Emden" in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean not only involved the loss of many ships and a large quantity of cargo being imported to or exported from Ceylon, but interfered with the free movement of trading vessels especially between Ceylon and India.

8. The following table gives the annual value of the trade of the Colony, exclusive of specie for the past ten years. It will be seen that notwithstanding the exceptional conditions above described the value of the Colony's trade in 1914 is the second highest on record:—

Year.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1905	2,240¾
1906	2,363¼
1907	2,631¼
1908	2,647¾
1909	2,853½
1910	3,321¾
1911	3,523½
1912	3,886¾
1913	4,329½
1914	4,022¼

9. The following table shows in detail the annual value of the trade of the Colony for the last ten years, exclusive of specie and value of coal exported for the use of steamers:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.			Total of Imports and Exports (omitting Specie and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers).
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905	108,324,328	100,898,551	1,291,158	102,189,709	210,514,037
1906	112,789,269	108,248,232	1,463,412	109,711,644	222,500,913
1907	120,061,934	127,095,587	2,272,664	129,368,251	249,430,185
1908	122,420,393	127,015,846	1,946,310	128,962,156	251,382,549
1909	125,441,597	144,121,334	2,778,297	146,899,631	272,341,228
1910	150,195,648	160,771,277	5,700,330	166,471,607	316,667,255
1911	156,986,106	170,110,905	10,416,054	180,526,959	337,513,065
1912	175,322,979	190,932,654	8,022,248	198,954,902	374,277,881
1913	186,073,086	224,236,263	8,750,691	232,986,954	419,060,040
1914	172,317,549	210,711,403	7,652,443	218,363,846	390,681,395

10. It is interesting to note that up to 1906 imports exceeded exports in value, whereas since that year the excess value of exports over imports has risen by leaps and bounds. The actual figures showing the excess of exports over imports for the past eight years are as follows:—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1907	9,306,317	1911	23,540,853
1908	6,541,763	1912	23,631,923
1909	21,458,034	1913	46,913,868
1910	16,275,959	1914	46,046,297

11. This alteration in the balance of trade is due to exports of rubber which have increased in value from Rs. 1,527,539 in 1906 to Rs. 57,220,155 in 1914, exclusive of imports re-exported.

12. The distribution of Ceylon trade, exclusive of rubber, specie, and coal exported for the use of steamers, between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign countries, during the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports from			Total Imports.	Exports to			Total Exports.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.	Lakhs of Rupees.
1905	251¾	705¼	126¼	1,083¼	539¾	190	292	1,021¾
1906	296	706½	125¼	1,127¾	534½	205½	357¼	1,097
1907	326¼	719¾	146¼	1,192¼	659¼	222½	411½	1,293½
1908	323¼	730	161¼	1,214½	638¾	218	432½	1,289½
1909	325½	755	154½	1,235	723½	228	517¾	1,469
1910	410¾	852½	187½	1,450½	774	224½	666½	1,664¾
1911	421½	859¼	208½	1,489½	873½	240	691¾	1,805¼
1912	504½	943½	255	1,702½	977½	264	748	1,989½
1913	543½	981½	280¾	1,805½	1,056	283½	990½	2,329¾
1914	492½	916½	258½	1,667½	1,155½	294¼	733¾	2,183½

13. The percentages for the three years 1912–1914 are as follows :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Percentage of total trade of Ceylon taken by—			
United Kingdom	40·13	38·67	42·80
British Possessions	32·7	30·59	31·43
Foreign Countries	27·17	30·74	25·77
	100	100	100
Percentage of import trade of Ceylon with—			
United Kingdom	29·62	30·08	29·53
British Possessions	55·4	54·36	54·96
Foreign Countries	14·98	15·56	15·51
	100	100	100
Percentage of export trade of Ceylon taken by—			
United Kingdom	49·14	45·33	52·92
British Possessions	13·26	12·17	13·47
Foreign Countries	37·6	42·5	33·61
	100	100	100

No deduction can be drawn from these tables, as the increased share of our export trade absorbed by the United Kingdom is in part due to the fact that many cargoes intended for neutral countries were consigned to the United Kingdom to be transhipped to their destinations under effective supervision.

14. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon trade (imports and exports, excluding specie) among the principal countries and the percentage of the total trade absorbed by each. The values are expressed in sterling :—

Country.	1912. £.	1912. Per Cent.	1913. £.	1913. Per Cent.	1914. £.	1914. Per Cent.
United Kingdom ..	9,878,433	39·59	10,662,052	38·16	10,987,161	42·18
British India ..	5,824,905	23·34	5,539,032	19·83	4,537,974	17·42
United States of America ..	2,345,313	9·4	2,738,605	9·8	2,248,602	8·63
Straits Settlements ..	506,104	2·03	836,315	2·99	1,084,604	4·16
Germany	1,301,890	5·22	1,918,754	6·87	1,068,854	4·1
Burma	280,588	1·12	479,841	1·72	705,860	2·71
Belgium	534,659	2·14	849,192	3·04	537,344	2·06
Russia in Europe ..	462,152	1·85	698,675	2·5	444,997	1·71
Victoria	331,358	1·33	381,005	1·36	437,890	1·68
New South Wales ..	317,757	1·27	358,107	1·28	387,261	1·49
Canada	266,103	1·07	251,980	·9	277,438	1·07
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	210,561	·84	303,248	1·09	245,792	·94
Japan	261,631	1·05	334,697	1·2	241,502	·93
New Zealand	162,333	·65	171,809	·61	224,839	·86
Russia in Asia	232,328	·93	294,538	1·05	203,678	·78
Holland	139,526	·56	127,906	·46	198,594	·76
Austria-Hungary ..	164,869	·66	162,782	·58	189,061	·73
France	140,387	·56	157,772	·56	178,087	·68
Java	222,549	·89	223,660	·8	175,730	·67
Denmark	84,355	·34	44,258	·16	172,636	·66
Maldive Islands	161,383	·65	163,275	·58	152,836	·59
Natal	51,470	·21	133,206	·48	132,463	·51
Siam	55,949	·22	46,734	·17	125,981	·48
Hong Kong	155,499	·62	122,308	·44	112,171	·43
Persia	73	·0	1,796	·01	101,294	·39
South Australia	100,246	·4	120,697	·43	100,510	·39
Western Australia ..	70,636	·28	62,410	·22	73,937	·28
Italy	60,081	·24	95,231	·34	66,485	·26
India (excluding British) ..	54,952	·22	57,131	·2	66,474	·26
Norway	62,736	·25	95,209	·34	61,551	·24
Borneo (excluding British) ..	73,734	·3	67,215	·24	53,770	·21
Egypt	45,317	·18	43,464	·16	51,682	·2
Queensland	41,626	·17	42,397	·15	50,372	·19
Cape Colony	48,439	·19	43,988	·16	47,014	·18
Mauritius	5,118	·02	11,143	·04	43,611	·17
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	48,770	·2	36,897	·13	40,824	·16
Sweden	32,575	·13	36,708	·13	36,357	·14
Switzerland	47,972	·19	32,035	·11	25,685	·1
Philippines	26,622	·11	27,297	·1	25,206	·1
Tasmania	1,578	·01	1,327	·0	22,582	·09
Mozambique	6,472	·03	12,739	·05	14,276	·05

IMPORTS.

15. The total value of all imports, including specie, in 1914 was 1,769 lakhs as compared with 1,996 lakhs in 1913, a decrease of 227 lakhs. The figures for 1911 and 1912 were 1,644 and 1,819 lakhs, respectively.

16. The following table shows the value of imports under their four main heads for 1913 and 1914 :—

Imports.	1913. Rs.	1914. Rs.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1913.
I.—(1) Live stock ..	1,246,555	976,272	Decrease 22 per cent.
(2) Food and drink	80,405,599	79,190,475	do. 1½ do.
(3) Narcotics ..	1,080,947	1,140,390	Increase 5½ do.
II.—Raw materials ..	34,121,768	30,773,089	Decrease 10 do.
III.—Manufactured articles	68,586,958	59,726,136	do. 13 do.
IV.—Bullion and coin	14,198,970	5,160,794	do. 64 do.
Total ..	199,640,797	176,967,156	

17. The distribution of our imports, classified under the above main heads, among the United Kingdom, the British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in 1913 and 1914 is as follows :—

1913.	Value of Imports (in Lakhs of Rupees) from United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
I.—(1) Live stock ..	—	12	—
(2) Food and drink	39	688	77
(3) Narcotics ..	10	—	1
II.—Raw materials ..	67	203	71
III.—Manufactured articles	421	133	132
IV.—Bullion and coin ..	45	97	—
Total ..	582	1,133	281
1914.			
I.—(1) Live stock ..	—	10	—
(2) Food and drink	37	672	83
(3) Narcotics ..	10	—	1
II.—Raw materials ..	74	176	58
III.—Manufactured articles	366	114	117
IV.—Bullion and coin ..	28	24	—
Total ..	515	996	259

It will be noticed that the proportion derived from foreign countries has increased in the case of food and drink and decreased in the case of raw materials and manufactured articles.

18. The following table, which shows the percentage of our total imports contributed by each of the principal countries, is of interest in that it shows the trend of trade during the early months of the war. Germany has dropped from a good fourth in 1912 to a bad fifth in 1914, and Austria-Hungary has improved from 19th to 18th place. Of our Allies in Europe, France has dropped one place, Belgium four places, and Russia (that is to say, Russia in Asia, because our imports from European Russia are negligible) fifteen places. The only neutral country that has improved its relative position is Holland, which has risen two places, Italy and Switzerland having fallen, while Sweden retains its place as 26th.

Other interesting features of this table are the sudden rise of Siam and Persia, and the obstinate struggle between the United States of America and the Maldives for eighth place.

Proportion of total imports coming from the various countries :—

Countries.	1912. Per Cent.	1913. Per Cent.	1914. Per Cent.
British India ..	45·81	40·83	35·93
United Kingdom	28·76	29·19	28·58
Straits Settlements	3·81	6·12	8·94
Burma ..	2·37	3·82	6·11
Germany ..	3·37	3·24	2·49
Japan ..	2	2·21	1·71
Java ..	1·86	1·75	1·5
United States of America	1·11	1·28	1·33
Maldive Islands ..	1·29	1·19	1·21
Siam ..	·48	·37	1·1
Persia ..	·0	·01	·88
Holland ..	·92	·72	·85
France ..	·74	·79	·83
Belgium ..	·7	·93	·8
Natal ..	·12	·73	·79
Hong Kong ..	1·27	·91	·77

Countries.	1912. Per Cent.	1913. Per Cent	1914. Per Cent.
Victoria ..	·51	·44	·76
Austria ..	·49	·51	·6
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	·17	·38	·53
Italy ..	·37	·54	·46
India (excluding British) ..	·31	·34	·46
Borneo (excluding British) ..	·63	·51	·46
Western Australia ..	·39	·29	·39
South Australia ..	·49	·56	·36
Mauritius ..	·02	·06	·34
Sweden ..	·16	·19	·23
New South Wales ..	·21	·17	·23
Switzerland ..	·4	·26	·22
Tasmania ..	·01	·0	·18
Russia in Asia ..	·47	·66	·15

19. Imports from Germany show a nett decrease of 17¼ lakhs. There were increases in the following articles :—Kainit, sulphate of ammonia, apparel made up, " other " cotton piece goods, viz., towels, handkerchiefs, shawls, &c., and Chinaware. The following table shows the decreases that occurred :—

	Amount of Decrease. Rs.	Percentage of Decrease on Figures for 1913. Per Cent.
Biscuits ..	33,838	= 30
Basic slag ..	58,846	= 28
Superphosphate	81,553	= 43
Sulphate of potash	277,066	= 43
Lace and net	38,963	= 30
Cotton, piece goods, dyed	151,149	= 6
Hardware ..	94,584	= 35
Hoop iron ..	96,783	= 57
Steel, cast ..	71,692	= 64
Cement ..	181,324	= 58
Fancy articles	27,199	= 43
Jewellery ..	81,853	= 64
Lamps ..	32,228	= 30
Soap ..	23,064	= 34
Toys ..	28,209	= 66

20. Austria-Hungary increased her imports by nearly one lakh. The increase is mainly due to largely increased imports of refined sugar. The actual figures for 1913 and 1914 are as follows :—

	Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1913 ..	17,207	162,562
1914 ..	46,949	432,570

There were increases also in the imports of muriate of potash and furniture.

21. Japan shows decreases in the imports of coal, silk and satin broadstuffs, and handkerchiefs, fancy articles, glassware, " other " cotton piece goods, viz., towels, &c., camphor, and rickshaws. On the other hand, imports of acetic acid, which commenced only in October, 1914, amounted to Rs. 41,904, and apparel made up increased from Rs. 227,968 in 1913 to Rs. 391,722 in 1914. It would appear that the enemy trade in these two articles is being captured by Japan.

United States improved in the imports of cars and parts from Rs. 276,601 in 1913 to Rs. 346,760 in 1914 ; the value of case oil imports rose from Rs. 819,205 to Rs. 901,260, but there was a considerable drop in the imports of gray piece goods from Rs. 211,587 to Rs. 95,737. The nett decrease amounted to Rs. 95,962.

Siam sent us 176,619 cwt. of rice in 1914 as compared with 1 cwt. in 1913. This consisted in the cargo of a captured ship, and shows how the returns of this year are wholly vitiated by the war.

Persia came to the front with imports of kerosine oil valued at Rs. 1,069,356. There was a corresponding decline in imports from Russia.

Holland improved her position by an increase in the value of dyed piece goods : cotton, from Rs. 527,841 in 1913 to Rs. 813,921 in 1914. Preserved milk also shows an increase, while there was a drop in imports of gin and cheese.

France maintained her position. There were increases under cummin seed, brandy, and motor cars and parts as shown in the following table :—

	1913. Value of Imports. Rs.	1914. Value of Imports. Rs.
Cummin seed ..	208,359	215,432
Brandy ..	430,336	474,651
Cars and parts ..	135,631	153,206

and decreases under potatoes and silk and satin broadstuffs :—

	1913. Value of Imports. Rs.	1914. Value of Imports. Rs.
Potatoes ..	61,134	10,625
Silk and satin broadstuffs ..	66,324	33,971

Mauritius sent us 59,394 cwt. of sugar in 1914 as compared with 11,668 cwt. in 1913.

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Cotton.

22. In the following table, which gives the imports of cotton goods under the various heads for 1913 and 1914, it will be noticed that imports have decreased in the case of raw cotton, lace and net, dyed and printed piece goods, thread, and dyed yarn and twist, and increased in the case of bleached piece goods. The drop in lace and net is due to decreased imports from the United Kingdom and Germany, the chief sources of supply; the drop in raw cotton and printed piece goods is due to decreased imports from British India and the United Kingdom, respectively. Dyed piece goods, which are imported mainly from the United Kingdom and British India, also show a decrease. Thread comes chiefly from the United Kingdom, though in later years a fair quantity has been imported from Belgium. The bulk of the dyed yarn and twist imported comes from British India, Switzerland and the United Kingdom also contributing. Each of the three countries supplied less in 1914 than in 1913.

Description.	1913. Value. Rs.	1913. Duty. Rs. c.	1914. Value. Rs.	1914. Duty. Rs. c.
Cotton :—				
Raw	263,893	—	202,467	—
Waste	38,505	1,551 95	41,481	1,662 63
Lace and net	333,455	13,272 11	249,365	10,018 45
Piece goods :—				
Bleached	3,370,046	138,442 16	4,052,122	146,370 83
Dyed	5,505,346	226,272 14	4,614,001	180,501 41
Gray	1,060,258	42,261 21	917,991	30,453 10
Muslin	29,820	1,143 63	42,553	1,375 82
Printed	1,756,234	68,408 8	1,399,977	43,340 8
Other	1,013,280	37,862 75	1,089,240	38,999 20
Thread	381,432	14,798 52	249,312	9,880 35
Yarn and twist :—				
Bleached	546	21 89	2,632	105 71
Dyed	237,600	9,610 67	147,809	5,857 17
Gray	19,501	789 2	23,212	920 87
Other	3,535	140 12	29,955	991 77
Total	14,013,451	554,574 25	13,062,117	470,477 39

23. The following table gives the quantity and value of cotton goods imported during the five years 1910–1914 :—

		Quantity Imported.				
Cotton :—		1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Raw	cwt.	6,902	6,809	7,301	5,160	4,746
Waste	cwt.	600	1,272	1,677	1,517	1,892
Lace and net	yds.	3,395,471	2,750,080	2,641,384	2,861,574	1,916,066
Piece goods :—						
Bleached	yds.	9,359,302	11,744,605	15,770,164	15,382,814	20,444,911
Dyed	yds.	16,278,616	16,880,851	20,683,813	24,071,580	17,094,517
Gray	yds.	3,338,690	5,985,979	8,730,378	5,251,746	4,594,289
Muslin	yds.	228,690	150,323	212,447	138,325	185,774
Printed	yds.	8,766,525	6,809,347	8,413,497	8,725,009	7,032,178
Other	yds.	701,627	854,088	661,398	605,044	902,446
	doz.	288,957	258,549	315,069	286,235	223,381
Thread	cases	843	873	815	918	661
Yarn and twist :—						
Bleached	lb.	516	432	3,570	2,352	4,259
Dyed	lb.	255,411	258,826	251,672	302,445	190,114
Gray	lb.	25,944	21,338	44,165	36,461	44,952
Other	lb.	4,136	12,563	3,659	6,161	50,187

	Value of Imports.				
Cotton :—	1910. Rs.	1911. Rs.	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.	1914. Rs.
Raw	303,074	243,008	312,092	263,893	202,467
Waste	12,419	32,416	41,977	38,505	41,481
Lace and net	301,971	266,721	294,197	333,455	249,365
Piece goods :—					
Bleached	1,947,840	2,494,864	3,168,803	3,370,046	4,052,122
Dyed	3,845,181	4,182,821	5,425,653	5,505,346	4,614,001
Gray	628,115	1,077,861	1,547,046	1,060,258	917,991
Muslin	53,777	39,633	52,082	29,820	42,553
Printed	1,686,510	1,375,907	1,714,964	1,756,234	1,399,977
Other	927,379	985,726	965,332	1,013,280	1,089,240
Thread	332,989	334,332	354,810	381,432	249,312
Yarn and twist :—					
Bleached	283	413	1,814	546	2,632
Dyed	198,644	202,590	207,428	237,600	147,809
Gray	9,911	10,161	20,994	19,501	23,212
Other	2,443	7,410	2,204	3,535	29,955
Total	10,250,536	11,253,863	14,109,396	14,013,451	13,062,117

24. The distribution of cotton imports as regards sources of supply during the last five years is as follows :—

From	1910. Rs.	1911. Rs.	1912. Rs.	1913. Rs.	1914. Rs.
United Kingdom	6,511,655	7,135,767	8,871,524	9,154,034	9,036,664
British Possessions	2,518,825	2,379,825	2,988,271	2,863,438	1,879,544
Foreign Countries	1,220,056	1,738,271	2,249.601	1,995,979	2,145,909
Total	10,250,536	11,253,863	14,109.396	14,013,451	13,062,117

25. The following table gives the imports of silk manufactures in 1913 and 1914. It will be seen that there are decreases in nearly every class of silk goods :—

Silk Manufactures of all Kinds.

Description.	Value of Imports in 1913. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1914. Rs.
Broadstuffs	484,213	425,829
Handkerchiefs, scarves, &c.	185,971	148,272
Lace	15,170	12,880
Ribbons	42,800	30,579
Velvet	8,358	6,091
Other	12,859	20,981
Total	749,371	644,632

While the chief sources of silk goods are the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Hong Kong, Switzerland, China, and Germany also participate in the trade, especially as regards lace and ribbons. Each of these countries, except the United Kingdom, sent us less silk goods in 1914 than in 1913, imports from United Kingdom showing substantial increases in broadstuffs, handkerchiefs, scarves, and shawls.

Woollen Goods.

26. The imports of woollens showed a slight increase, as will be seen from the following table :—

Woollen Manufactures.

Description.	Value of Imports in 1913. Rs.	Value of Imports in 1914. Rs.
Berlin	5,319	5,147
Blankets	125,696	115,235
Carpets	30,487	15,809
Flannel	78,355	40,341
Cloths and stuffs	189,320	254.144
Other	163,480	193,194
Total	592,657	623,870

27. Woollen blankets come mainly from British India, the United Kingdom and Germany contributing small quantities. Woollen carpets come from the United Kingdom and British India, other imports being inconsiderable. In cloth and stuff, flannel, and miscellaneous woollen goods, the United Kingdom is our chief supplier, Germany being the only important competitor. Of the total imports of woollen goods in 1913 and 1914, the following proportions (based on value) were contributed by the United Kingdom, British India, and Germany, respectively :—

	United Kingdom. Rs.	British India. Rs.	Germany. Rs.
1913	320,074	154,928	102,897
1914	359,760	115,762	119,653

Manure.

28. Imports in 1914 show decreases in quantity and value as compared with 1913.

Manures.	1913. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1913. Value of Imports. Rs.	1914. Quantity imported. Cwt.	1914. Value of Imports. Rs.	1914. Principal Country supplying the Article.
Bones	132,891	553,905	117,630	499,531	British India
Basic slag	127,326	303,578	85,030	195,938	Germany
Blood meal	52,224	466,944	59,272	423,519	United Kingdom and British India
Castor seed poonac	83,805	371,430	136,152	560,322	British India
Fish	414,527	1,167,687	89,093	262,756	British India
Ground nut cake	312,540	1,362,182	299,765	1,490,480	British India
Guano	73,223	358,275	62,150	316,395	United Kingdom and British India
Kainit	32,500	84,001	33,498	93,830	Germany
Muriate of potash	24,109	160,740	33,343	226,717	Germany and Austria
Nitrate of soda	5,481	49,703	3,984	36,570	Belgium and Germany
Nitrate of potash	41,642	433,588	45,403	428,695	British India
Rape seed poonac	29,724	60,014	31,491	89,579	British India and Belgium
Superphosphate	50,196	250,007	38,659	172,851	Germany
Sulphate of ammonia	48,547	617,735	62,906	555,838	United Kingdom
Sulphate of potash	101,650	736,808	82,535	514,682	Germany and Austria
Other	81,944	430,320	56,850	239,904	Germany, Austria, and British India
Total	1,612,329	7,406,917	1,237,761	6,107,607	

Metal and Metalware.

29. Imports of metal and metalware show a nett decrease of Rs. 3,207,367 in value. The following table shows under which heads the important decreases have occurred :—

Articles.	Value. 1913. Rs.	Value. 1914. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	Principal Country supplying the Article.
Aluminiumware	29,588	10,267	—	19,321	British India, United Kingdom, and Germany
Brass sheets	7,333	9,521	2,188	—	United Kingdom
Brass nails and wire	12,902	5,692	—	7,210	United Kingdom
Brassware	388,373	205,888	—	182,485	British India, United Kingdom, and Germany
Copper nails and wire	13,604	9,371	—	4,233	United Kingdom
Copperware	57,607	39,628	—	17,997	British India and United Kingdom
Copper sheathing	56,517	32,702	—	23,815	Germany and United Kingdom
Gold leaf	66	345	279	—	United Kingdom
Hardware	3,469,064	2,439,209	—	1,029,855	United Kingdom, Germany, United States of America, and Austria
Iron, angle, and Swedish bar	27,489	24,465	—	3,024	United Kingdom and Sweden
Iron, bar, flat, rod, nail rod	142,918	118,803	—	24,115	United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany
Iron, drums and tanks	110,741	73,031	—	37,710	United Kingdom and Belgium
Iron, galvanized	1,692,684	1,030,600	—	662,084	United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium
Iron, galvanized, barbed wire	468,968	364,119	—	104,849	United Kingdom, Belgium, United States of America, and Germany
Iron, hoop	285,449	201,036	—	84,413	Germany, United Kingdom, and Belgium
Iron, nails and rivets	133,949	143,159	9,210	—	Belgium, Germany, and United Kingdom
Iron, pig	35,765	29,714	—	6,051	United Kingdom and British India
Iron, other	327,258	222,556	—	104,702	United Kingdom and Germany
Lead, pig	766,740	929,449	162,709	—	Burma, South Australia, and United Kingdom
Lead, sheet	5,264	2,025	—	3,239	United Kingdom
Lead, tea lead	444,532	612,451	167,919	—	United Kingdom
Leadware	2,762	1,153	—	1,609	United Kingdom
Lead, other	5,432	9,015	3,583	—	United Kingdom
Muntsz metal	1,386	440	—	946	United Kingdom
Pewterware	11,205	4,232	—	6,973	Germany and United Kingdom
Plate, silver or silver gilt	58,530	70,583	12,053	—	United Kingdom and British India
Plate, electroplate	218,011	106,865	—	111,146	United Kingdom and Germany
Plate, nickelplate	2,555	1,266	—	1,289	United Kingdom
Quicksilver	2,732	918	—	1,814	British India
Spelter	96	63	—	33	United Kingdom
Steel, blister	563	139	—	424	Germany
Steel, cast	1,098,898	512,748	—	586,150	United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany
Steelware	731,735	253,025	—	478,710	United Kingdom and Germany
Solder	45,868	37,707	—	8,161	United Kingdom
Soldering fluid	6,105	6,616	511	—	United Kingdom
Tin, plates	95,849	117,403	21,554	—	United Kingdom
Tin, slabs	102,915	101,166	—	1,749	Straits Settlements and United Kingdom
Tinware	72,998	35,660	—	37,338	United Kingdom, Straits Settlements, and Germany
Yellow metal	37,364	14,615	—	22,749	Germany and United Kingdom
Zinc, perforated	4,880	5,522	642	—	United Kingdom
Zinc, slabs	4,105	1,269	—	2,836	Belgium
Zincware	20,902	13,589	—	7,313	Belgium and Germany
Unenumerated, dutiable	6,844	8,519	1,675	—	United Kingdom
Unenumerated, free	36,640	31,275	—	5,365	United Kingdom
Total	11,045,186	7,837,819	382,323	3,589,690	
			Deduct Increase	382,323	
			Nett Decrease	3,207,367	

Value of Metal and Metalware.

From	1913. Rs.	Per Cent.	1914. Rs.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	8,123,341	= 73	5,604,441	= 71
Germany	814,070	= 7	509,233	= 6
Belgium	602,208	= 5	406,830	= 5
British India	449,836	= 4	201,491	= 2½
South Australia	380,692	= 3½	260,294	= 3
Burma	220,356	= 2	395,295	= 5
United States of America	171,311	= 1½	145,896	= 2
Austria	116,834	= 1	34,025	= 4

Spirits.

30. The decrease in the imports of spirits noted in last year's Administration Report was repeated in 1914. The decrease amounted to Rs. 145,150 in value with a corresponding decrease in duty of Rs. 120,597. The imports of gin show the biggest drop :—

Description.	1913.				1914.			
	Quantity imported.	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Quantity imported.	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.
Brandy ..	68,265	69,503	451,075	431,804 95	72,601	74,764	492,120	460,248 90
Gin ..	168,353	161,353	612,558	993,363 73	137,986	147,344	498,836	910,348 49
Liqueurs ..	2,155	2,155	28,380	15,074 41	1,482	1,496	17,351	10,521 76
Rum ..	249	249	1,736	1,899 23	184	193	1,085	1,273 32
Spirits of wine ..	343	331	1,297	4,480 24	830	267	2,217	3,516 27
Whisky ..	110,778	110,873	721,895	669,430 49	104,759	105,909	705,615	646,426 5
Other ..	46,902	46,902	46,442	37,708 57	1,033	1,033	1,009	829 70
Total ..	397,045	391,366	1,863,383	2,153,761 62	318,875	331,006	1,718,233	2,033,164 49

Rice.

31. Rice imports were as follows :—

Country.	1913. Cwt.	1914. Cwt.
British India	6,039,623	4,930,578
Burma	676,562	968,517
Maldive Islands	—	25
Straits Settlements	768,658	1,269,084
China	5,149	5
India (excluding British)	43,562	55,393
Japan	—	48
Siam	1	176,619
Total ..	7,533,555	7,400,269

Coal.

32. Coal being contraband, coal imports show a big drop of 145,571 tons. The chief decreases occurred in the case of coal from British India and Japan, whilst imports of Natal coal increased from 21,370 tons in 1913 to 42,406 tons in 1914. The following table gives the full details :—

Country of Production.	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.
United Kingdom ..	260,289	278,466	234,234	263,054
British India	395,878	555,628	364,020	269,575
Natal	2,853	9,967	21,370	42,406
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	—	2,442	22,847	6,767
Victoria	—	—	602	—
Western Australia ..	—	7,141	—	—
Japan	520	32,017	94,317	10,340
Mozambique	5,507	—	7,139	6,815
Total ..	665,047	885,661	744,529	598,957

33. The following table shows the imports and exports of coal during the past ten years :—

Year.	Coal Imports. Tons.	Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers). Tons.
1905	610,439	681,988
1906	681,478	690,814
1907	608,250	684,430
1908	697,535	671,256
1909	552,741	651,102
1910	801,379	774,782
1911	665,047	741,657
1912	885,661	719,282
1913	744,529	694,652
1914	598,957	576,653

Kerosine Oil.

34. The imports of kerosine oil in 1914 are the highest on record, exceeding the quantity imported in 1913 by 492,787 gallons.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1905 ..	3,075,208	1910 ..	4,667,474
1906 ..	3,238,983	1911 ..	4,427,074
1907 ..	3,480,348	1912 ..	4,917,895
1908 ..	4,362,470	1913 ..	4,693,366
1909 ..	3,424,591	1914 ..	5,186,153

Imports according to Countries.

Countries.	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.
Bulk Oil.		
Borneo (excluding British) ..	—	443,702
Persia	55,417	3,055,304
Russia in Asia ..	3,520,380	461,803
Total ..	3,575,797	3,960,809
Case Oil.		
United Kingdom ..	—	1
British India ..	3	—
Borneo (excluding British) ..	8,585	5,940
United States of America ..	1,108,981	1,219,403
Total ..	1,117,569	1,225.344

35. Attention has already been drawn to the fall in imports from Russia in Asia, formerly our chief supplier of this commodity, and to the sudden increase of imports from Persia. The first importation of oil from Persia took place in 1913.

Petrol.

36. Petrol is obtained chiefly from Borneo (other than British), the United States of America also contributing. In 1914 for the first time Persia began to send petrol in considerable quantities.

The following table gives the sources of our petrol supplies in 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913. Gallons.	1914. Gallons.
United Kingdom ..	—	6
Burma	—	28,838
Borneo, excluding British ..	379,482	628,996
Persia	—	39,267
United States of America ..	3,960	3,975
Total ..	383,442	701,082

Wines.

37. Wines showed a slight increase in the quantity cleared and in the duty realized, and a decrease in the value of imports, chiefly due to reduced imports of champagne :—

Wines.	1913. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1913. Value of Imports.	1913. Duty.	1914. Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	1914. Value of Imports.	1914. Duty.
Sparkling :—	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs. c.
Champagne ..	4,443	117,997	11,114 66	3,642	99,222	9,112 8
Other	814	11,848	2,041 55	765	10,478	1,916 21
Still :—						
Burgundy in bottle ..	672	4,968	1,010 14	918	7,074	1,379 76
Burgundy in wood ..	1,738	5,317	1,738 0	1,742	5,402	1,743 0
Claret in bottle ..	1,087	5,258	1,367 53	1,484	9,787	1,858 2
Claret in wood ..	14,547	27,112	7,273 86	14,217	30,949	7,109 81
Ginger in bottle ..	573	3,575	330 42	557	3,043	278 93
Ginger in wood ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hock in bottle ..	1,016	7,750	1,273 4	1,108	10,240	1,389 10
Hock in wood ..	359	1,168	179 50	42	138	21 0
Port in bottle ..	6,017	64,964	9,019 55	5,790	49,538	8,691 5
Port in wood ..	19,684	39,591	19,685 65	23,074	48,971	23,074 50
Sherry in bottle ..	816	7,653	1,229 63	1,172	10,481	1,761 4
Sherry in wood ..	1,538	7,185	1,538 0	2,488	11,811	2,488 50
Other in bottle ..	10,904	76,845	16,371 97	9,414	65,518	14,215 37
Other in wood ..	2,018	6,671	2,018 65	1,655	5,122	1,656 76
Total ..	66,226	387,902	76,192 15	68,068	367,774	76,695 13

Other Imports.

38. Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. The decline in the imports of manufactured tobacco noticed in last year's report still continues. The following are the figures for the last three years :—

Year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1912	21,897	303,069	54,765	379,731
1913	21,985	336,528	49,487	408,000
1914	22,809	318,904	36,006	377,719

EXPORTS.

39. The value of Ceylon exports for 1913 and 1914 are as follows :—

	1913. Rs.	1914. Rs.
Ceylon produce	224,236,263	210,711,403
Imports re-exported	8,750,691	7,652,443
Specie	1,876,600	1,010,200
Coal for use of steamers	13,892,720	11,532,980
Total	248,756,274	230,907,026

40. The decrease in the value of Ceylon produce exported, amounting to Rs. 13,524,860, is accounted for by reduced exports of the following articles, due to difficulties and restrictions arising from the war :—

	Approximate Value of Decrease. Lakhs of Rupees.
Plumbago	48
Coconut oil	33½
Arecanuts	12½
Cacao	9½
Cinnamon	8
Coconuts, fresh	5
Coir fibre	2¾
Citronella oil	2¾
Cardamoms	2¼
Coir yarn	2
Poonac	1¾
Satinwood	1½

Copra, tea, and unmanufactured tobacco are the only articles of Ceylon produce that show substantial increases.

Articles which increased in quantity exported, but decreased in value, due to a fall in prices, are :—

	Increase in Quantity. Cwt.
Desiccated coconuts	8,056
Rubber	80,233

Further details of the rise and fall in the exports of Ceylon produce in 1914 may be obtained from the statement in Appendix 6.

The decrease in the value of coal supplied to steamers, though probably the result of the war, merely repeats the experience of the last four years. The decrease in imports re-exported is such as might have been caused by the partial dislocation of trade during the first few months of the war.

41. The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon's staple exports between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in 1914 :—

Staple Articles.	1914. To United Kingdom. Rs.	To British Colonies. Rs.	To Foreign Countries. Rs.
Arrack	—	—	—
Arecanuts	1,750	1,709,709	86,980
Cacao	1,273,380	107,389	682,173
Cardamoms	376,987	25,906	304,992
Cinnamon	207,153	62,048	1,347,463
Cinchona	—	—	185
Coconut, fresh	653,191	9,117	230,535
Coconut, desiccated	3,391,888	843,658	3,603,109
Coffee	272	2,588	14,260
Coir stuffs	1,388,548	582,685	914,850
Copra	7,200,430	25,418	16,022,071
Fibre, kitul	103,223	35	—
Fibre, palmyra	10,777	1,155	23,644
Skins (dressed and undressed)	276,553	260,383	99,255
Horns	1,990	470	1,042
Oil, coconut	5,599,048	71,658	7,721,610
Oil, essential and other kinds	654,588	103,839	631,083
Plumbago	788,044	116,310	3,349,847
Poonac	322,333	23,312	567,414
Rubber	37,225,146	1,508,460	18,486,549
Tea	53,714,407	20,217,629	15,793,959
Timber (worked and unworked)	52,568	100,619	42,812
Tobacco, unmanufactured	—	936,256	30,000
Total	113,242,276	26,708,674	69,953,833

42. The proportions of Ceylon products and manufactures taken by the principal countries during the past three years are as follows :—

Countries.	1912. Per Cent.	1913. Per Cent.	1914. Per Cent.
United Kingdom	49·45	45·54	53·88
United States of America	16·58	16·63	14·1
Germany	7·08	10·11	5·48
Russia in Europe	3·61	4·63	3·13
Belgium	3·34	4·59	2·71
New South Wales	2·28	2·24	2·56
Victoria	2·11	2·14	2·46
British India	2·86	2·39	2·07
Canada	2·09	1·68	1·97
New Zealand	1·24	1·11	1·57
Russia in Asia	1·39	1·42	1·32
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·49	1·7	1·31
Denmark	·65	·26	1·2
Austria	·83	·66	·85
Holland	·25	·25	·71
France	·41	·38	·54
South Australia	·33	·34	·42
Norway	·45	·57	·35
Egypt	·3	·25	·33
Japan	·18	·37	·31
Natal	·3	·28	·29
Queensland	·26	·22	·28
Cape Colony	·26	·23	·27
Straits Settlements	·3	·32	·26
Spain (excluding Gibraltar)	·35	·22	·25
Western Australia	·2	·18	·21
Philippines	·21	·17	·17
Hong Kong	·05	·06	·16
Italy	·13	·18	·1
India (excluding British)	·12	·09	·08
Newfoundland	·14	·06	·08
Roumania	—	·04	·07
Sweden	·11	·09	·07
Turkey in Asia	·06	·07	·07

43. The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Ceylon's staple exports for the past five years :—

Articles.	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Cacao per cwt.	33 73	38 60	37 88	44 3	37 76
Cinchona bark per lb.	0 3½	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 6½
Coir fibre per cwt.	9 20	7 9	7 31	6 17	5 67
Coir rope per cwt.	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Coir yarn per cwt.	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 57	12 48
Coconut oil per cwt.	27 96	26 3	26 35	30 60	27 54
Cinnamon, plantation per cwt.	49 70	quills 64 96 / chips 11 5	quills 80 64 / chips 10 53	quills 77 28 / chips 9 84	quills 62 72 / chips 10 26
Copra* per cwt.	16 74	16 3	16 41	18 76	16 46
Plumbago† per ton	252 0	247 0	255 0	317 0	299 0
Rubber per lb.	4 78	2 86	2 73	1 92	1 42
Tea per lb.	0 43½	0 45½	0 43·65	0 45·84	0 46·35

* Average price as entered by exporter.

† Average price ·27 for lumps and the remainder for chips :—

	1910. Rs. c.	1911. Rs. c.	1912. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Large and ordinary lumps, per ton	402 50	366 59	376 11	441 72	418 91
Chips, dust, and flying dust, per ton	195 93	202 50	210 68	270 54	254 55

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Tea.

44. In round numbers the export figures for the past seven years are as follows :—

Year.	Million lb.
1908	180
1909	192
1910	182
1911	186
1912	192
1913	191
1914	193

45. It will be seen from the statement in Appendix 8, which gives the destination of tea exported from Ceylon in 1913 and 1914, that the following countries have increased their imports of Ceylon tea by the amounts shown against them :—

	Increase in lb.
United Kingdom	4,242,049
United States of America	1,770,622
New Zealand	1,526,554
New South Wales	974,123
Canada	898,500
Egypt	653,938
British India	437,729
South Australia	221,203
Queensland	178,830
France	175,200
Cape Colony	142,773

46. The increase in the exports to United Kingdom does not indicate a proportionate increase in consumption, the fact being that as tea was treated as a foodstuff in the earlier stages of the war, direct shipments to neutral countries were subjected to restrictions. From the middle of January, 1915, all restrictions on the export of tea to *bona fide* neutral destinations were removed.

47. Other features of the distribution of our tea in 1914 are the largely increased exports to British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, and Cape Colony, which more than compensated for the loss of markets in enemy countries and the partial loss in neutral countries ; the increased exports to United States of America ; and the serious decrease amounting to over six million lb. in exports to Russia, due to the closing of the Dardanelles.

48. The total export of green tea in 1914 amounted to 4,394,918 lb., as against 5,298,007 lb. in 1913.

Rubber.

49. The total exports of Ceylon grown rubber in 1914 amounted to 306,724 cwt. as compared with 226,491 cwt. in 1913. This increase in quantity is associated with a decrease in value of Rs. 4,049,107.

The following table gives the exports of Ceylon rubber for the past seven years :—

Year.	Cwt.
1908	7,808
1909	13,621
1910	33,952
1911	61,212
1912	132,569
1913	226,491
1914	306,724

The distribution of our rubber exports in 1913 and 1914 is as follows :—

	1913. lb.	1914. lb.
United Kingdom	14,047,708 ..	21,609,644
British India	2,850 ..	1,725
Canada	— ..	33,622
Hong Kong	— ..	134,400
Maldive Islands	50 ..	—
New South Wales	130,197 ..	94,972
Queensland	2,240 ..	—
Straits Settlements	141,967 ..	78,933
Victoria	288,098 ..	675,948
Austria	40,865 ..	—
Belgium	3,802,351 ..	2,176,118
France	30,377 ..	258,180
Germany	397,687 ..	927,469
Holland	991 ..	—
Italy	41,128 ..	1,772
Japan	288,039 ..	299,124
Russia in Europe	93,160 ..	93,768
United States of America	6,059,320 ..	7,967,426
Total ..	25,367,028	34,353,099

50. The quantities offered at local sales and the average prices realized during the past four years are as follows :—

Year.	lb.	Average Price. Rs. c.
1911	2,432,859 ..	2 86
1912	6,260,026 ..	2 75
1913	12,013,824 ..	1 92
1914	13,338,557 ..	1 42

Products of the Coconut Palm.

51. Exports of copra in 1914 amounted to 1,411,947 cwt., an increase of 294,655 cwt., worth Rs. 2,288,653, over 1913. Desiccated nuts show an increase of 8,056 cwt. accompanied by a decrease in value of Rs. 28,067. All the other products of the coconut palm exhibit decreases in quantity and in value, the latter decrease amounting to Rs. 3,345,394 in the case of coconut oil.

52. The following table shows how the value of coconut products exported during the four years 1911–1914 compares with the value of tea and rubber exported during the same years :—

Year.	Coconut Products.	Tea.	Rubber.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911 ..	38,086,242	84,900,295	28,356,056
1912 ..	32,435,862	83,816,552	52,178,051
1913 ..	51,416,059	87,787,914	61,269,262
1914 ..	49,139,611	89,725,995	57,220,155

Copra.

53. Of the total sales of copra amounting to 70,597 tons, 23,445 tons were taken by United Kingdom, 19,333 tons by Germany, 8,325 tons by Denmark, 7,634 tons by Russia, and from 3,000 to 3,600 tons each by Holland, Belgium, and Austria. How far the distribution of our copra exports in 1914 was influenced by the war will appear on comparison with the distribution of our output in 1913. Of the total quantity of copra exported in 1913, amounting to 55,864 tons, only 75 tons went to United Kingdom, whilst 40,748 tons were purchased by Germany and 11,044 tons by Russia; the next best customers were Austria and Denmark taking 1,502 tons and 1,283 tons, respectively.

54. From these figures we see that the loss of the German market did not affect local interests as it was more than counterbalanced by increased purchases by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.

55. A further factor in the distribution of copra in 1914 were the restrictions placed on export with a view to preventing supplies from reaching the enemy. The oil extracted from copra is extensively used in Germany as well as in Holland, Denmark, and other continental countries in the manufacture of margarine and edible fats generally; and the refuse left after extracting the oil is found useful as cattle food, especially in Germany, which has to import a large proportion of its fodder requirements.

Plumbago.

56. The quantity exported in 1914 was only 14,228 tons, almost exactly half the quantity exported in 1913. In 1914 the United Kingdom took 2,635 tons, Germany 3,147 tons, and United States of America 6,927, as compared with 5,347, 6,177, and 14,460 tons, respectively, in 1913.

57. The great decrease in 1914 was due to the prohibition of export to any foreign country, which was rigidly maintained during the earlier months of the war and afterwards, as in the case of rubber, relaxed in favour of the allies and certain neutrals subject to necessary precautions and safeguards against any plumbago reaching the enemy. Plumbago, as is generally known, is indispensable in foundries and gun factories; and Ceylon occupies the unique position of having the monopoly of the best quality plumbago.

Cinnamon.

58. 36,431 cwt. were exported, as against 45,900 cwt. in 1913. Prices also declined, the highest rate ruling for quills being 8 cents per lb. lower than in 1913. The striking circumstance in regard to cinnamon is the large exports to Spain. Before the war Spain was supplied from Hamburg, but the quality of cinnamon exported to Spain is very superior to what was sent to Hamburg, which was mostly of an inferior quality.

Citronella.

59. Citronella shows a decline in quantity from 1,640,705 lb. in 1913 to 1,443,550 lb. in the year under review. The average value entered in 1914 was 95 cents per lb., a decrease of 5 cents on the figures for 1913.

Cardamoms.

60. There was a decrease in quantity of 555 cwt. due to Germany dropping out of the market. There were noticeable increases in the shipments to the United Kingdom and United States of America.

Cacao.

61. Cacao shows a decrease of 13,893 cwt., the quantity exported in 1913 and 1914 being 68,526 cwt. and 54,633 cwt., respectively. There was a drop of Rs. 6·27 per cwt. on the average price of the article.

Papain.

62. The export of papain in 1914 was valued at a lakh of rupees. The purchasers in order of importance were :—United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium. This article is entered under Drugs in the returns.

TRANSHIPMENT CARGO.

The number of packages transhipped and re-shipped during the past five years is as follows :—

Year.	Packages.
1910 ..	678,603
1911 ..	665,405
1912 ..	863,081
1913 ..	639,631
1914 ..	684,795

TRADE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1911–1914.

Full details of the trade of Germany and Austria-Hungary with this Colony for the three years 1911–1913 and the first half of 1914 will be found in Appendix 12, which also includes notes on various articles of German and Austrian trade. The figures for the years 1911–1913 were issued as a separate statement early this year for the information of British manufacturers and local merchants.

It will be seen from this statement that the chief imports from Germany are beer, biscuits, manures of various kinds, dyed piece goods, hardware, hoop iron, cast steel, motor cars and parts, cement, chinaware, glassware, haberdashery, jewellery, lamps, machinery, perfumery, while our chief exports to that country are copra, plumbago, desiccated coconuts, cinnamon, rubber, tea, coir fibre, citronella oil, cardamoms, coir yarn, and poonac. From Austria-Hungary refined sugar, manures of various kinds, enamelware, and acetic acid were the chief imports, while our exports consisted mainly of copra, coconut oil, tea, desiccated coconuts, and rubber.

The chief features of the year 1914—that is the first half of the year when trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary was carried on under normal conditions—were the general increase in imports and the large proportionate increase in the export of rubber to Germany and of copra to Austria. The figures showing the export of rubber during the first six months of 1914 are remarkable when compared with exports during the three previous years :—

Year.	lb.
1911	56,566
1912	245,552
1913	397,687
1914 (first six months)	792,709

SHIPPING.

The total number of all vessels, exclusive of coasting vessels, which entered the Ports of the Island in 1914 was 4,401, with a tonnage of 9,338,535. This shows an increase of 118 vessels and a decrease of 765,192 tons as compared with 1913.

The number of steamers calling with cargo and in ballast shows an increase of 59, but a decrease in tonnage of 939,787. The number and tonnage of merchant vessels calling to coal shows a decrease of 36 vessels with a decrease in tonnage of 87,818; on the other hand, the number of warships calling at Ceylon ports increased from 53 in 1913 to 104 in 1914. The following are detailed figures in regard to the ports of Colombo and Galle.

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels which entered at Colombo and Galle during the years 1913 and 1914.

Colombo.

Year.	Steamers (excluding those which called only to coal).		Steamers which called only to coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1913	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532
1914	2,027	6,718,485	609	1,713,617	306	35,027	2,942	8,467,129

Galle.

1913	102	271,030	7	19,831	12	813	121	291,674
1914	73	191,142	6	14,941	10	1,185	89	207,268

Further details as to shipping will be found in the Appendices.

III.—PRIZE SHIPS AND CARGOES.

On the declaration of war on August 5, 1914, there were two German vessels in harbour, the ss. "Trifels" and the ss. "Steinturm." These ships and the ss. "Reichenfels," which arrived off the port the same day, were detained, under the provisions of the Order in Council of August 5, by the Principal Collector of Customs in his capacity as Detaining Officer.

Subsequently the following ships were captured and brought into harbour :—ss. "Rappenfels" on August 8 by H. M. S. "Espiègle"; ss. "Fürth" on August 11 by H. M. S. "Espiègle"; ss. "Moltkefels" on August 11 by H. M. S. "Fox"; and ss. "Australia" on August 19 by H. M. S. "Fox."

On the declaration of war with Austria-Hungary on August 15 the ss. "Joszef Agost Fohereczeg" (2,651 tons) from Australia to Barcelona was in port, and was formally detained. She was, however, released on August 17 and allowed to sail for Dar es Salaam under the provisions of the Order in Council of August 17, Austria-Hungary having accorded similar treatment to British ships detained. No such reciprocal concession having been made by the German Government, the German vessels were definitely detained on August 12.

The Principal Collector of Customs was on August 8 appointed Marshal of the Prize Court, and, on the military guards being withdrawn, formally took charge of the vessels in the name of the Prize Court in that capacity.

The actual care of the ships and their engines was at first left to the German captains and chief engineers, who were left on board under police supervision, together with certain civil prisoners, for whom there was insufficient accommodation ashore.

Owing to the destruction of several British merchantmen by the German cruiser "Emden" in these waters British officers became available, and the German officers were then replaced. It is to be noted that the German officers, while in charge of the vessels, kept them in good condition, and carried out the contract they had voluntarily undertaken without default.

On leaving this port these vessels were in every case navigated by the Crown; and not only the work connected with their custody while under detention, but that involved the engaging of officers and crews, victualling, &c., was entirely transacted in this office.

Mr. H. E. Newnham, C.C.S., Landing Surveyor, eventually had to devote his whole time to Prize ship work, while I was fortunate in being able to secure the assistance of Mr. Boak, Marine Surveyor and local representative of the Veritas Bureau of Paris, in dealing with the more technical side of the matter; to him is due the credit for the excellent condition in which the ships and their engines were kept in spite of the long period of their detention. To myself he came as a deliverer in face of the skilled questioning of five merchant ship captains, who had come to regard the half hour they spent in my office, politely requesting instructions in matters of which I was profoundly ignorant, as one of the few entertainments in an otherwise dull city.

As regards the cargoes, the initial difficulty was the want of warehouse room, the Prize Court procedure being based on the practice of an age which did not contemplate the gigantic proportions of present sea-borne commerce, and presuming unlimited warehouse accommodation available for unlimited time.

In Colombo this difficulty, which has been similarly felt in every port to which prizes have been brought, was accentuated by the restriction of the too scanty warehouse area owing to plague and the requirements of two ships, the ss. "Perm" and the ss. "Koursk," which had to discharge their whole cargo owing to casualties.

Neighbouring ports when applied to replied that there was no room available, but eventually, by sending some to their destinations and discharging others, the ships were all effectively disposed of within a time which does not compare unfavourably with what has happened in other ports where the provisions of the prize law have been followed.

In view of the legal expenses thrown on claimants who enter appearance in court, and in order to expedite the disposal of the goods themselves, it was suggested to claimants that they should in the first instance submit their documents of title to the Principal Collector of Customs, who, acting as an officer of the Crown and guided by the advice of the Hon. the Attorney-General, separated those claims in which it appeared that the title undoubtedly lay in a British or neutral subject from those in which the ownership appeared doubtful.

The admitted claims were then grouped in lengthy schedules, which were forwarded to the Crown Proctors, who obtained releases *en bloc* from the Prize Court. On receipt of the formal releases from Court a separate delivery order was issued by the Marshal for each bill of lading and forwarded to the claimant with his shipping documents from this office.

The rejected claims were for the most part placed by the consignees in the hands of their lawyers for argument before the Hon. the Attorney-General, who similarly obtained releases *en bloc* for the claims he admitted, either absolutely or on security or bail. The number of claims entered in court was thus reduced to a minimum.

The work entailed may be gauged by the fact that the releases obtained on the schedules submitted by me involved the examination of 1,402 bills of lading for the ss. "Steinturm" and ss. "Moltkefels" alone, which with their subsidiary invoices were all subjected to a most careful scrutiny. Releases were obtained for 1,067 of these bills of lading.

This gratuitous action on the part of this Department on behalf of persons who had sent their goods by a foreign ship may be regarded as mistaken, but the contention that a merchant who employs a foreign ship to transport his goods should be liable to loss on the outbreak of war is here not applicable; for as regards the cargoes dealt with in Colombo, the operations of international banks had before the war practically, if not legally, converted most of the ss. "Steinturm" and ss. "Moltkefels" goods into British property by advancing money on the documents to the German shippers. Similarly, in the case of the ss. "Fürth" bound from Australia to Hamburg the documents had only got so far as London

and were still in the hands of British banks when the ship was seized. It would, therefore, appear that the German business was financed in both directions by British banks, and that on the outbreak of war the Germans were in the position of having shipped little that was not paid for, and of having paid for little that was not already in their hands. Almost the whole inconvenience, therefore, of the delays and confiscations of the Prize proceedings was avoided by the enemy shippers and consignees, and there could not, therefore, in the circumstances be any justification for obliging friends or neutrals to incur unnecessary expense in obtaining legal assistance to secure the release of goods which the Crown was ready to grant without question.

Looking back, however, at the infinitesimal net result and the excessive labour entailed by the whole Prize Court procedure, there is good ground for advocating the adoption of some more simple criterion than legal property in the goods at the time of capture as the basis of condemnation or release.

It should be possible on inspection of the manifest immediately to determine the question and so minimize the loss now experienced owing to delays, uncertainty, and legal costs.

The details with regard to the disposal of each ship and its cargo are as follows :—

The ss. "Trifels" (4,750 tons) had on board 58,649 bags of rice and rice meal from Bangkok consigned to Liverpool and Bremen. This cargo was landed in the Kochchikade warehouses, and, being liable to deteriorate, such portions as were not promptly or successfully claimed were sold by order of court. The vessel herself was requisitioned by the Government of India, manned by British officers, and sent to Bombay on September 11.

The ss. "Rappenfels" (5,883 tons) was bound from Calcutta to Hamburg with 7,576 tons of jute, hemp, hides, &c. All shipping documents had already been sent to London or Hamburg, and their return was necessarily a matter of time and difficulty. It was therefore arranged, after condemnation of the hull, that she should be navigated by the Crown back to Calcutta, and that a fresh case in regard to her cargo should be instituted in the Prize Court of Bengal. She set sail on October 23, and after unloading at Calcutta was taken over by the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The ss. "Reichenfels" (4,697 tons) had a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal from Cardiff for Colombo. This cargo was appraised and sold to the Admiralty, by whom the ship herself was requisitioned, and she sailed with the coal for Bombay on September 4.

The ss. "Steinturm" (5,000 tons) was bound from Hamburg and Antwerp with 6,500 tons of cargo for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; and the ss. "Moltkefels" (4,921 tons) from Middlesborough, Hamburg, and Antwerp with 6,000 tons of cargo for the same ports and Chittagong. The Colombo cargo of these two ships was landed here, and after considerable difficulty it was finally arranged that the vessels should be navigated by the Crown to their original destinations with their cargo after the majority of the claims had been dealt with. The delay was due to a desire to save the claimants (who were mostly British subjects) the expense of warehousing the cargo at Madras and Calcutta pending the settlement of their claims, which in many cases required reference to shippers or agents in the United Kingdom. The ships sailed on December 11, and their cargo was landed and handled at Madras by Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and at Calcutta by Messrs. Graham & Co., who acted as agents of the Marshal and delivered the goods only on his orders. By the time the vessels arrived the great majority of the claims were already dealt with. In cases in which the goods still retained their enemy ownership they were sold either at invoice value to the consignees or by public auction. The ships themselves were taken over by the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The ss. "Fürth" (4,229 tons) was bound from Australia with a cargo of 4,600 tons of flour, hides, cacao, rubber, copra, &c., for Antwerp and Hamburg. The cargo was landed in Colombo with the exception of certain ores, and the ship sent to London on October 23 with a full freight of local produce booked for her by Messrs. Skrine & Co. The claims to the cargo required correspondence between Ceylon, Australia, and London, and of necessity could not promptly be settled. Perishable cargo was sold and the proceeds deposited in court.

The ss. "Australia" (7,485 tons) had on board 5,200 tons of general cargo from Hamburg and Antwerp for the Dutch East Indies and 1,800 for Colombo. This was landed in Colombo, and its bulk inevitably congested the warehouse space of the port. After correspondence with Batavia the Dutch Government sent to Colombo Mr. A. van Aalderen of Messrs. Maintz & Co. to act on behalf of the neutral claimants. He chartered the ss. "Lord Sefton" and shipped to its original destination such of the cargo as was released. On January 26, 1915, the hull was sold by the Admiralty, after condemnation, to the British India Steam Navigation Co., who on January 30 sent her to Rangoon to load rice for London, to which trade the Director, Royal Indian Marine, apportioned also the ss. "Rappenfels," ss. "Steinturm," and ss. "Moltkefels."

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, May 29, 1915.

F. BOWES,
Principal Collector of Customs.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

1. Details of Customs Duty collected on Chief Articles.
2. Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1914 at the various Ports of the Island.
2a. Statement of Refunds made under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 and Rebates allowed under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1898 for the Year 1914.
3. Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1914.
4. Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported.
5. Comparative value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1912, 1913, and 1914.
6. Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Ceylon Produce exported during 1913 and 1914.
7. Comparative value of Total Exports to various Countries in 1912, 1913, and 1914.
8. Statement showing the Exports of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1913.

9. Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1914.

10. Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1913.

11. Statement showing the Tonnage of Goods exported and imported separately, to and from Colombo, exclusive of Transhipment, from 1904 to 1914.

12. Principal Imports into Ceylon from Germany and Austria-Hungary and Exports thereto from Ceylon during 1911–13 and First half of 1914.

13. Statement showing Imports of Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Horses from India in 1914.

14. Duty collected under "Other Goods" in 1913 and 1914.

15. Total Nett Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared at the Ports in Ceylon during the Years 1913 and 1914.

16. Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1914.

17. Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1914.

18. Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1912, 1913, and 1914 (excluding those which called only to Coal).

19. Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.

20. Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.

21. Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.

22. Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.

23. Return showing for Ceylon the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels entered and cleared from and to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries *viâ* Suez Canal during the Year 1914.

24. Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1883 to 1914.

25. Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the Year 1914, with corresponding figures for 1912–13.

26. Details of Port and Harbour Dues according to character of Shipping.

27. Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Appendix 1.—Details of Customs Duty collected on Chief Articles.

Description of Goods.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Compared with 1912.		Compared with 1913.	
	Duties.	Duties.	Duties.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arms and Ammunition (including explosives) ..	111,118 38	83,645 73	74,107 16	—	37,011 22	—	9,538 57
Apparel, made up ..	68,520 19	69,735 20	68,316 13	—	204 6	—	1,419 7
Cars and Parts ..	95,872 87	133,101 74	143,884 11	48,011 24	—	10,782 37	—
Chemists' Sundries	47,332 46	46,973 95	46,930 62	—	401 84	—	43 33
Cotton Manufactures	536,794 1	554,574 25	470,477 39	—	66,316 62	—	84,096 86
Curry Stuffs ..	140,939 41	158,574 84	144,566 86	3,627 45	—	—	14,007 98
Earthenware and Chinaware ..	41,450 15	47,626 14	41,902 67	452 52	—	—	5,723 47
Fish, dried and salted (including Maldive fish) ..	202,423 17	214,604 58	170,879 34	—	31,543 83	—	43,725 24
Grain ..	3,937,493 17	4,153,098 63	4,063,456 60	125,963 52	—	—	89,641 94
Haberdashery ..	122,228 62	132,591 63	120,597 76	—	1,630 86	—	11,993 87
Hardware ..	147,855 86	182,689 25	124,379 29	—	23,476 57	—	58,309 96
Malt Liquors ..	27,305 2	23,366 8	24,454 48	—	2,850 54	1,088 40	—
Matches ..	231,710 91	178,128 94	180,854 48	—	50,856 43	2,725 54	—
Metals ..	198,530 76	230,195 30	152,262 4	—	46,268 72	—	77,933 26
Oil, Kerosine ..	1,500,331 94	1,381,644 98	1,508,234 82	7,902 88	—	126,589 84	—
Oil, Petrol ..	62,669 40	116,362 85	211,276 8	148,606 68	—	94,913 23	—
Poonac, Gingelly ..	116,065 32	127,718 85	118,606 48	2,541 16	—	—	9,112 37
Spirits and Cordials	2,229,296 62	2,153,761 62	2,033,164 49	—	196,132 13	—	120,597 13
Sugar ..	1,286,264 88	1,621,339 45	1,445,508 91	159,244 3	—	—	175,830 54
Tobacco (including Cigars) ..	537,019 5	587,043 80	591,381 59	54,362 54	—	4,337 79	—
Wines ..	84,565 95	76,192 15	76,695 13	—	7,870 82	502 98	—
Woollens ..	30,200 77	32,030 93	31,719 55	1,518 78	—	—	311 38
Other Goods, unenumerated ..	1,558,878 83	1,682,222 84	1,379,035 88	—	179,842 95	—	303,186 96
Total ..	13,314,867 74	13,987,223 73	13,222,691 95	552,230 80	644,406 59	240,940 15	1,005,471 93
			Deduct Increase	552,230 80		Deduct Increase	240,940 15
			Nett Decrease		92,175 79	Nett Decrease	764,531 78

Appendix 2.—*Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1914 at the various Ports of the Island.*

Ports.	Imports.	Sundries.			Exports.					Rent.					Colombo Port and Harbour Dues.	Port Dues at Outports.	Medical Aid Dues.	Total.
		Seizures, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Undervalued Goods.	Other.	Plumbago.	Elephants.	Horns.	Chanks.	Arrack.	Single.				Double.				
										Imports.	Exports.	Bonded.	Baggage.					
Western and North-Western Provinces.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	12275628 12	10963 80	690 23	3836 81	66825 42	—	—	—	—	410772 79	30349 67	—	4737 88	97923 62	1899876 73	—	551762 44	15353367 51
Beruwala ..	46266 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3546 16	—	—	—	22 62	—	437 28	—	50273 1
Negombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1288 86	—	—	—	—	—	65 76	—	1354 62
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314 38	—	—	—	—	—	200 28	—	514 66
Southern Province.																		
Galle ..	544005 89	191 81	—	—	4318 56	—	—	—	—	29335 79	304 96	1889 28	—	2777 78	—	18236 46	636 1	601696 54
Hambantota ..	370 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1233 63	19 70	—	—	37 24	—	12 50	—	1673 61
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ..	7991 17	108 75	—	—	—	—	—	1331 96	—	2851 38	—	—	—	90 2	—	399 52	—	12772 80
Point Pedro ..	21023 32	123 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3862 84	—	—	—	403 4	—	507 82	—	25920 77
Valvedditturai ..	8279 97	64 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	677 22	—	—	—	18 96	—	507 64	—	9547 79
Kankesanturai ..	63092 53	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	1655 15	—	5286 67	—	—	—	176 86	—	1065 6	—	71326 27
Mannar ..	1191 5	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1816 33	2 64	—	—	3 12	—	183 94	—	3207 8
Pesalai ..	155 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 64	—	—	—	—	—	113 60	—	286 86
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 25	—	—	—	—	—	6 38	—	45 63
Kayts ..	210398 23	155 63	50 99	—	—	—	—	750 50	—	15949 43	—	—	—	23 23	—	2750 92	—	230078 93
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 90	—	—	—	—	—	122 98	—	266 88
Talaimaanar ..	1708 46	24 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 60	—	—	—	—	—	156 16	3 44	1952 54
Dhanushkodi ..	1417 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1513 24
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ..	28037 71	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4257 81	—	—	—	223 90	—	1323 30	—	33852 72
Trincomalee ..	13124 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1625 14	22 8	—	—	83 70	—	588 18	—	15443 98
Total ..	13222691 95	11702 62	741 22	3836 81	71143 98	—	—	3737 61	—	483174 55	30699 5	1889 28	4737 88	101784 9	1899876 73	26677 78	552401 89	16415095 44

Appendix 2a.—*Statement of Refunds made under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869, and Rebates allowed under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1898, for the Year 1914.*

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Imports :—				
Grain ..	.. 4,695 7	.. 16 69	.. —	.. —
Cotton Manufactures	.. 185 42	.. —	.. —	.. —
Spirits and Cordials	.. 1,619 52	.. —	.. —	.. —
Sugar ..	.. 1,382 67	.. —	.. —	.. —
Kerosine Oil ..	..145,591 30	.. —	.. —	.. —
Other Goods ..	.. 43,372 62	.. 180 45	.. —	.. —
Exports :—				
Plumbago ..	.. 1 50	.. —	.. —	.. —
Arrack ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Port and Harbour Dues :—				
Colombo Harbour Dues	.. 4,597 75	.. —	.. —	.. —
Port Dues at Outports	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —

	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Reimbursements :—				
Medical Aid Dues	.. 7 4	.. —	.. —	.. —
Single Rent ..	.. 44 80	.. —	.. —	.. 5 0
Double Rent ..	.. 148 98	.. —	.. —	.. —
Export Rent ..	.. 26 50	.. —	.. —	.. 22 8
Baggage Rent ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Bonded Rent ..	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
Total ..	201,673 17	197 14	—	27 8

Appendix 3.

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1914.

Countries.	Imports: Country of Production.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
United Kingdom	49,248,583 0	113,523,009 0	2,035,820 0	115,558,829 0
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.				
Africa:				
British East Africa	2,162 0	12,283 0	853 0	13,136 0
Cape Colony	135,044 0	569,710 0	460 0	570,170 0
Mauritius	585,830 0	56,943 0	11,390 0	68,333 0
Natal	1,366,829 0	618,835 0	1,274 0	620,109 0
Zanzibar	—	21,079 0	—	21,079 0
Other British Possessions ..	140,033 0	106,531 0	10,375 0	116,906 0
America:				
British Central America ..	5,753 0	—	—	—
British Guiana	—	881 0	—	881 0
British West Indies	1,598 0	2,607 0	—	2,607 0
Canada	3,366 0	4,156,337 0	1,864 0	4,158,201 0
Newfoundland	163 0	162,106 0	—	162,106 0
Asia:				
Aden	32,554 0	16,017 0	368 0	16,385 0
British India	61,915,549 0	4,372,066 0	1,782,001 0	6,154,067 0
British North Borneo ..	747 0	232 0	345 0	577 0
Burma	10,523,838 0	31,724 0	32,336 0	64,060 0
Hong Kong	1,335,333 0	343,992 0	3,244 0	347,236 0
Maldive Islands	2,093,237 0	65,417 0	133,881 0	199,298 0
Straits Settlements	15,404,064 0	542,459 0	322,531 0	864,990 0
Other British Possessions ..	130,593 0	11,437 0	30,096 0	41,533 0
Australasia:				
Fiji Islands	60 0	—	—	—
New South Wales	395,092 0	5,398,823 0	15,000 0	5,413,823 0
New Zealand	63,190 0	3,304,418 0	4,978 0	3,309,396 0
Queensland	160,471 0	595,078 0	35 0	595,113 0
South Australia	615,700 0	890,660 0	1,284 0	891,944 0
Tasmania	315,419 0	16,606 0	6,700 0	23,306 0
Victoria	1,310,682 0	5,185,554 0	72,109 0	5,257,663 0
Western Australia	667,787 0	439,785 0	1,483 0	441,268 0
Other British Possessions ..	—	560 0	—	560 0
Europe:				
Gibraltar	1,282 0	16,831 0	650 0	17,481 0
Malta	3,401 0	46,468 0	—	46,468 0
Polynesia:				
British New Guinea	—	649 0	—	649 0
Total ..	97,209,777 0	26,986,088 0	2,433,257 0	29,419,345 0
Foreign Countries.				
Africa:				
Algiers	—	—	—	—
Egypt	74,103 0	688,006 0	13,120 0	701,126 0
Madagascar	8 0	10,668 0	466 0	11,134 0
Mozambique	102,225 0	111,894 0	19 0	111,913 0
Reunion	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	12,174 0	—	12,174 0
America:				
Central America	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies	12 0	2,759 0	—	2,759 0
South America	18,939 0	112,526 0	27 0	112,553 0
United States	2,287,710 0	29,718,796 0	1,722,523 0	31,441,319 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	54,378 0	—	54,378 0
Carried over ..	2,482,997 0	30,711,201 0	1,736,155 0	32,447,356 0

Appendix 3.—*Total Value in Currency of Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, &c.*—contd.

Countries.	Imports: Country of Production.	Exports thereto.		Total Value of Exports.
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Brought forward ..	2,482,997 0	30,711,201 0	1,736,155 0	32,447,356 0
Foreign Countries—contd.				
Asia:				
Arabia	30 0	4,058 0	1,722 0	5,780 0
Borneo (excluding British) ..	736,164 0	—	20,386 0	20,386 0
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	915,702 0	2,754,707 0	16,470 0	2,771,177 0
Cochin-China	26,683 0	823 0	—	823 0
India (excluding British) ..	793,030 0	170,616 0	33,468 0	204,084 0
Japan	2,946,038 0	647,901 0	28,591 0	676,492 0
Java	2,578,285 0	4,984 0	52,676 0	57,660 0
Persia	1,518,522 0	890 0	—	890 0
Philippines	17,146 0	358,889 0	2,053 0	360,942 0
Russia in Asia	265,004 0	2,787,572 0	2,592 0	2,790,164 0
Siam	1,887,927 0	1,672 0	111 0	1,783 0
Sumatra	5 0	2,597 0	2,707 0	5,304 0
Turkey in Asia	535 0	139,481 0	—	139,481 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	394 0	—	394 0
Australasia:				
New Caledonia	—	226 0	—	226 0
Other Foreign Countries ..	—	8,644 0	192 0	8,836 0
Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	1,036,361 0	1,797,191 0	2,366 0	1,799,557 0
Belgium	1,369,947 0	5,710,535 0	979,681 0	6,690,216 0
Bulgaria	—	765 0	—	765. 0
Denmark	70,598 0	2,518,640 0	300 0	2,518,940 0
France	1,431,075 0	1,135,202 0	105,026 0	1,240,228 0
Germany	4,298,283 0	11,553,935 0	180,585 0	11,734,520 0
Greece	916 0	381 0	—	381 0
Holland	1,472,147 0	1,503,344 0	3,420 0	1,506,764 0
Italy	795,367 0	201,854 0	50 0	201,904 0
Norway	189,876 0	733,387 0	—	733,387 0
Portugal	49,667 0	5,320 0	—	5,320 0
Roumania	14,925 0	143,597 0	—	143,597 0
Russia in Europe	55,648 0	6,604,636 0	14,665 0	6,619,301 0
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	78,619 0	533,734 0	—	533,734 0
Sweden	404,464 0	140,747 0	150 0	140,897 0
Switzerland	372,610 0	12,658 0	—	12,658 0
Turkey in Europe	618 0	11,725 0	—	11,725 0
Total ..	25,859,189 0	70,202,306 0	3,183,366 0	73,385,672 0
United Kingdom ..	49,248,583 0	113,523,009 0	2,035,820 0	115,558,829 0
British Possessions ..	97,209,777 0	26,986,088 0	2,433,257 0	29,419,345 0
Foreign Countries ..	25,859,189 0	70,202,306 0	3,183,366 0	73,385,672 0
Grand Total ..	172,317,549 0	210,711,403 0	7,652,443 0	218,363,846 0

Appendix 4.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported.

Value in Rupees.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
1. (1) Live animals for Food—																			250									250
Cattle ..	200	356020	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	200	356220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game and poultry ..	2820	16649	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	16664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Sheep and goats ..	—	489045	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	489075	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other animals—																												
Horses ..	2500	25500	—	—	—	—	—	—	72500	1000	73500	100000	—	500	—	—	—	—	1000	—	500	—	2000	—	—	—	—	4000
(2) Food and Drink—																												
Aerated and mineral waters ..	22448	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	25	—	21	—	3283	—	—	19956	4575	—	—	—	2125	—	—	805	30765
Bacon ..	112832	4	—	—	57	—	—	10	29	—	3040	3044	244	4	—	—	—	584	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	1064
Beef—																												
Salted ..	5578	120	10	—	508	—	107	—	1379	—	2740	2870	841	281	—	—	—	—	4	29	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	1218
Tinned ..	1282	2	—	—	1225	—	—	—	885	1291	[a]13340	13342	1520	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6453
Beer and ale—																												
Bottled ..	144838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	946	—	14062	—	119491	4331	—	—	—	—	—	578	139408
In wood ..	39879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	524	—	—	—	704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1228
Biscuits ..	427829	15	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	[b]23080	23098	21	16	—	—	—	—	517	75994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76551
Butter—																												
Frozen ..	7094	—	—	—	57204	—	66860	—	6154	—	[c]164043	164043	—	—	—	—	—	—	3817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3860
Tinned ..	233	147309	—	—	28	—	—	—	2331	2345	[d]42683	189999	—	43	—	—	—	—	2709	879	39665	71	—	—	—	2625	—	46201
Cheese ..	24092	—	—	—	2468	—	1325	—	1620	1090	[e]15065	15065	—	12	—	—	233	—	2709	879	39665	71	—	—	—	2625	—	46201
Coffee—																												
Mixed ..	1035	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
Unmixed ..	88509	758927	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	764684	—	16	—	—	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5378
Confectionery ..	341460	1058	9	—	105	—	—	—	35	—	2005	3114	—	2048	—	15	—	—	1353	22	2126	154	7	—	—	30918	18	37563
Curry stuffs—																												
Chillies ..	—	1184243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1184243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coriander seed ..	—	201159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201159	—	—	—	—	—	—	215432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215432
Cummin seed ..	7049	40096	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42096	—	—	—	—	—	—	9643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9643
Fennel seed ..	—	42332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13465
Garlic ..	—	40732	82043	36127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158902	—	13465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathe seed ..	—	45647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	979
Tamarind ..	—	166168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166168	—	—	979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turmeric ..	—	110602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs ..	618	52094	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	52099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish—																												
Cured or salted ..	2748	1535520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1556129	—	25	9821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36819
Maldive ..	—	32706	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[f]2083642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19053	—	—	—	70707
Tinned ..	78885	2196	120	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	2486	29625	—	—	—	—	—	9749	5586	67	—	—	—	—	—	50	126
Flour, wheat ..	34	763462	—	—	3545	—	—	—	888293	279422	1215864	1979328	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fruit, fresh—																												
Apples ..	1945	12	—	—	2133	—	—	100	543	14697	[a]41259	42771	2507	4	—	100	—	—	—	131	—	5843	—	—	—	—	2222	10807
Grapes ..	31175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2250	6031	[b]34684	34684	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	625	—	—	—	11254	—	—	—	11879
Other ..	580	15325	6	35	96	—	—	—	735	30	1261	16627	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	8308	—	—	—	—	5	8596
Fruit, preserved—																												
Currants ..	4647	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Dates ..	169	62430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	37
Raisins ..	4490	4197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	—	—	476
Other ..	81985	37144	605	520	1046	—	—	8215	11078	2653	[c]39809	78081	33260	4966	31	583	—	—	7838	735	—	944	4	2047	—	187	—	51460
Ghee ..	100	138165	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	110	138675	—	125	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Grain—																												
Barley ..	56145	23009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans ..	507	86257	3000	97090	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186347	—	103942	—	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104268
Gram ..	6	479027	1890	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481527	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Oats ..	198	22512	—	—	—	43668	—	—	45426	1992	[j]165284	188796	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Paddy ..	—	1844724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1844724	—	—	906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906
Peas ..	675	793423	9600	20068	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	823410	—	375650	506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376218
Rice ..	—	4015211[o]	9735246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49887596	—	21	618661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	1692743
Wheat ..	—	7032	—	—	—	—	—	—	1373	—	6773	13868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	—
Other ..	—	85383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham ..	128061	3	—	—	100	—	—	7	—	—	1307	1310	421	8	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	459
Meat, frozen ..	56014	—	—	—	138856	—	80061	—	4017	—	222934	22293·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, preserved ..	336916	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1485	1492	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	5094	76830	1082	—	—	—	49708	—	[k]202350
Mutton, tinned ..	4233	—	—	—	3237	2118	—	—	—	—	6173	6173	788	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981
Onions ..	29	882670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	882670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	989	—	—	—	—	—	989
Pork, salted ..	625	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Potatoes ..	5293	416602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416934	339	5	—	—	—	1968	10625	12184	—	387632	—	934	—	—	5666	419353
Sago in bulk ..	1919	399	86819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2623	89841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Salt—																												
Refined ..	11338	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	302	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342
Spices—																												
Cardamons ..	157	147857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloves ..	558	4536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, dry ..	—	62973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mace ..	—	645	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	435
Pepper ..	—	21422	32766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54188	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	1627	851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Spirits—																												
Brandy ..	15755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	717	1714	1714	—	—	—	—	—	—	474651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474651
Gin ..	84459	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414361	—	16	—	—	—	—	414377
Liqueur ..	6356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	402	—	618	8436	962	10	—	417	—	—	—	—	10845
Whisky ..	705597	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar—																												
Palm and jaggery	—	116316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refined & candied	29973	46349	61028	968234	12213	—	—	—	1881	1063	[l]35526	[m]1695209	—	258619	—	432570	48016	—	41	11309	1800	—	—	—	—	—	2	[n]3327834
Unrefined ..	3	105321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Wines ..	59101	—	—	—	185	743	387	—	22	9450	14675	14685	2522	—	—	2155	924	—	181351	17824	648	2824	73	85315	—	—	—	293988
Unenumerated (provisions) ..	769955	199611	1569	10305	23211	216	10714	—	22750	9353	[o]166751	380083	35972	6732	102	1585	604	114	16102	10197	1168	3850	423	250	—	39318	206	122549
(3) Narcotics—																												
Tobacco, manufactured ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes ..	945972	1124	9	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	1356	869	35	—	—	—	—	1	131	3	—	21	—	—	—	—	[p]32105
Cigars ..	7066	26418	94	9	14	—	—	—	4	—	18	26539	427	152	—	—	244	—	732	4037	20705	—	7	—	—	—	—	43356
Snuff ..	13	3210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	59590	520	48	—	81	—	—	—	15	6	102	689	6170	45	—	—	—	—	12	5	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	8789
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	—	8731	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9058	—	26	—	100	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2647

[a] Western Australia, Rs. 9,939.
[b] Western Australia, Rs. 23,074.
[c] Western Australia, Rs. 33,825.
[d] Western Australia, Rs. 37,979.
[e] Western Australia, Rs. 8,562.
[f] Maldive Islands. Rs. 2,037,121
[g] Western Australia, Rs. 23,786.
[h] Western Australia, Rs. 26,403.
[i] Western Australia, Rs. 16,817.
[j] Western Australia, Rs. 74,198.
[k] Norway, Rs. 69,435.
[l] Western Australia, Rs. 20,369.
[m] Mauritius, Rs. 584,072.
[n] Java, Rs. 2,575,469.
[o] Western Australia, Rs. 100,507.
[p] Egypt, Rs. 30,694.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
II.—Raw Materials.																												
(1) Textile—																												
Cotton, raw ..	42	202425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17195	17195
(3) Miscellaneous—																											213945	316170
(a) Camphor ..	280	9891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal ..	5677040	4120738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5014037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[a]152619																
Fibre—																												
Palmyra ..	—	59538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
Hay and straw ..	—	112	—	—	—	11798	—	—	49100	4542	[b]98569	98681	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176962
Manure—																	26613	—	—	150349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47623
Basic slag ..	18976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9492	—	—	38131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65288
Blood meal	248928	68203	—	—	48600	—	—	—	—	10075	58675	126968	—	—	58973	1315	—	—	—	5000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23472
Bone ..	—	434243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434243	—	—	—	—	23472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castor seed poonac ..	68909	467941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	467941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3000
Fish ..	—	232703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262756	—	—	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13334
Ground nut cake ..	—	1487480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1487480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93830
Guano ..	178211	124850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30003
Kainit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16275	—	—	13728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28070
Nitrate of soda ..	6567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape seed poonac ..	—	61509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123222
Sulphate of ammonia ..	416061	16555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16555	—	—	—	—	43222	—	—	80000	—	—	—	—	—	—	13772	157022
Superphosphate ..	15829	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31337	—	—	111913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203395
Other ..	3036	30737	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1736	1736	33473	—	—	—	8275	26350	—	—	86145	—	—	—	—	82625	—	—	—
Oil—																												2805
Castor ..	9648	95067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95067	—	—	17	—	—	—	2698	31	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	175
Coconut ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
Fish ..	1030	1271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1271	—	—	15	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gingelly ..	—	48323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[c]1486288
Kerosine—																							261631					904068
Bulk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Case ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[d]500019
Linseed ..	50317	6572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107928
Liquid fuel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35346	99854	—	—	—	—	—	—	6887	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	[e]569425
Lubricating ..	126670	35346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24513	5020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1622
Petrol ..	8	24513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5506
Turpentine ..	4874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129236	25	2	4523	—	—	—	—	956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17062
Other ..	12661	129236	—	—	1868	30	—	—	4681	—	6579	[f]214219	—	145	—	—	—	—	1599	960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pearls, precious stones	383824	99300	152	—																								
Seeds (excluding food stuffs)—												5565712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber ..	—	711616	4854096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton ..	—	219894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Tea ..	—	100497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35344	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tortoise shell ..	—	6003	11226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225527	—	—	9100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	926	[g]546214
(b) Timber, unworked—																												
Teak	420	216122	9405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																	

III.—Manufactured Articles.																													
(1) Chemical, Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—																													
Arecanuts ..	—	66	5265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bark for tanning or dyeing ..	2660	54039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutch ..	2000	35056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manure (chemical)—																													
Muriate of potash ..	—	3098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3098	—	—	—	135356	3300	—	—	84963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223619
Refuse of saltpetre ..	—	428695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphate of potash ..	571	51070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51070	—	—	—	75615	21012	—	—	366414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463041
Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltpetre ..	648	19558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Textile—																													
(a) Apparel made up	597458	78122	7566	4625	817	121	312	—	1327	188	3074	93765	7551	1056	—	3438	1548	—	5638	175278	3475	220	8	—	—	1384	391722	593585
(b) Cotton—																													
Lace and net ..	149586	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	—	—	383	649	—	720	89742	—	—	—	—	—	7794	—	99288
Piece goods—																													
Bleached ..	3896369	87629	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88269	10400	—	21	—	24718	—	530	18121	8709	2328	—	—	869	599	1189	67484
Dyed ..	1882251	1234546	8411	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1243286	261	875	7526	11827	412230	—	32363	83686	813921	100589	—	—	—	21440	3746	1488464
Gray ..	792266	29738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29738	95737	—	190	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95987
Muslin ..	36897	1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	3365	—	3815
Printed ..	1374200	18970	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19174	22	—	—	1450	—	—	1008	2578	—	—	—	—	—	78	1467	6603
Other ..	648515	85630	239	9	—	—	4	6	—	—	10	87736	5627	—	216	11703	34341	—	384	178701	15786	56848	—	—	—	2570	46098	352989
Thread ..	229611	3767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3767	—	—	—	—	15791	—	79	58	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15934
Yarn and twist—																													
Bleached ..	394	2238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed ..	4571	133269	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134019	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	1239	—	—	—	—	—	7260	—	9219
Gray ..	1179	22033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	223	29696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29696	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
(c) Linen—																													
Piece goods ..	51409	1451	—	—	250	—	—	—	30	—	280	1731	—	75	—	100	270	—	258	2358	—	22	—	—	—	—	60	3199
(d) Silk and satin—																													
Broad stuffs ..	107620	27806	11518	39210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78534	—	24462	—	1622	—	—	33971	19794	—	301	—	—	—	37840	121685	239675
Handkerchiefs,&c. ..	100839	2811	24	619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3454	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	3066	—	30	—	—	—	17	40644	43979
Lace ..	3474	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	127	—	—	369	8758	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	9344
Ribbons ..	8424	147	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	2348	6752	—	15	—	—	—	12891	—	22006
Velvet ..	2343	2224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2224	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	1402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1524
Other ..	13094	1411	32	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2150	—	2020	—	151	—	—	186	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	3266	5737
(e) Woollen—																													
Berlin ..	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5052
Blankets ..	7985	100514	1	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	73	100588	—	—	—	—	—	—	1521	4635	—	506	—	—	—	—	—	6662
Carpets ..	7639	7795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7795	—	—	—	—	60	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	375
Cloth and stuff ..	204288	1590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1590	—	—	—	1403	363	—	3375	42787	—	338	—	—	—	—	—	48266
Flannel ..	34363	1498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1498	—	—	—	389	—	—	574	2805	—	712	—	—	—	—	—	4480
Other ..	105090	4393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4393	—	—	—	473	469	—	2197	64374	—	15697	—	—	—	501	—	83711
(f) Of mixed materials—																													
Blankets ..	18477	3037	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3042	—	—	45	—	—	—	51	2533	1237	—	—	—	—	—	—	3866
Carpets ..	11707	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816	—	—	—	408	—	—	94	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	541	1355
Handkerchiefs,&c. ..	15169	4161	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4177	10	—	35	303	148	—	1	20647	—	2539	—	—	—	79	308	24070
Piece goods ..	320266	242162	2439	186	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	245538	—	1619	28439	3277	3562	—	10995	27184	16467	1296	—	—	—	5491	3320	101677
Other ..	29342	3501	23	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3786	—	—	—	365	259	—	1840	5429	—	—	—	—	—	335	194	8422
(4) Metal (other than machinery)—																													
Aluminium ware	2814	4661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4661	—	—	—	—	170	—	145	2395	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	2792

[a] Other British Possessions in Asia, Rs. 129,517. [b] Western Australia, Rs. 33,129. [c] Persia, Rs. 1,069,356. [d] Persia, Rs. 389,016. [e] Borneo (excluding British), Rs. 531,028. [f] Cape Colony, Rs. 107,895. [g] Siam, Rs. 510,314.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
Brass—												350	—	—	—	—	927	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	1165
Nails and wire ..	4177	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass sheets ..	6901	2620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105225	5	360	1856	—	973	—	623	12947	—	534	—	—	—	—	—	17298
Brassware ..	83365	104668	225	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355
Copper—												—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21419
Nails and wire ..	8928	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28610	—	—	62	—	—	—	5	647	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	772
Copper sheathing ..	11283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31211	86405	440	—	30300	3992	—	7861	173390	1824	247	—	—	3907	87	5991	314629
Copperware ..	10246	28610	—	—	—	—	—	—	704	26	4392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware ..	2093369	25685	182	912	3292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	2152	—	—	—	—	10479	—	—	12749
Iron—												—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angle and Swedish bar ..	11716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1125	—	—	—	—	36514	—	—	16295	—	—	—	—	1611	—	—	54420
Bar, flat, rod, and nail rod ..	63258	1125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2890	—	—	—	—	33310	—	240	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	33820
Drums and tanks ..	36321	2890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1961	2669	—	—	242	15680	—	—	40892	125	—	—	—	—	23	—	59631
Galvanized (other than barbed wire)	969008	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43312	—	—	—	89138	—	—	26466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158916
Barbed wire (galvanized) ..	205203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4331	2408	—	—	—	47350	—	—	73028	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	123786
Hoop ..	72919	4331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5280	7203	—	—	—	47780	—	194	35022	—	—	—	—	1215	—	—	103430
Nails and rivets ..	34449	5280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pig ..	17670	12044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18176	18176
Lead—																												
Pig ..	171347	395647	—	—	84279	—	—	—	—	260000	344279	739926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1227
Tea lead ..	599254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11970	—	11970	11970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leadware ..	1153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate—																												
Silver or silver gilt..	64609	2179	—	1346	—	—	—	—	300	—	300	3834	251	634	—	—	—	—	—	1200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2140
Electroplate ..	99392	1250	—	—	487	—	—	—	—	—	487	1737	381	177	—	2767	—	—	—	2391	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	5736
Nickelplate ..	1176	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solder ..	37707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel—																												
Blister ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1609	482	—	—	—	116283	—	7487	40632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164884
Cast ..	346255	1609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2590	—	—	—	406	—	—	6943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9939
Steelware ..	243041	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin—												90468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4926
Plates and slabs ..	128101	—	90468	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	268	5820	162	—	—	101	—	—	—	13150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13150
Tinware ..	24914	326	5226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow metal ..	1465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1121
Zinc—																	1121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12908
Slabs ..	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10645	—	—	2263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1028
Zincware ..	679	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	897	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	117231
Acids—												2263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41904	5674
Sulpheric ..	48934	2263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3110	14919	—	—	56250	148	—	—	1543	2467	—	—	—	—	—	—	3592
Other ..	23767	—	3110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2410	—	—	—	3264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms—												541	826	200	—	—	2176	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guns, single ..	8481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																	
Guns, double ..	27113	541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																	

Revolvers ..	*3833*	*10*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	*1112*	*65*	—	—	*152*	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	1429
Rifles, magazine ..	4875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	595	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	995
Beads ..	49	2083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2083	—	—	—	13753	—	—	—	2595	—	1069	—	—	—	1418	18835
Bleaching materials ..	10371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2561	—	—	8816	—	—	—	—	—	—	11377
Boats ..	3209	9688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9688	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
Books ..	245455	249511	1086	29	172	9	—	11	389	34	692	251348	2575	10	176	289	761	—	1119	4781	1015	584	—	—	—	—	11340
Bran ..	—	193380	—	—	542	4051	—	—	12579	548	[a]32391	225787	—	—	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544
Bricks and tiles ..	52472	262937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262937	—	—	553	2172	1356	—	640	6488	—	2120	—	—	—	1	13330
Brooms and brushes ..	38435	494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509	34	—	—	874	—	—	327	3095	—	—	—	52	—	1081	5463
Cables, cordage, and twine ..	22076	80623	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81218	260	—	12	1775	—	—	564	4048	—	594	—	—	519	—	7772
Candles ..	60250	334885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334885	24	—	—	—	880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	904
Carriages and carts ..	3678	3411	127	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	450	4038	1000	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45666	46786
Cars and parts (motor)	1642012	22869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22869	346760	—	—	—	1288	—	153206	319771	—	73522	44311	—	—	—	938858
Casks and shooks ..	69304	9311	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	9401	70763	—	—	—	—	—	—	26546	2319	—	—	—	—	—	126178
Cement ..	388186	20	—	80469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80489	—	—	9	4481	11347	52889	—	135985	—	918	—	—	—	1477	207106
Chemists' sundries ..	521171	186353	2691	32	206	—	6	—	299	7	1392	190501	53756	420	—	4962	1366	—	18987	49508	4588	514	38	138	112	452	2892	138013
Chinaware ..	384036	881	—	50	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	973	379	1706	81	2442	11135	—	1169	121579	11893	106	—	—	—	—	7381	157871
Clocks ..	5024	608	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	625	41402	52	—	—	—	—	455	2220	—	—	—	—	—	—	4544	48673
Corks ..	10276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2063	299	15	—	—	6162	—	—	—	8539
Cycles and parts ..	410514	8101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8201	5799	60	—	1884	3345	—	2034	15796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28918
Drawing materials ..	14500	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	225	—	—	21	—	—	—	762	—	10	—	—	—	10	1023
Earthenware ..	130255	48943	3121	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	15	52087	334	1977	41321	80	—	—	435	1128	30	—	—	—	—	96	45401
Electric materials ..	160176	3613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3613	6162	—	—	36	733	—	—	4582	488	4897	—	—	—	—	16898
Embroidery ..	42535	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	1236	1940	—	441	13164	—	—	—	—	131201	100	148082
Explosives—																														
Caps, percussion ..	3498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188
Cartridges ..	24844	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	710	5	—	—	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	970
Detonators ..	9069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4289	—	—	—	—	—	—	4289
Dynamite ..	70709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24637	—	—	—	—	—	—	24637
Fireworks ..	57	—	—	38702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38702	—	57548	—	419	—	—	—	2369	—	—	—	—	—	—	60336
Fuse ..	13494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	—	—	10936	—	—	—	—	—	—	11351
Gunpowder, blasting	7827	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11475	—	—	—	—	—	—	11475
Gunpowder, sporting	5561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fancy articles ..	226424	100188	2364	6704	95	116	76	—	88	—	458	110613	2212	1250	—	23482	179	—	5224	36257	1	9546	—	—	197	48475	128144
Fuller's earth ..	—	67520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture ..	73128	7204	3347	219	10	—	—	—	94	—	109	10884	3343	5906	9	34664	1710	—	34	3068	—	214	—	—	—	1691	50639
Glass—																														
Plate ..	20738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155
Window or German sheet	8173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	141181	1284	424	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	185	2043	262	—	—	32922	57338	—	—	4009	—	—	—	—	—	—	61347
Gunny bags ..	—	493694	2815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	496781	—	—	—	—	16408	—	892	57528	1509	1023	—	—	4305	—	45152	159801
Habordashery ..	873155	999641	22926	13938	1881	56	122	3	233	99	3058	1044956	8634	21476	—	14672	654	—	18987	161532	25	5161	65	—	—	1201	56754	292559
Hats and bonnets ..	180426	36326	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	51	36377	—	—	318	729	—	—	1618	2800	—	2247	—	—	—	79	2819	10610
Instruments, musical—																														
Gramaphones ..	24926	2424	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2569	1266	538	—	941	—	—	198	8033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10976
Other ..	101596	6127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6127	6369	93	—	1969	—	—	7765	5897	—	22	—	—	—	630	22745
Scientific ..	19203	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	50	33	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	430
Jewellery ..	120424	292624	16768	3131	122	18	112	—	[a]430	—	4132	317881	—	893	—	18	—	—	1683	48121	—	—	—	—	—	—	56921
Lamps ..	135045	2281	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2320	7031	20	—	4503	3114	—	546	72532	187	538	—	—	400	—	6550	95421
Leather—																														
Dressed	16980	3011	—	—	—	—	—	—	789	920	1709	4720	1372	—	—	—	—	—	—	841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2213
Goat and sheep skins	850	33816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33818	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Leather articles—																														
Boots and shoes	417314	3117	367	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	51	3540	10507	37	—	7519	—	—	—	633	—	—	3	148	426	40	200	19513
Harness and saddlery	38353	415	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	292	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193
Machinery—																														
Foundry & workshop	650519	851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	851	11632	—	—	—	—	—	—	1538	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	13220

[a] West Australia, Rs. 14,671.

Statement showing the Countries from which the Chief Articles are imported—*contd.*

Articles.	United Kingdom.	British India and Burma.	Straits Settlements.	Hong Kong.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Total for Australasia.	Total of British Colonies.	United States.	China.	Foreign India.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia in Europe and Asia.	Portugal and Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Japan.	Total of Foreign Countries.
Machinery—																												
Oil making ..	3405	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	18466	—	—	—	—	—	—	1443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19909
Sewing machines ..	139082	330	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	150	530	3535	190	—	30	—	—	—	34206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37961
Spinning and weaving	7332	4469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[a] 4469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ..	558853	1022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	—	—	560
Matches ..	2690	4244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4244	—	—	2	16623	398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245276	—	6369	268819
Mats, mat bags, and baskets ..	2107	14341	87	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15276	—	10029	64	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11631	21742
Nets, fishing ..	—	23922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and floor cloth ..	51562	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	7398	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7889
Painters' colours ..	225364	8331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1102	1102	9433	8893	—	—	—	1106	—	903	9974	1901	1	—	—	—	343	—	23121
Paper—																												
Printing ..	205295	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	18086	2883	—	—	13807	1104	—	—	—	36753	—	1206	90765
Writing ..	128970	437	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	454	3065	—	—	6956	378	—	610	3901	2396	26825	—	295	—	—	664	45090
Perfumery ..	71889	23462	9	—	80	—	—	—	2	—	82	23559	1233	1108	—	504	916	—	10822	77487	—	—	—	—	—	—	9327	101397
Photographic materials	62617	1568	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1573	15844	—	—	—	—	—	239	1343	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	17487
Pictures ..	15101	818	1230	—	1116	—	—	—	22	—	[a]12149	14397	233	—	—	12	110	—	2053	4424	167	10	—	—	—	—	—	7009
Poonac— ..																												
Gingelly ..	—	1892910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1892910	—	—	2937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2937
Printing materials ..	52388	3880	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3895	27	—	—	—	253	—	—	1476	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1772
Railway plant and rolling stock—																												
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.	5742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498
Rails and fishplates.	13858	765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765	—	—	—	—	190	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556
Shot ..	4558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	15520	781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16325
Soap ..	464153	2922	3	—	—	—	—	—	157078	3417	[b]225336	228266	8107	38	—	15307	144	—	2954	46411	7561	361	—	—	—	—	11932	92815
Soda ..	30510	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430	1263	—	—	—	—	—	—	1693
Soldering fluid ..	6508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Stationery (excluding paper) ..	279559	3896	69	25	—	—	—	—	100	—	202	4192	11307	30	—	5449	—	—	373	21913	3301	9117	—	172	—	414	3786	55992
Stores, Government ..	6482126	[c]1235918	24790	—	—	—	—	307051	650	—	307701	2178679	41342	2968	—	—	3458	—	2000	12318	674	8733	—	—	—	—	1788	[d]241501
Stones, worked ..	23314	565	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	641	3297	—	309	10	—	—	—	380	—	28590	500	—	—	—	—	33086
Tallow and stearine ..	16214	11526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11526	3639	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	463	—	—	—	—	4142
Tar ..	8689	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	937	937	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	—	—	294
Tea chests ..	1138925	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1646829	1646939
Timber, worked ..	1180	1877	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1877	312	—	—	10684	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	10998	—	—	[e]69618
Toys ..	37736	5235	228	13	20	—	—	—	3	3	33	5526	598	158	131	859	33	303	290	14472	45	1298	—	—	—	225	10334	28796
Typewriters ..	12924	545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545	32150	—	—	—	624	—	—	8110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40884
Umbrellas ..	270016	1361	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1624	—	740	6	—	—	—	22127	1660	—	—	—	—	—	—	52319	76852
Varnish ..	33112	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	2867	—	—	—	2740	—	172	1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7675
Watches ..	51999	117159	5111	—	—	—	30	—	7	—	205	122526	2388	2	—	—	—	—	37	5668	—	—	—	—	—	9854	—	30992
Unenumerated ..	1509257	320064	18004	3484	3308	204	252	16	2134	555	6904	849501	70718	5331	28	4245	7564	10	54372	98340	2190	14696	4842	—	143	2313	14912	296077
IV.—Bullion and Coin.																												
Gold—																												
Coin ..	2250000	3630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3630	—	—	—	—	—	—	10320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10320
Silver—																												
Bullion ..	491388	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19101
Coin ..	5657	2350000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2350000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[a] Western Australia, Rs. 11,011.

[b] Western Australia, Rs. 64,841.

[c] Includes Rs 30,000, value of copper coins.

[d] Siam, Rs. 167,980.

[e] Norway, Rs. 45,565.

Appendix 5.—Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1912, 1913, and 1914.

No. 1.

Country of Production.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Compared with 1912.		Compared with 1913.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	50,999,044	58,199,628	51,504,240	505,196	—	—	6,695,388
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa	56	150	2,162	2,106	—	2,012	—
Cape Colony ..	235,734	153,604	135,044	—	100,690	—	18,560
Mauritius ..	27,353	109,246	585,830	558,477	—	476,584	—
Natal ..	205,801	1,362,627	1,366,829	1,161,028	—	4,202	—
Zanzibar ..	8,076	—	—	—	8,076	—	—
Other British Possessions ..	100,580	502,219	140,033	39,453	—	—	362,186
America :							
British Central America ..	—	—	5,753	5,753	—	5,753	—
British West Indies	—	—	1,598	1,598	—	1,598	—
Canada ..	236	—	3,366	3,130	—	3,366	—
Newfoundland ..	—	79	163	163	—	84	—
Asia :							
Aden ..	135,274	198,687	32,554	—	102,720	—	166,133
British North Borneo ..	—	—	747	747	—	747	—
British India ..	84,015,507	84,751,113	64,299,179	—	19,716,328	—	20,451,939
Burma ..	4,146,732	7,114,879	10,523,838	6,377,106	—	3,408,959	—
Hong Kong ..	2,234,387	1,695,896	1,335,333	—	899,054	—	360,563
Maldive Islands ..	2,261,648	2,211,346	2,093,237	—	168,411	—	118,109
Straits Settlements	6,679,294	11,391,265	15,404,064	8,724,770	—	4,012,799	—
Other British Possessions ..	13,921	447	130,593	116,672	—	130,146	—
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	—	27	60	60	—	33	—
New South Wales .	526,473	318,174	395,092	—	131,381	76,918	—
New Zealand ..	63,467	74,408	63,190	—	277	—	11,218
Queensland ..	123,931	130,904	166,471	36,540	—	29,567	—
South Australia ..	862,964	1,042,869	615,700	—	247,264	—	427,169
Tasmania ..	11,275	5,635	315,419	304,144	—	309,784	—
Victoria ..	888,999	824,737	1,310,682	421,683	—	485,945	—
Western Australia.	2,931,865	1,441,330	667,787	—	2,264,078	—	773,543
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	3,829	4,651	1,282	—	2,547	—	3,369
Malta ..	10,716	15,098	3,401	—	7,315	—	11,697
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Egypt ..	106,585	87,169	74,103	—	32,482	—	13,066
Madagascar ..	—	—	8	8	—	8	—
Mozambique ..	—	107,085	102,225	102,225	—	—	4,860
Other Foreign Countries ..	20	—	—	—	20	—	—
America :							
Central America ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign West Indies	—	—	12	12	—	12	—
South America ..	78,785	57,064	18,939	—	59,846	—	38,125
United States ..	1,951,466	2,383,672	2,287,710	336,244	—	—	95,962
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,046	—	—	—	1,046	—	—
Asia :							
Arabia ..	490	466	30	—	460	—	436
Borneo (excluding British) ..	1,102,781	948,671	786,164	—	316,617	—	162,507
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	291,866	712,587	915,702	623,836	—	203,115	—
Cochin-China ..	5,594	19,679	26,683	21,089	—	7,004	—
India (exc. British)	552,678	631,874	793,030	240,352	—	161,156	—
Japan ..	3,501,218	4,109,147	2,946,038	—	555,180	—	1,163,109
Java ..	3,266,825	3,262,841	2,578,285	—	688,540	—	684,556
Persia ..	—	19,696	1,518,522	1,518,522	—	1,498,826	—
Philippines ..	15,780	21,661	17,146	1,366	—	—	4,515
Russia in Asia ..	828,897	1,234,844	265,004	—	563,893	—	969,840
Siam ..	837,492	697,456	1,887,927	1,050,435	—	1,190,471	—
Sumatra ..	195,304	3,315	5	—	195,299	—	3,310
Turkey in Asia ..	1,974	1,187	535	—	1,439	—	652
Carried over ..	169,225,963	185,847,438	165,315,715	22,152,715	26,062,963	12,009,089	32,540,812

Comparative Value of Total Imports from Various Countries in 1912, 1913, and 1914.—*contd.*

Country of Production.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Compared with 1912.		Compared with 1913.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	169,225,963	185,847,438	165,315,715	22,152,715	26,062,963	12,009,089	32,540,812
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Other Foreign Countries ..	104	—	—	—	104	—	—
Europe:							
Austria-Hungary ..	855,731	942,039	1,036,361	180,630	—	94,322	—
Belgium ..	1,228,612	1,730,186	1,369,947	141,335	—	—	360,239
Denmark ..	27,726	88,763	70,598	42,872	—	—	18,165
France ..	1,294,008	1,471,624	1,441,395	147,387	—	—	30,229
Germany ..	5,905,354	6,022,497	4,298,283	—	1,607,071	—	1,724,214
Greece ..	1,850	1,546	916	—	934	—	630
Holland ..	1,604,555	1,346,100	1,472,147	—	132,408	126,047	—
Italy ..	645,742	999,540	795,367	149,625	—	—	204,173
Norway ..	90,976	157,186	189,876	98,900	—	32,690	—
Portugal ..	39,508	67,650	49,667	10,159	—	—	17,983
Roumania ..	170	—	14,925	14,755	—	14,925	—
Russia in Europe ..	42,142	82,894	55,648	13,506	—	—	27,246
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	59,857	62,679	78,619	18,762	—	15,940	—
Sweden ..	280,128	345,351	404,464	124,336	—	59,113	—
Switzerland ..	696,780	474,815	372,610	—	324,170	—	102,205
Turkey in Europe ..	785	489	618	—	167	129	—
	181,999,991	199,640,797	176,967,156	23,094,982	28,127,817	12,352,255	35,025,896
Deduct Specie ..	6,677,012	13,567,711	4,649,607	—	2,027,405	—	8,918,104
Value of Goods ..	175,322,979	186,073,086	172,317,549	23,094,982	26,100,412	12,352,255	26,107,792
				Deduct Increase	23,094,982	Deduct Increase	12,352,255
				Nett Decrease in 1914 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1912.	3,005,430	Nett Decrease in 1914 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1913.	13,755,537

Appendix 6.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Ceylon Produce exported during 1913 and 1914.

Articles.		1913.		1914.		Increase over 1913.		Decrease below 1913.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Arrack	gal.	597	3,458	—	—	—	—	597	3,458
Arecanuts	cwt.	102,055	3,039,133	93,200	1,798,439	—	—	8,855	1,240,694
Cacao	cwt.	68,526	3,017,199	54,633	2,062,942	—	—	13,893	954,257
Cardamoms	cwt.	4,051	932,353	3,496	707,885	—	—	555	224,468
Cinchona	lb.	32,821	1,477	4,141	185	—	—	28,680	1,292
Cinnamon (plantation and wild)	cwt.	45,900	2,413,619	36,431	1,616,664	—	—	9,469	796,955
Coffee, plantation	cwt.	144	8,280	297	17,078	153	8,798	—	—
Coffee, native	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, Liberian	cwt.	43	903	2	42	—	—	41	861
Coconuts	No.	16,861,324	1,391,352	11,429,594	892,843	—	—	5,431,730	498,509
Coir fibre	cwt.	253,999	1,567,173	227,931	1,292,355	—	—	26,068	274,818
Coir rope	cwt.	20,423	204,230	17,031	170,310	—	—	3,392	33,920
Coir yarn	cwt.	115,084	1,561,689	109,123	1,361,855	—	—	5,961	199,834
Copra	cwt.	1,117,292	20,959,266	1,411,947	23,247,919	294,655	2,288,653	—	—
Coconut, desiccated	cwt.	303,808	7,866,722	311,864	7,838,655	8,056	—	—	28,067
Fibre, kitul	cwt.	2,412	129,915	1,864	103,258	—	—	548	26,657
Fibre, palmyra	cwt.	1,059	16,191	1,784	35,576	725	19,385	—	—
Horns (excluding deer and sambur horns)	cwt.	354	8,750	183	3,502	—	—	171	5,248
Oil, coconut	cwt.	546,984	16,737,710	486,286	13,392,316	—	—	60,698	3,345,394
Oil, citronella	lb.	1,640,705	1,652,712	1,443,550	1,378,519	—	—	197,155	274,193
Oil, cinnamon	oz.	16,112	10,723	10,129	5,857	—	—	5,983	4,866
Plumbago	cwt.	570,807	9,047,290	284,562	4,254,201	—	—	286,245	4,793,089
Poonac	cwt.	236,592	1,092,778	211,342	913,059	—	—	25,250	179,719
Rubber	cwt.	226,491	61,269,262	306,724	57,220,155	80,233	—	—	4,049,107
Sapanwood	cwt.	5,492	17,692	4,108	14,555	—	—	1,384	3,137
Tea	lb.	191,509,414	87,787,914	193,583,592	89,725,995	2,074,178	1,938,081	—	—
Timber, ebony	tons	156	32,661	11	2,894	—	—	145	29,767
Timber, satinwood	tons	1,584	262,852	785	112,125	—	—	799	150,727
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	4,279,188	858,979	4,821,224	966,256	542,036	107,277	—	—

Appendix 7.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Export of Ceylon Produce, and Imports exported, in the Years 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Countries.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Compared with 1912.		Compared with 1913.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ..	97,756,191	105,612,743	115,558,829	17,802,638	—	9,946,086	—
British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.							
Africa :							
British East Africa ..	12,091	16,956	13,136	1,045	—	—	3,820
Cape Colony ..	490,853	506,215	570,170	79,317	—	63,955	—
Mauritius ..	49,424	57,903	1,068,333	1,018,909	—	1,010,430	—
Natal ..	566,255	635,461	620,109	53,854	—	—	15,352
Zanzibar ..	23,068	40,236	21,079	—	1,989	—	19,157
Other British Possessions	103,331	142,183	116,906	13,575	—	—	25,277
America :							
British Guiana ..	—	1,559	881	881	—	—	678
British West Indies ..	1,213	5,381	2,607	1,394	—	—	2,774
Canada ..	3,991,309	3,779,699	4,158,201	166,892	—	378,502	—
Newfoundland ..	273,793	142,789	162,106	—	111,687	19,317	—
Asia :							
Aden ..	22,466	17,618	16,385	—	6,081	—	1,233
British India ..	7,054,107	8,994,367	6,157,067	—	897,040	—	2,837,300
British North Borneo ..	7,425	1,592	577	—	6,848	—	1,015
Burma ..	62,085	82,738	64,060	1,975	—	—	18,678
Hong Kong ..	98,102	138,723	347,236	249,134	—	208,513	—
Maldive Islands ..	159,099	237,774	199,298	40,199	—	—	38,476
Straits Settlements ..	912,658	1,153,608	872,190	—	40,468	—	281,418
Other British Possessions	82,667	68,301	41,533	—	41,134	—	26,768
Australasia :							
Fiji Islands ..	25	—	—	—	25	—	—
New South Wales ..	4,389,876	5,053,438	5,413,823	1,023,947	—	360,385	—
New Zealand ..	2,371,525	2,502,726	3,309,396	937,871	—	806,670	—
Queensland ..	500,455	505,054	595,113	94,658	—	90,059	—
South Australia ..	640,722	767,579	891,944	251,222	—	124,365	—
Tasmania ..	12,379	14,271	23,306	10,927	—	9,035	—
Victoria ..	4,081,366	4,890,340	5,257,663	1,176,297	—	367,323	—
Western Australia ..	377,681	394,814	441,268	63,587	—	46,454	—
Other British Possessions	200	46	560	360	—	514	—
Europe :							
Gibraltar ..	13,768	12,928	17,481	3,713	—	4,553	—
Malta ..	90,951	57,003	46,468	—	44,483	—	10,535
Polynesia :							
British New Guinea ..	—	—	649	649	—	649	—
Foreign Countries.							
Africa :							
Algiers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt ..	573,164	564,791	701,126	127,962	—	136,335	—
Madagascar ..	12,152	17,100	11,134	—	1,018	—	5,966
Mozambique ..	97,085	84,006	111,913	14,828	—	27,907	—
Other Foreign Countries	25,928	17,361	12,174	—	13,754	—	5,187
America :							
Central America ..	10,107	—	—	—	10,107	—	—
Foreign West Indies ..	1,774	—	2,759	985	—	2,759	—
South America ..	55,791	95,078	112,553	56,762	—	17,475	—
United States ..	33,228,235	38,695,405	31,441,319	—	1,786,916	—	7,254,086
Other Foreign Countries	456,159	309,214	54,378	—	401,781	—	254,836
Asia :							
Arabia ..	4,518	2,875	5,780	1,262	—	2,905	—
Borneo (exc. British) ..	3,230	59,550	20,386	17,156	—	—	39,164
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	2,866,554	3,836,127	2,771,177	—	95,377	—	1,064,950
Cochin-China ..	314	4,628	823	509	—	—	3,805
India (excluding British)	272,746	227,667	204,084	—	68,662	—	23,583
Japan ..	423,248	911,301	676,492	253,244	—	—	234,809
Java ..	71,412	92,052	57,660	—	13,752	—	34,392
Persia ..	1,091	7,241	890	—	201	—	6,351
Philippines ..	383,558	387,794	360,942	—	22,616	—	26,852
Russia in Asia ..	2,656,030	3,183,229	2,790,164	134,134	—	—	393,065
Siam ..	1,772	3,552	1,783	11	—	—	1,769
Sumatra ..	31,239	123,860	5,304	—	25,935	—	118,556
Turkey in Asia ..	118,404	167,803	139,481	21,077	—	—	28,322
Other Foreign Countries	2,918	985	394	—	2,524	—	591
Carried over ..	165,442,514	184,625,664	185,471,090	23,620,974	3,592,398	13,624,191	12,778,765

Appendix 7.—Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce, &c.—*contd.*

Countries.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Compared with 1912.		Compared with 1913.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	165,442,514	184,625,664	185,471,090	23,620,974	3,592,398	13,624,191	12,778,765
Foreign Countries—contd.							
Australasia :							
New Caledonia ..	—	—	226	226	—	226	—
Other Foreign Countries	11,338	4,838	8,836	—	2,502	3,998	—
Europe :							
Austria-Hungary ..	1,617,311	1,499,685	1,799,557	182,246	—	299,872	—
Belgium ..	6,791,273	11,007,690	6,690,216	—	101,057	—	4,317,474
Bulgaria ..	—	—	765	765	—	765	—
Denmark ..	1,237,599	575,114	2,518,940	1,281,341	—	1,943,826	—
France ..	811,795	894,962	1,240,228	428,433	—	345,266	—
Germany ..	13,622,990	22,758,806	11,734,520	—	1,888,470	—	11,024,286
Greece ..	743	229	381	—	362	152	—
Holland ..	488,342	572,491	1,506,764	1,018,422	—	934,273	—
Italy ..	255,475	428,919	201,904	—	53,571	—	227,015
Norway ..	850,065	1,270,954	733,387	—	116,678	—	537,567
Portugal ..	4,375	5,236	5,320	945	—	84	—
Roumania ..	—	99,247	143,597	143,597	—	44,350	—
Russia in Europe ..	6,890,143	10,397,226	6,619,301	—	270,842	—	3,777,925
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	671,687	490,771	533,734	—	137,953	42,963	—
Sweden ..	208,498	205,275	140,897	—	67,601	—	64,378
Switzerland ..	22,795	5,717	12,658	—	10,137	6,941	—
Turkey in Europe ..	27,159	20,730	11,725	—	15,434	—	9,005
Polynesia :							
Foreign New Guinea ..	800	—	—	—	800	—	—
Total ..	198,954,902	234,863,554	219,374,046	26,676,949	6,257,805	17,246,907	32,736,415
Deduct Value of Specie ..	—	1,876,600	1,010,200	1,010,200	—	—	866,400
Value of Goods ..	198,954,902	232,986,954	218,363,846	25,666,749	6,257,805	17,246,907	31,870,015
			Deduct Decrease	6,257,805		Deduct Increase	17,246,907
			Nett Increase in 1914 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1912	19,408,944		Nett Decrease in 1914 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1913	14,623,108

	1914. Rs.
Value of Ceylon produce	210,711,403
Value of Imports exported	7,652,443
Value of Specie	1,010,200
Total ..	219,374,046

Appendix 8.—Statement showing the Export of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1913.

Countries.	1914.	1913.	Increase over 1913.	Decrease below 1913.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom ..	115,888,689	111,646,640	4,242,049	—
British Colonies.				
Aden	11,645	14,535	—	2,890
British East Africa	26,435	30,780	—	4,345
British Guiana	1,900	3,400	—	1,500
British India	2,062,129	1,624,400	437,729	—
British North Borneo	500	200	300	—
British West Indies	5,625	8,375	—	2,750
Burma	15,756	11,232	4,524	—
Canada	8,522,964	7,624,464	898,500	—
Cape Colony	975,502	832,729	142,773	—
Gibraltar	30,475	24,810	5,665	—
Hong Kong	193,060	186,081	6,979	—
Maldive Islands	10,618	5,490	5,128	—
Malta	100,222	122,357	—	22,135
Mauritius	104,787	107,627	—	2,840
Natal	1,241,785	1,221,449	20,336	—
Newfoundland	349,744	310,620	39,124	—
New Guinea	1,400	—	1,400	—
New South Wales	10,797,256	9,823,133	974,123	—
New Zealand	6,679,761	5,153,207	1,526,554	—
Other British Possessions in Africa ..	226,650	309,147	—	82,497
Other British Possessions in Asia ..	14,844	4,625	10,219	—
Other British Possessions in Australasia ..	700	100	600	—
Queensland	1,087,632	908,802	178,830	—
South Australia	1,782,070	1,560,867	221,203	—
Straits Settlements	461,680	504,200	—	42,520
Tasmania	23,270	25,156	—	1,886
Victoria	7,972,142	7,910,968	61,174	—
Western Australia	873,774	786,294	87,480	—
Zanzibar	45,155	79,242	—	34,087
Foreign Countries.				
Arabia	8,755	3,000	5,755	—
Austria	223,109	368,149	—	145,040
Belgium	49,877	104,711	—	54,834
Bulgaria	1,650	—	1,650	—
China (excluding Hong Kong) ..	5,862,619	8,247,053	—	2,384,434
Cochin-China	1,615	1,408	207	—
Denmark	18,549	21,274	—	2,725
Egypt	1,232,202	578,264	653,938	—
France	928,118	752,918	175,200	—
Germany	399,071	631,677	—	232,606
Greece	823	500	323	—
Holland	26,905	29,531	—	2,626
Italy	13,278	21,977	—	8,699
Japan	66,039	56,135	9,904	—
Java	130	70	60	—
Madagascar	23,016	34,543	—	11,527
Mozambique	201,446	119,225	82,221	—
Norway	6,662	32,384	—	25,722
Other Foreign Countries in Africa ..	25,105	30,183	—	5,078
Other Foreign Countries in America ..	—	9,200	—	9,200
Other Foreign Countries in Asia ..	850	2,150	—	1,300
Other Foreign Countries in Australasia ..	18,650	8,590	10,060	—
Persia	1,920	15,600	—	13,680
Philippine Islands	65,181	61,182	3,999	—
Roumania	31,277	33,263	—	1,986
Russia in Asia	5,983,696	6,930,732	—	947,036
Russia in Europe	7,925,794	13,304,651	—	5,378,857
Siam	3,478	3,450	28	—
South America	58,731	54,159	4,572	—
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ..	14,379	23,883	—	9,504
Sumatra	4,875	5,200	—	325
Sweden	80,042	123,676	—	43,634
Switzerland	27,310	12,440	14,870	—
Turkey in Asia	79,072	105,697	—	26,625
Turkey in Europe	24,190	45,223	—	21,033
United States of America	10,667,008	8,896,386	1,770,622	—
Total ..	193,583,592	191,509,414	11,598,099	9,523,921
		Deduct Decrease ..	9,523,921	
		Nett Increase ..	2,074,178	

Appendix 9.

Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1914.

Country.	Packages.	Country.	Packages.
Aden	65	Maldive Islands	10,369
Australia	27,204	Mauritius	27,193
Austria	10,886	Natal	152
Belgium	843	Norway	1,205
Burma	7,636	New Zealand	2,584
Cape Colony	97	Persia	853
China	166,289	Philippines	77
Denmark	86	Russia in Asia	776
Egypt	1,099	Russia in Europe	842
France	35,130	Straits Settlements	72,669
Germany	3,653	Spain	1,009
Gibraltar	4	Sweden	350
Holland	2,000	Sumatra	499
Hong Kong	15,316	Tasmania	2
India (British)	188,666	United Kingdom	63,744
India (excluding British)	6,483	United States of America	3,345
Italy	1,146		
Java	30,349	Total	684,795
Japan	2,174		

Appendix 10.

Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries and the Increase and the Decrease as compared with 1913.

Country.	1913.			1914.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.	Number of Packages landed and shipped.	Number of Packages transhipped direct.	Total.
Aden	910	—	910	1,120	—	1,120	210	—	210	—	—	—
Australia	11,224	4,058	15,282	10,116	4,896	15,012	—	838	—	1,108	—	270
Austria	5,214	15	5,229	420	—	420	—	—	—	4,794	15	4,809
Belgium	1,149	—	1,149	1,940	2,167	4,107	791	2,167	2,958	—	—	—
British East Africa	10,034	—	10,034	3,904	—	3,904	—	—	—	6,130	—	6,130
British West Indies	—	—	—	17	—	17	17	—	17	—	—	—
Burma	1,223	—	1,223	5,855	10	5,865	4,632	10	4,642	—	—	—
Canada	10,604	—	10,604	2,913	—	2,913	—	—	—	7,691	—	7,691
Cape Colony	4,913	—	4,913	3,087	—	3,087	—	—	—	1,826	—	1,826
China (excludingHongKong)	27,843	9,098	36,941	22,339	13,603	35,942	—	4,505	—	5,504	—	999
Cochin-China	128	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	128
Denmark	18	—	18	10	—	10	—	—	—	8	—	8
Egypt	715	—	715	4,153	—	4,153	3,438	—	3,438	—	—	—
England	13,410	108,632	122,042	34,059	151,181	185,240	20,649	42,549	63,198	—	—	—
France	12,572	12,426	24,998	17,909	12,261	30,170	5,337	—	5,172	—	165	—
Germany	2,682	—	2,682	5,676	52	5,728	2,994	52	3,046	—	—	—
Gibraltar	85	—	85	32	5	37	—	5	—	53	—	48
Holland	294	—	294	252	1,723	1,975	—	1,723	1,681	42	—	—
Hong Kong	1,172	—	1,172	2,243	1	2,244	1,071	1	1,072	—	—	—
India (British)	167,904	23,452	191,356	126,285	58,972	185,257	—	35,520	—	41,619	—	6,099
India (excluding British)	4,313	1,144	5,457	526	—	526	—	—	—	3,787	1,144	4,931
Italy	2,216	—	2,216	3,478	—	3,478	1,262	—	1,262	—	—	—
Japan	34,363	—	34,363	13,265	—	13,265	—	—	—	21,098	—	21,098
Java	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Maldive Islands	115,777	—	115,777	101,609	2,537	104,146	—	2,537	—	14,168	—	11,631
Malta	2	—	2	4,107	—	4,107	4,105	—	4,105	—	—	—
Mauritius	6,174	—	6,174	14,997	—	14,997	8,823	—	8,823	—	—	—
Mozambique	1	—	1	178	—	178	177	—	177	—	—	—
Natal	5,267	—	5,267	522	—	522	—	—	—	4,745	—	4,745
New Zealand	806	—	806	1,041	—	1,041	235	—	235	—	—	—
Norway	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other British Possessions in Asia	371	—	371	4,325	2,222	6,547	3,954	2,222	6,176	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Russia in Asia	9,040	—	9,040	3,803	—	3,803	—	—	—	5,237	—	5,237
Russia in Europe	10,508	—	10,508	8,240	—	8,240	—	—	—	2,268	—	2,268
Spain	1,021	—	1,021	1,509	—	1,509	488	—	488	—	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	16	—	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	1,959	1,435	3,394	3,401	21,538	24,939	1,442	20,103	21,545	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia	353	—	353	5	—	5	—	—	—	348	—	348
Turkey in Europe	97	2,425	2,522	18	—	18	—	—	—	79	2,425	2,504
United States of America	12,579	—	12,579	10,200	—	10,200	—	—	—	2,379	—	2,379
Zanzibar	2	—	2	50	—	50	48	—	48	—	—	—
Total	476,946	162,635	639,631	413,627	271,168	684,795	59,695	112,232	128,315	123,014	3,749	83,151
						Deduct Decrease	3,749	83,151	59,695	Deduct Increase		
						Nett Increase	108,483	45,164	63,319	Nett Decrease		

Appendix 11.—Statement showing the Tonnage of Goods Exported and Imported, separately, to and from Colombo, exclusive of Transhipments, for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Tonnage of Goods. Imported.	Tonnage of Goods Exported.	Tonnage of Coal Imported.
1904	541,543	386,390	667,588
1905	568,527	379,601	629,908
1906	610,661	381,684	700,988
1907	685,822	397,184	568,048
1908	667,248	442,230	684,657
1909	1,036,446	446,262	301,531
1910	759,841	433,928	801,379
1911	904,773	439,044	665,047
1912	812,213	456,878	885,661
1913	1,056,705	508,886	744,529
1914	849,952	517,373	612,018

Appendix 12.—*Principal Imports into Ceylon from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Exports thereto from Ceylon, during 1911–13 and First half of 1914.*

Statement of the Principal Articles Imported from Germany into Ceylon during 1911, 1912, 1913, and the First half of 1914.

Articles.	Year.	Quantity.	Value. £
I.—FOOD AND DRINK.			
Beer and ale in bottle *	1911 .. gals.	60,209	8,852
	1912 .. „	68,358	10,103
	1913 .. „	60,463	9,177
	1914 .. „	43,179	6,402
Biscuits †	1911 .. lb.	304,137	4,331
	1912 .. „	380,894	5,474
	1913 .. „	488,969	7,322
	1914 .. „	205,029	3,571
Coffee, unmixed	1911 .. „	—	—
	1912 .. „	—	—
	1913 .. „	32,904	785
	1914 .. „	—	—
Fish, tinned	1911 .. „	6,232	218
	1912 .. „	4,728	206
	1913 .. „	25,559	550
	1914 .. „	17,292	340
Potatoes	1911 .. cwt.	1,083	285
	1912 .. „	338	105
	1913 .. „	2,545	697
	1914 .. „	3,250	812
Sugar, refined or candied	1911 .. „	651	510
	1912 .. „	2,099	2,137
	1913 .. „	704	598
	1914 .. „	800	754
Wine, still, hock, in bottle	1911 .. gals.	998	562
	1912 .. „	1,344	702
	1913 .. „	721	354
	1914 .. „	768	513
Unenumerated, dutiable ‡	1911 .. cwt.	153	660
	1912 .. „	160	646
	1913 .. „	141	569
	1914 .. „	134	479
II.—RAW MATERIALS.			
(1) MISCELLANEOUS.			
Manure—			
Basic slag	1911 .. cwt.	61,235	10,160
	1912 .. „	111,666	17,193
	1913 .. „	81,000	13,946
	1914 .. „	45,892	7,751
Blood meal	1911 .. „	1,768	1,182
	1912 .. „	2,852	1,694
	1913 .. „	510	319
	1914 .. „	3,711	1,482
Guano	1911 .. „	400	216
	1912 .. „	594	287
	1913 .. „	794	389
	1914 .. „	800	733
Kainit	1911 .. „	26,471	5,454
	1912 .. „	40,491	7,987
	1913 .. „	32,500	5,600
	1914 .. „	27,498	4,793
Nitrate of soda	1911 .. „	1,705	878
	1912 .. „	3,288	1,769
	1913 .. „	1,900	1,300
	1914 .. „	800	700
Sulphate of ammonia	1911 .. cwt.	3,756	2,669
	1912 .. „	10,803	7,040
	1913 .. „	9,796	5,149
	1914 .. „	12,120	4,667
Superphosphate	1911 .. „	19,505	9,854
	1912 .. „	36,351	14,283
	1913 .. „	31,765	12,898
	1914 .. „	18,647	6,528
Manure other than those specified above, including bone, castor seed poonac, fish, groundnut cake, and rape seed poonac	1911 .. „	38,843	9,429
	1912 .. „	68,883	18,221
	1913 .. „	33,318	13,063
	1914 .. „	13,967	3,543
Oil, lubricating	1911 .. gals.	5,544	440
	1912 .. „	4,482	470
	1913 .. „	9,167	995
	1914 .. „	2,403	270
Pearls and precious stones	1911 .. pkgs.	13	782
	1912 .. „	14	684
	1913 .. „	11	1,140
	1914 .. „	—	—
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
(1) CHEMICAL, DYEING, AND TANNING MATERIALS.			
Manure—			
Muriate of potash	1911 .. cwt.	17,995	11,224
	1912 .. „	8,989	4,846
	1913 .. „	15,440	6,725
	1914 .. „	9,348	3,526
Sulphate of potash	1911 .. „	72,723	35,689
	1912 .. „	89,664	45,324
	1913 .. „	88,013	42,899
	1914 .. „	48,356	18,251
(2) TEXTILE.			
(*a*) Apparel, made up §	1911 .. pkgs.	665	15,679
	1912 .. „	711	15,258
	1913 .. „	554	10,856
	1914 .. „	416	9,289
(*b*) Cotton—			
Lace and net	1911 .. yds.	655,587	6,085
	1912 .. „	711,513	6,961
	1913 .. „	798,510	8,580
	1914 .. „	488,865	4,934
Piece goods, bleached	1911 .. „	6,288	211
	1912 .. „	20,914	646
	1913 .. „	1,832	66
	1914 .. „	41,054	1,205
Piece goods, dyed ‖	1911 .. „	419,406	14,036
	1912 .. „	586,730	15,739
	1913 .. „	459,531	15,656
	1914 .. „	170,943	5,074

* Pilsener : lager and black beer.
† Gem, cabin, and mixed.
‡ Sausages, &c.
§ Undershirts, pants, &c.
‖ Camboys, sarongs, cretonnes, &c.

Principal Articles Imported from Germany into Ceylon—*contd.*

Articles.	Year.	Quantity.		Value. £
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—*contd.*				
(1) CHEMICAL, DYEING, AND TANNING MATERIALS.				
(*b*) Cotton—*contd.*				
Piece goods other than bleached, dyed, gray, muslin, and printed*	1911	yds.	60,646	8,253
		doz.	16,340	
	1912	yds.	21,904	5,836
		doz.	15,326	
	1913	yds.	24,170	6,581
		doz.	12,974	
	1914	yds.	43,926	10,588
		doz.	20,477	
(*c*) Silk and satin—				
Broad stuff	1911	yds.	10,520	1,087
	1912	„	20,030	1,225
	1913	„	19,561	1,653
	1914	„	14,188	1,151
Lace	1911	„	14,520	306
	1912	„	12,835	373
	1913	„	20,325	401
	1914	„	27,144	515
Ribbons	1911	„	71,185	361
	1912	„	26,915	144
	1913	„	155,710	679
	1914	„	56,519	346
(*d*) Woollen—				
Cloth and stuff	1911	„	6,111	983
	1912	„	27,477	2,491
	1913	„	18,118	1,982
	1914	„	19,900	2,500
Other than Berlin blankets, carpets, cloth and stuff, and flannel†	1911	„	95,775	6,521
	1912	„	55,191	3,855
	1913	„	66,737	4,281
	1914	„	48,322	3,599
(*e*) Of mixed materials—				
Handkerchiefs, scarves, &c.	1911	doz.	1,553	671
	1912	„	2,336	1,314
	1913	„	2,655	1,608
	1914	„	603	1,230
Piece goods	1911	yds.	37,756	2,858
	1912	„	25,692	2,000
	1913	„	57,191	3,705
	1914	„	19,160	1,487
(3) METAL (OTHER THAN MACHINERY).				
Brassware	1911	cwt.	8	131
	1912	„	80	777
	1913	„	124	1,039
	1914	„	52	457
Copper sheathing	1914	„	461	1,704
	1912	„	212	761
	1913	„	635	2,690
	1914	„	324	1,371
Hardware‡	1911	„	3,615	11,891
	1912	„	5,015	14,902
	1913	„	5,148	17,865
	1914	„	2,757	9,461
Iron—				
Bar, flat, rod, nail rod	1911	„	961	281
	1912	„	1,424	427
	1913	„	448	160
	1914	„	3,015	904
Drums and tanks	1911	„	135	162
	1912	„	155	299
	1913	„	604	667
	1914	„	—	—
Galvanized	1911	„	734	530
	1912	„	666	604
	1913	„	6,258	4,412
	1914	„	3,074	2,282
Galvanized barbed wire	1911	„	11,210	6,773
	1912	„	7,730	4,638
	1913	„	3,791	2,255
	1914	„	2,971	1,713
Hoop	1911	„	9,932	5,280
	1912	„	22,093	10,366
	1913	„	22,492	11,321
	1914	„	8,506	3,800
Nails and rivets	1911	„	8,723	4,638
	1912	„	10,406	5,659
	1913	„	2,884	1,443
	1914	„	3,790	1,847
Other (sheet iron, bolts and nuts, screws, &c.)	1911	cwt.	634	255
	1912	„	1,779	617
	1913	„	153	123
	1914	„	2,858	1,842
Plate—				
Electroplate	1911	pieces	14,352	666
	1912	„	1,891	635
	1913	„	4,181	563
	1914	„	7,511	137
Steel—				
Cast	1911	cwt.	13,701	4,109
	1912	„	10,643	3,269
	1913	„	21,265	7,488
	1914	„	8,102	2,508
Yellow metal	1911	„	809	2,541
	1912	„	464	1,398
	1913	„	493	1,677
	1914	„	245	809
(4) OTHER.				
Acids—				
Other than sulphuric §	1911	gals.	1,603	309
	1912	„	4,724	1,203
	1913	„	2,649	543
	1914	„	117	32
Bleaching materials‖	1911	cwt.	637	859
	1912	„	552	838
	1913	„	962	1,415
	1914	„	290	414
Cars and parts (motor)	1911	No.	14	6,830
	1912	„	19	12,249
	1913	„	25	24,668
	1914	„	28	17,390
Casks and shooks	1911	„	1,981	2,458
	1912	„	1,935	3,004
	1913	„	1,847	1,808
	1914	„	572	1,003
Cement	1911	cwt.	52,090	5,358
	1912	„	98,701	10,743
	1913	„	176,152	21,154
	1914	„	56,584	6,630
Chemists' sundries	1911	„	540	3,892
	1912	„	739	3,861
	1913	„	627	3,908
	1914	„	424	1,941
Chinaware	1911	„	5,307	6,346
	1912	„	4,447	5,694
	1913	„	5,064	7,407
	1914	„	5,137	6,642
Cycles and parts	1911	No.	5	58
	1912	„	24	838
	1913	„	42	988
	1914	„	7	926
Electric materials	1911	cwt.	35	108
	1912	„	51	456
	1913	„	132	1,008
	1914	„	29	239
Embroidery	1911	yds.	12,970	307
	1912	„	50,782	736
	1913	„	68,009	641
	1914	„	54,812	732
Explosives—				
Dynamite	1911	cwt.	558	2,290
	1912	„	—	—
	1913	„	133	597
	1914	„	379	1,642
Fuse	1911	yds.	859,200	1,296
	1912	„	560,900	833
	1913	„	981,484	1,534
	1914	„	333,012	507
Gunpowder, coarse (blasting)	1911	cwt.	558	996
	1912	„	446	812
	1913	„	401	765
	1914	„	401	765
Fancy articles¶	1911	cases	438	4,418
	1912	„	514	4,369
	1913	„	551	4,230
	1914	„	264	2,198
Glass—				
Window and German sheet	1911	cwt.	413	255
	1912	„	1,551	924
	1913	„	1,030	704
	1914	„	98	117

* Handkerchiefs, blankets, table covers, towels, &c.
† Principally shawls.
‡ Iron spoons, scissors, locks, table and pocket knives, razors, hammers, axes, masons' trowels, pincers, saws, &c.
§ Acetic acid, &c.
‖ Chloride of lime, ultramarine blue, starch.
¶ Curios, combs, table ornaments, fancy mirrors (small), &c.

Principal Articles Imported from Germany into Ceylon—*contd.*

Articles.	Year.	Quantity.	Value. £
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—*contd.*			
(4) OTHER.			
Glass—*contd.*			
Other than plate and window and German sheet*	1911 .. cwt.	4,351 ..	5,013
	1912 .. „	5,401 ..	7,825
	1913 .. „	3,834 ..	5,322
	1914 .. „	1,777 ..	3,380
Haberdashery ..	1911 .. pkgs.	738 ..	8,883
	1912 .. „	831 ..	11,092
	1913 .. „	947 ..	12,566
	1914 .. „	604 ..	8,948
Instruments—			
Musical, gramaphones ..	1911† .. No.	283 ..	412
	1912 .. „	513 ..	880
	1913 .. „	191 ..	387
	1914 .. „	225 ..	500
Musical, other than gramophones ..	1911 .. „	2,358 ..	1,016
	1912 .. „	1,614 ..	721
	1913 .. „	1,377 ..	539
	1914 .. „	1,993 ..	353
Jewellery‡ ..	1911 .. „	2,966 ..	3,780
	1912 .. „	4,690 ..	6,758
	1913 .. „	4,629 ..	8,665
	1914 .. „	1,866 ..	1,697
Lamps	1911 .. „	75,240 ..	4,766
	1912 .. „	84,658 ..	4,235
	1913 .. „	160,473 ..	6,984
	1914 .. „	120,303 ..	4,431
Leather articles, other than boots and shoes, harness and saddlery§ ..	1911 .. cases	31 ..	799
	1912 .. „	52 ..	782
	1913 .. „	103 ..	1,785
	1914 .. „	31 ..	488
Machinery—			
Sewing machines ..	1911 .. No.	775 ..	3,703
	1912 .. „	1,849 ..	3,773
	1913 .. „	1,117 ..	2,596
	1914 .. „	850 ..	2,023
Other, free (*i.e.*, other than foundry and workshop, oilmaking, spinning and weaving, and tea machinery) ..	1911 .. cwt.	1,270 ..	2,444
	1912 .. „	3,245 ..	7,607
	1913 .. „	3,015 ..	9,652
	1914 .. „	2,070 ..	6,074
Painters' colours ...	1911 .. „	540 ..	983
	1912 .. „	365 ..	931
	1913 .. „	326 ..	907
	1914 .. „	187 ..	581
Paper—			
Printing ..	1911 .. reams	14,835 ..	3,305
	1912 .. „	13,527 ..	2,778
	1913 .. „	15,157 ..	2,448
	1914 .. „	3,682 ..	662
Other dutiable (*i.e.*, other than hanging) ..	1911 .. „	6,686 ..	1,209
	1912 .. „	11,140 ..	1,833
	1913 .. „	6,851 ..	1,192
	1914 .. „	5,447 ..	749
Perfumery‖ ..	1911 .. gals.	2,285 ..	4,416
	cases	134 ..	
	1912 .. gals.	2,544 ..	4,933
	cases	115 ..	
	1913 .. gals.	2,097 ..	5,846
	cases	288 ..	
	1914 .. gals.	1,595 ..	3,643
	cases	74 ..	
Railway plant and rolling stock, rails and fishplates of steel or iron ..	1911 .. cwt.	1,574 ..	553
	1912 .. „	1,117 ..	383
	1913 .. „	1,273 ..	500
	1914 .. „	53 ..	24
Soap, toilet ..	1911 .. „	346 ..	2,710
	1912 .. „	472 ..	4,050
	1913 .. „	570 ..	4,632
	1914 .. „	367 ..	2,792
Stationery, excluding paper	1911 .. cases	110 ..	1,102
	1912 .. „	115 ..	699
	1913 .. „	182 ..	1,747
	1914 .. „	98 ..	1,222
Toys	1911 .. cases	430 ..	2,913
	1912 .. „	559 ..	2,980
	1913 .. „	404 ..	2,845
	1914 .. „	202 ..	655
Typewriters ..	1911 .. No.	12 ..	118
	1912 .. „	11 ..	155
	1913 .. „	7 ..	68
	1914 .. „	52 ..	541
Watches	1911 .. „	589 ..	217
	1912 .. „	1,056 ..	305
	1913 .. „	1,157 ..	553
	1914 .. „	681 ..	350
Unenumerated, dutiable ..	1911 .. „	1,265 ..	5,568
	1912 .. „	1,776 ..	8,877
	1913 .. „	2,212 ..	7,220
	1914 .. „	1,034 ..	3,390
Unenumerated, free ..	1911 .. „	263 ..	2,696
	1912 .. „	442 ..	4,293
	1913 .. „	477 ..	3,846
	1914 .. „	169 ..	1,349
IV.—BULLION AND COIN.			
Silver, Bullion ..	1911 .. bars	300 ..	622
	1912 .. „	— ..	—
	1913 .. „	900 ..	1,051
	1914 .. „	1,700 ..	1,273

* Tumblers, chimneys, empty bottles, &c.
† Second half year only.
‡ All kinds: real and imitation.
§ Purses, bags (hand), suit cases, trunks, belts, &c.
‖ With and without spirits. Eau de Cologne largely; also toilet powder, &c.

Statement of the Principal Articles Imported from Austria-Hungary into Ceylon during 1911, 1912, 1913, and First half of 1914.

Articles.	Year.	Quantity.	Value. £
I.—FOOD AND DRINK.			
Sugar, refined or candied ..	1911 .. cwt.	24,902 ..	17,498
	1912 .. „	100 ..	106
	1913 .. „	17,207 ..	10,837
	1914 .. „	41,461 ..	24,550
II.—RAW MATERIALS.			
(1) MISCELLANEOUS.			
Manure, other than basic slag, blood meal, bone, castor seed poonac, fish, groundnut cake, guano, kainit, nitrate of soda, rape seed poonac, sulphate of ammonia, and superphosphate ..	1911 .. „	12,021 ..	6,023
	1912 .. „	19,310 ..	9,162
	1913 .. „	20,888 ..	8,898
	1914 .. „	1,379 ..	552
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
(1) CHEMICAL, DYEING, AND TANNING MATERIALS.			
Manure—			
Muriate of potash ..	1911 .. cwt.	10,779 ..	5,809
	1912 .. „	12,610 ..	5,846
	1913 .. „	7,684 ..	3,545
	1914 .. „	15,664 ..	7,203
Sulphate of potash ..	1911 .. „	2,118 ..	1,207
	1912 .. „	4,827 ..	2,482
	1913 .. „	10,936 ..	5,246
	1914 .. „	8,505 ..	4,276
(2) TEXTILE.			
(*b*) Cotton—			
Piece goods, dyed ..	1911 .. yds.	5,398 ..	175
	1912 .. „	2,294 ..	63
	1913 .. „	— ..	—
	1914 .. „	26,791 ..	662

Principal Articles Imported from Austria-Hungary into Ceylon—*contd.*

Articles.	Year.	Quantity.	Value. £
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—*contd.*			
(2) TEXTILE—*contd.*			
(*b*) Cotton—*contd.*			
Piece goods other than bleached, dyed, gray, muslin, and printed	1911	yds. 4,271 / doz. 965	499
	1912	yds. — / doz. 774	403
	1913	yds. 1,595 / doz. 560	280
	1914	yds. 2,164 / doz. 1,129	530
(3) METAL (OTHER THAN MACHINERY).			
Hardware, enamelware	1911	cwt. 3,656	7,694
	1912	„ 5,354	8,395
	1913	„ 4,480	7,583
	1914	„ 918	1,556
(4) OTHER.			
Acids, other than sulphuric*	1911	gals. 4,477	837
	1912	„ 8,626	1,983
	1913	„ 19,673	4,332
	1914	„ 19,004	3,289
Beads	1911	bunches 15,741	623
	1912	„ 25,363	1,157
	1913	„ 35,308	1,375
	1914	„ 15,690	806
Cement	1911	cwt. 9,024	966
	1912	„ 10,033	1,155
	1913	„ 9,061	1,170
	1914	„ 1,674	201
Fancy articles	1911	cases 245	1,986
	1912	„ 232	2,145
	1913	„ 184	1,807
	1914	„ 167	1,371
Furniture †	1911	pieces 12,191	2,738
	1912	„ 12,531	3,135
	1913	„ 5,491	1,501
	1914	„ 7,737	2,013
Glass, other than plate and window and German sheet ‡	1911	cwt. 1,795	3,301
	1912	„ 1,556	1,339
	1913	„ 2,639	2,209
	1914	„ 1,728	1,879
Haberdashery	1911	pkgs. 131	1,553
	1912	„ 116	1,592
	1913	„ 112	1,488
	1914	„ 78	834
Lamps	1911	No. 2,912	747
	1912	„ 12,330	2,037
	1913	„ 6,317	1,114
	1914	„ 24,861	242
Matches	1911	gross 40,180	1,763
	1912	„ 60,005	2,625
	1913	„ 32,200	1,459
	1914	„ 20,500	897
Paper— Printing	1911	reams 3,596	840
	1912	„ 7,579	1,693
	1913	„ 4,838	878
	1914	„ 5,111	1,110
Writing	1911	„ 13,838	1,067
	1912	„ 8,083	779
	1913	„ 8,396	1,391
	1914	„ 2,155	296
Soap, toilet	1911	cwt. 160	742
	1912	„ 276	1,151
	1913	„ 285	1,271
	1914	„ 217	903
Timber, worked §	1911	„ 1,300	525
	1912	„ 1,760	633
	1913	„ 3,880	1,215
	1914	„ 3,620	712
IV.—BULLION AND COIN	—	—	—

* Acetic acid largely.
† Bentwood furniture.
‡ Lamp shades, chimneys, tumblers, &c.
§ Principally ceiling boards.

Exports from Ceylon to Germany and Austria-Hungary during the Years 1911, 1912, 1913, and the First half of 1914.

GERMANY.

Principal Articles. Ceylon Produce.	1911. Quantity.	1911. Value. £	1912. Quantity.	1912. Value. £	1913. Quantity.	1913. Value. £	First half of 1914. Quantity.	First half of 1914. Value. £
I.—FOOD AND DRINK.								
Cacao	cwt. 8,675	22,324	5,490	13,864	4,246	12,463	3,167	9,296
Coconuts, desiccated	„ 52,308	82,482	55,150	85,105	47,845	77,719	22,870	38,589
Coconuts, fresh	No. 2,309,701	11,521	2,603,917	12,959	1,785,344	10,684	790,515	4,513
Spices, cardamoms	cwt. 915	8,286	1,056	15,187	1,124	19,101	391	6,760
Spices, cinnamon, plantation	„ Quills. 10,559 / Chips. 6,449	50,478	Quills. 9,360 / Chips. 5,194	53,966	Quills. 10,134 / Chips. 3,450	54,474	Quills. 2,987 / Chips. 2,218	16,844
Spices, pepper	„ 351	744	2,025	4,910	217	691	56	68
Tea	lb. 663,453	20,125	697,248	20,290	631,677	19,304	336,589	10,286
II.—RAW MATERIALS.								
(1) TEXTILE.	Kapok.		Kapok.		Kapok.		Kapok.	
Cotton (kapok and spinning)	lb. 81,418	1,631	29,676	1,338	82,994	1,639	14,477	336
(2) MISCELLANEOUS.			Spinning. 22,257					
Copra	cwt. 567,473	612,312	368,034	408,525	814,979	1,013,486	294,303	346,340
Fibre, coir	„ 34,958	16,523	44,213	21,546	49,245	20,256	29,715	12,223
Oil, citronella	lb. 211,557	11,076	115,008	6,375	298,577	21,933	80,506	5,879
Oil, coconut	cwt. 16,960	29,431	5,306	9,321	1,712	3,493	1,486	3,031
Plants and roots	pkgs. 1,200	1,588	1,614	1,678	717	877	12	47
Plumbago	cwt. 150,304	123,750	162,886	138,453	123,559	130,561	52,501	55,476
Rubber	lb. 56,566	14,855	245,552	52,116	397,687	54,947	792,709	82,221
(3) TIMBER, UNWORKED.								
Satin	tons 132	1,108	205	2,854	201	2,422	117	770
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.								
(1) CHEMICAL, DYEING, AND TANNING MATERIALS.								
Croton seed	cwt. Less than 1 cwt.	2	313	1,019	210	604	25	65
Sapanwood	„ 4,305	600	2,938	861	4,279	983	2,835	653
(2) OTHER.								
Coir yarn	cwt. 15,448	10,381	20,888	14,037	17,517	15,847	9,612	8,696
Drugs, manufactured	pkgs. 24	760	31	728	32	847	21	610
Poonac	cwt. 128,985	35,761	115,477	32,648	157,895	45,629	60,803	16,532

Exports from Ceylon to Germany and Austria-Hungary—*contd.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Principal Articles. Ceylon Produce.		1911. Quantity.	1911. Value. £	1912. Quantity.	1912. Value. £	1913. Quantity.	1913. Value. £	First half of 1914. Quantity	First half of 1914. Value. £
I.—FOOD AND DRINK.									
Cacao	cwt.	207..	533..	800..	2,020..	370..	1,086..	195..	572
Coconuts, desiccated	,,	5,283..	7,784..	7,394..	10,937..	5,933..	9,522..	3,926..	6,217
Coconuts, fresh	No.	264,620..	1,497..	401,570..	2,274..	211,700..	1,360..	33,520..	242
		Chips.		Quills.		Quills.		Quills.	
Spices, cinnamon, plantation	cwt.	700..	516..	57..	851..	88..	683..	57..	425
				Chips.		Chips.		Chips.	
				775		350		200	
Tea	lb.	235,038..	7,130..	319,942..	9,310..	368,149..	11,251..	191,597..	5,855
II.—RAW MATERIALS.									
(1) TEXTILE.									
				Kapok.					
Cotton (kapok and spinning)	lb.	— ..	— ..	672..	7..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
(2) MISCELLANEOUS.									
Copra	cwt.	12,096..	13,120..	29,997..	31,956..	30,041..	37,518..	58,167..	74,581
Fibre, coir	,,	78..	37..	2,619..	1,276..	— ..	— ..	602..	248
Oil, coconut	,,	16,253..	28,204..	17,975..	31,576..	14,300..	29,172..	3,976..	8,111
Plants and roots	pkgs.	6..	20..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
Plumbago	cwt.	— ..	— ..	200..	170..	— ..	— ..	402 ..	425
Rubber	lb.	5,739..	1,206..	77,048..	15,247..	40,865..	7,833..	— ..	—
III.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.									
(1) CHEMICAL, DYEING, AND TANNING MATERIALS.									
Sapanwood	cwt.	2,053..	351..	1,130..	200..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—
(2) OTHER.									
Coir yarn	,,	325..	218..	475..	319..	— ..	— ..	100..	90

(Ceylon currency converted to pounds sterling at Rs. 15 to a £.)

Notes on Certain Articles Imported into Ceylon, chiefly from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Lace and Net.—Imports of lace and net from Germany are steadily increasing. The German trade is pushed with energy by numerous German commercial travellers. Not only do their prices rule considerably lower than that of the Nottingham article, but German firms will accept orders for small quantities which the Nottingham manufacturers apparently will not do.

English travellers in lace are few, attention being confined for the most part to Manchester goods.

Cotton Shawls.—The chief sizes selling are 48 in. by 48 in. excluding fringes, or 54 in. by 54 in. including fringes, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C. Size 64 in. by 64 in. excluding fringes, or 72 in. by 72 in. including fringes, at 15*s.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Check Woollen Shawls.—These are supplied in the following sizes:—62 in. by 62 in. excluding fringes, 70 in. by 70 in. including fringes. Prices, 36*s.* and upwards per dozen, C. I. F. & C. Size 66 in. by 66 in. excluding fringes, 74 in. by 74 in. including fringes, at 55*s.* and upwards per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Undershirts.—The regular selling lines are in Mecca and pure white. Full and half sleeves. Sizes, 28 in., 30 in., 32 in. Prices, from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Silk Elastic Belts.—34 in. to 36 in. long, with either snake buckle, tennis, or new cricket buckles. Prices, from 6*s.* to 9*s.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Cotton Diaper Towels.—Sold in the following sizes:—24 in. by 45 in., 25 in. by 52 in. Average price, 7*s.* 3*d.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C. 32 in. by 65 in. at 11*s.* 9*d.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C. The above sizes include fringes, and special note must be taken of the style of fringe.

Trimmings and Net Laces.—Of all descriptions; sold per yard, in pieces of 10 to 15 yards.

Cotton Blankets.—(Colours: gray, white, and scarlet.) Sold in size 48 in. by 78 in., from 8*d.* to 10*d.* per piece, C. I. F. & C.

Merino Shawls.—(Embroidered.) These are sold with embroidery on two or four sides. Size 45 in. by 45 in. excluding fringe, at 30*s.* to 40*s.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Nuremberg Washing Blue.—No. 1 quality at £28 per ton, C. I. F. & C.

Ball Thread.—At 11*d.* per packet of 9 oz. nett, C. I. F. & C., packing, &c.

Berlin Wool.—At 1*s.* 3*d.* per packet of 6 oz. nett, C. I. F. & C.

Combination Biscuits.—100*s.* to 105*s.* per case of 540 half-lb tins, C. I. F. & C.; 92*s.* per case of 300 one-lb. tins, C. I. F. & C.

Purses.—4*s.* and upwards per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Crockery.—Deep rice dishes, 8 in. to 8½ in. in diameter, at 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* per dozen, C. I. F. & C. Designs: painted flower patterns.

Hurricane Lanterns.—10*s.* and upwards per dozen, C. I. F. & C.

Cement.—Per barrel of 400 lb. gross 7*s.* to 8*s.*, C. I. F. & C. The demand is rapidly extending. The superiority of the British article is recognized. English manufacturers also derive advantage from being packed in stronger barrels and thus suffering less in transit. Germany and Belgium are competing keenly.

Yellow Metal Sheets.—48 in. by 48 in., about 6*d.* per lb., C. I. F. & C.

Wire Nails.—1 in. by 14 BWG; 1 in. by 13 BWG; 1½ in. by 13 BWG; 1½ in. by 14 BWG. Average price, about 10*s.* to 11*s.* per keg of 1 cwt., C. I. F. & C.

Lead Pencils.—Elephant Brand. Price per gross 2*s.* 7*d.* C. I. F.

Slate Pencils.—Large size cases containing 100 boxes (each box 50 pencils). Price per case 29*s.*, C. I. F.

Slate Pencils.—Small size containing 100 boxes (each box 60 pencils). Price per case 15*s.*, C. I. F.

Crochet Needles.—With covers on both ends. Price per gross 2*s.* 2*d.*, C. I. F.

Elliptic Silver-eyed Needles.—25 in an envelope, and 4 envelopes per small box, and 10 such boxes per big box. 45 cents per box, delivered at stores.

Imitation Eau de Cologne.—Without alcohol, per dozen 1*s.* 8*d.*, C. I. F.

Leather Belts.—⅞ in., 1 in., 1¼ in. Price, 4*s.* 5*d.*, 5*s.* 2*d.*, 5*s.* 7½*d.* per dozen, C. I. F.

Brass Pins.—9½*d.*, 5*s.* 8*d.* per dozen papers, each paper containing 310 pins, C. I. F.

Bishop's Brand Eau de Cologne.—3*s.* per dozen bottles, C. I. F.

Safety Pins, Brass.—2*s.* 1*d.* per gross, C. I. F.

Wooden Pipes.—(For smoking). 25*s.* 6*d.* per gross, C. I. F.; 27*s.* 9*d.* per gross, C. I. F.

Cotton Belts.—(For children.) 11*s.* 6*d.* per gross, C. I. F.

Bengal Matches.—Red and blue lights. 3*s.* 10*d.* per gross, C. I. F.

Bengal Matches.—Star matches. 4*s.* 10*d.* per gross, C. I. F.

Magenta.—A kind of dye. 11*d.* per tin of 8 oz., C. I. F.

Lead Pencils.—Johann Faber. 3*s.* 10*d.* per gross.

Combination Penholders.—2*s.* per gross.

Feeding Bottles.—Austrian make. 2*s.* 2*d.* per dozen, C. I. F.

Coronation Penholders.—German. 2*s.* per gross, C. I. F.

Tissue Paper.—From Austria. 2*s.* 1½*d.* per ream.

Coat Buttons.—From Austria. 11½*d.* per gross.

Hairpins.—German. 10*s.* 3*d.* per gross boxes, each box having 120 pins.

Key Rings.—9*d.* per gross.

Copper Sheathing.—The principal demand is for the use of native craft. The German product is cheaper than the British rolled metal.

Barbed Wire.—The quality of the German and the Belgian barbed wire is not of the British standard and is consequently cheaper, but meets the requirements of the villager and small proprietor.

Hoop Iron.—That imported from the United Kingdom is of the larger sizes and gauges and is used for general purposes. The hoops from Germany are principally used for plumbago work. They are cheaper than the British and as serviceable. The hoops from Belgium are mostly ½ in. by 26 to 30 g, used generally for tea-chest work.

Beads.—Austria can turn out this article at half the English price and in more attractive forms.

Furniture.—The furniture imported from Austria and Germany is the bentwood furniture. China and Japan supply a small quantity of cane chairs, but the market is mainly supplied by articles of local manufacture.

Jewellery.—This trade is being vigourously pressed by German commercial travellers, who give long credit and whose methods certainly appear to be more business-like than those of their English rivals, but English manufacturers are holding their own, except in the cheaper quality of gold chains.

Appendix 13.—Live Stock, Imports from India, 1914.

Month.	Cattle. British-India only.	Goats. British-India only.	Sheep. British-India only.	Horses.
January	2,870	9,331	2,344	72
February	1,694	8,167	1,910	40
March	1,609	8,297	1,381	23
April	1,731	11,255	1,499	4
May	2,293	9,491	1,035	1
June	2,232	11,191	1,115	19*(a)
July	2,103	11,753	1,357	—
August	987	5,097	655	2
September	642	2,842	276	2
October	278	3,109	370	—
November	518	4,580	725	—
December	844	—	—	7*(b)
Total	17,801	85,113	12,667	170†

* (*a*) British India 1, Burma 18 — 19

(*b*) British India 6, Burma 1 — 7

† 19 horses from Burma, and remainder 151 from British-India.

Appendix 14.—Duty collected under "Other Goods" (*i.e.*, other than Grain, Cotton Manufactures, Spirits and Cordial, Sugar and Kerosine Oil) in 1913 and 1914.

Month.	1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
January	317,072 23	354,502 12
February	300,866 26	295,306 6
March	294,095 11	365,130 23
April	326,783 64	338,908 49
May	327,342 97	330,255 37
June	305,852 90	334,521 19
July	313,092 65	340,264 59
August	319,918 19	238,792 66
September	346,849 63	159,404 35
October	357,553 95	219,320 49
November	350,155 5	265,121 3
December	378,304 70	219,443 20

Appendix 15.—The Total Nett Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared at the Ports in Ceylon during the Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913. Entered. No.	1913. Entered. Tons.	1913. Cleared. No.	1913. Cleared. Tons.	1914. Entered. No.	1914. Entered. Tons.	1914. Cleared. No.	1914. Cleared. Tons.
Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast)	2,464	7,981,773	2,439	7,911,617	2,523	7,041,986	2,517	7,016,632
Merchant vessels (called to coal)	651	1,816,376	651	1,816,376	615	1,728,558	613	1,722,922
Native sailing vessels	1,115	106,958	1,044	106,657	1,159	103,541	1,139	110,535
Warships*	53	198,620	53	198,620	104	464,450	104	464,450
Total	4,283	10,103,727	4,187	10,033,270	4,401	9,338,535	4,373	9,314,539

* Warships displacement tonnage.

Appendix 16.—*Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, from each Country, in the Year 1914.*

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	184	739695	14679	67	316310	5154	251	1056005	19833	30	136239	2546	2	11831	179	32	148070	2725	214	875934	17225	69	328141	5333	283	1204075	22558
British Colonies.																											
Aden ..	—	—	—	5	9707	216	5	9707	216	1	4836	69	—	—	—	1	4836	69	1	4836	69	5	9707	216	6	14543	285
Australia ..	55	311311	5019	10	28510	498	65	339821	5517	22	78842	2187	9	27394	658	31	106236	2845	77	390153	7206	19	55904	1156	96	446057	8362
Beira ..	—	—	—	2	4961	106	2	4961	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4961	106	2	4961	106
British India ..	1533	1597196	58872	636	759853	27642	2169	2357049	86514	65	174515	4551	15	36664	1022	80	211179	5573	1598	1771711	63423	651	796517	28664	2249	2568228	92087
Burma (Akyab) ..	—	—	—	2	5970	151	2	5970	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5970	151	2	5970	151
Do. (Bassein) ..	—	—	—	2	4432	150	2	4432	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4432	150	2	4432	150
Do. (Moulmein)	1	3307	86	—	—	—	1	3307	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3307	86	—	—	—	1	3307	86
Do. (Rangoon) ..	81	157155	6293	24	36710	256	105	193865	6549	2	3912	83	4	10478	248	6	14390	331	83	161067	6376	28	47188	504	111	208255	6880
China (Hong Kong) .	53	216971	4137	5	16952	350	58	233923	4487	20	89609	1422	27	122777	2430	47	212386	3852	73	306580	5559	32	139729	2780	105	446309	8339
Christmas Island ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2197	54	1	2197	54	—	—	—	1	2197	54	1	2197	54
Maldive Islands ..	104	14985	1238	7	2825	98	111	17810	1336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	14985	1238	7	2825	98	111	17810	1336
Mauritius ..	3	9797	197	6	18477	446	9	28274	643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9797	197	6	18477	446	9	28274	643
Port Said ..	—	—	—	10	23319	561	10	23319	561	—	—	—	3	6909	210	3	6909	210	—	—	—	13	30228	771	13	30228	771
Seychelles ..	1	555	52	2	1110	104	3	1665	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	555	52	2	1110	104	3	1665	156
S. Africa (Durban)	12	27674	728	10	24374	663	22	52048	1391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	27674	728	10	24374	663	22	52045	1391
Do. (Natal) ..	5	11153	381	1	1398	58	6	12551	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11153	381	1	1398	58	6	12551	439
StraitsSettlements—																											
Penang ..	7	33662	498	4	18191	279	11	51853	777	14	42517	934	2	9765	161	16	52282	1095	21	76179	1432	6	27956	440	27	104135	1872
Singapore ..	30	115023	2386	12	44880	904	42	159903	3290	14	45131	1020	11	36121	865	25	81252	1885	44	160154	3406	23	81001	1769	67	241155	5175
Suez ..	3	8635	161	3	12609	267	6	21244	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8635	161	3	12609	267	6	21244	428
Foreign Countries.																											
Abadan ..	—	—	—	1	2310	60	1	2310	60	3	3308	162	—	—	—	3	3308	162	3	3308	162	1	2310	60	4	5618	222
America ..	6	20056	458	8	30875	527	14	50931	985	5	17913	406	1	10267	172	6	28180	578	11	37969	864	9	41142	699	20	79111	1563
Amsterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	21778	439	21	92557	1692	27	114335	2131	6	21778	439	21	92557	1692	27	114335	2131
Antwerp ..	2	5682	156	—	—	—	2	5682	156	1	2970	72	—	—	—	1	2970	72	3	8652	228	—	—	—	3	8652	228
Austria (Fiume) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4045	141	2	4485	143	4	8530	284	2	4045	141	2	4485	143	4	8530	284
Do. (Trieste) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	86576	2061	5	12319	376	31	98895	2437	26	86576	2061	5	12319	376	31	98895	2437
Bangkok ..	1	650	51	—	—	—	1	650	51	14	18296	761	5	8187	256	19	26483	1017	15	18946	812	5	8187	256	20	27133	1068

Barcelona ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4840	126	10	24550	621	12	29390	747	2	4840	126	10	24550	621	12	29390	747
Batavia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	222339	3869	56	222339	3869	—	—	—	56	222339	3869	56	222339	3869
Cadiz ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2072	62	1	2072	62	—	—	—	1	2072	62	1	2072	62
Christiania ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4854	128	—	—	—	2	4854	128	2	4854	128	—	—	—	2	4854	128
Copenhagen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27072	631	1	3121	65	11	30193	696	10	27072	631	1	3121	65	11	30193	696
Delagoa Bay ..	3	8472	187	—	—	—	3	8472	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8472	187	—	—	—	3	8472	187
Djibouti ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5884	123	2	5884	123	—	—	—	2	5884	123	2	5884	123
France—																											
Marseilles ..	—	—	—	2	6364	159	2	6364	159	31	124654	2479	12	46411	901	43	171065	3380	31	124654	2479	14	52775	1060	45	177429	3539
Havre ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3564	80	—	—	—	1	3564	80	1	3564	80	—	—	—	1	3564	80
French India ..	46	4555	572	10	842	95	56	5397	667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	4555	572	10	842	95	56	5397	667
Genoa ..	—	—	—	1	2566	58	1	2566	58	—	—	—	3	7336	182	3	7336	182	—	—	—	4	9902	240	4	9902	240
Germany—																											
Bremen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	131592	2032	1	3084	82	28	134676	2114	27	131592	2032	1	3084	82	28	134676	2114
Hamburg ..	—	—	—	1	3196	74	1	3196	74	30	101240	2461	4	8818	301	34	110058	2762	30	101240	2461	5	12014	375	35	113254	2836
Gothenburg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3266	76	—	—	—	1	3266	76	1	3266	76	—	—	—	1	3266	76
Japan (Kobe) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	53615	1462	9	29303	646	25	82918	2108	16	53615	1462	9	29303	646	25	82918	2108
Do. (Yokohama) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	237138	4475	2	8630	179	58	245768	4654	56	237138	4475	2	8630	179	58	245768	4654
Java ..	10	33211	713	—	—	—	10	33211	713	—	—	—	1	1665	52	1	1665	52	10	33211	713	1	1665	52	11	34876	765
Manila ..	—	—	—	1	3714	76	1	3714	76	4	9605	239	8	18968	456	12	28573	695	4	9605	239	9	22682	532	13	32287	771
Padang ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2983	53	1	2983	53	—	—	—	1	2983	53	1	2983	53
Polo Sambo ..	5	7080	321	1	3501	72	6	10531	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7080	321	1	3501	72	6	10531	393
Porto Novo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2167	54	1	2167	54	—	—	—	1	2167	54	1	2167	54
Rotterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6755	178	22	70653	1573	25	77408	1751	3	6755	178	22	70653	1573	25	77408	1751
Russia (Batoum) ..	2	6073	152	1	4863	92	3	10936	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6073	152	1	4863	92	3	10936	244
Do. (Odessa) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5606	142	20	49215	1421	22	54821	1563	2	5606	142	20	49215	1421	22	54821	1563
Do. (Vladivostock)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6299	147	2	2322	106	4	8621	253	2	6299	147	2	2322	106	4	8621	253
Sabang ..	1	2878	59	1	2503	52	2	5381	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2878	59	1	2503	52	2	5381	111
Saigon ..	—	—	—	3	8196	213	3	8196	213	1	4644	86	1	2628	52	2	7272	138	1	4644	86	4	10824	265	5	15468	351
Samarang ..	1	4944	87	1	1680	43	2	6624	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4944	87	1	1680	43	2	6624	130
Shanghai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2305	57	3	8083	181	4	10388	238	1	2305	57	3	8083	181	4	10388	238
Sourabaya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	31580	576	—	—	—	11	31580	576	11	31580	576	—	—	—	11	31580	576
Zanzibar ..	1	2310	68	—	—	—	1	2310	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2310	68	—	—	—	1	2310	68
Total ..	2150	3343030	97551	839	1401198	39424	2989	4744228	136975	425	1489116	32229	268	912183	19445	693	2401299	51674	2575	4832146	129780	1107	2313381	58869	3682	7145527	188649

12(m)16

Appendix 17.—*Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon, to each Country, in the Year 1914.*

Countries whence arrived.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom ..	281	1226752	22601	29	116548	2037	310	1343300	24638	26	133926	1926	1	2628	54	27	136554	1980	307	1360678	24527	30	119176	2091	337	1479854	26618
British Colonies.																											
Aden ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2846	58	1	2846	58	—	—	—	1	2846	58	1	2846	58
Aroe Bay ..	1	2579	56	2	3189	102	3	5768	158	1	1070	46	1	1114	47	2	2184	93	2	3649	102	3	4303	149	5	7952	251
Australia ..	58	312471	5216	4	9736	301	62	322207	5517	20	65776	1503	1	169	42	21	65945	1545	78	378247	6719	5	9905	343	83	388152	7062
British India ..	622	657473	23670	1535	1650860	56827	2157	2308333	80497	64	181484	4501	85	225471	5760	149	406955	10261	686	838957	28171	1620	1876331	62587	2306	2715288	90758
Burma (Akyab) ..	—	—	—	3	8898	172	3	8898	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8898	172	3	8898	172
Do. (Bassein) ..	—	—	—	1	2978	55	1	2978	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2978	55	1	2978	55
Do. (Moulmein).	—	—	—	8	20809	469	8	20809	469	—	—	—	1	2598	52	1	2598	52	—	—	—	9	23407	521	9	23407	521
Do. (Rangoon)..	7	29211	623	81	167574	6102	88	196785	6725	—	—	—	6	16267	483	6	16267	483	7	29211	623	87	183841	6585	94	213052	7208
China (Hong Kong).	24	99368	1812	6	19103	461	30	118471	2273	13	47440	932	24	92807	1916	37	140247	2848	37	146808	2744	30	111910	2377	67	258718	5121
Christmas Island ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond Island ..	—	—	—	2	5198	151	2	5198	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5198	151	2	5198	151
Gibraltar ..	—	—	—	5	16824	376	5	16824	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16824	376	5	16824	376
Maldive Islands ..	49	8711	596	69	11096	829	118	19807	1425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	8711	596	69	11096	829	118	19807	1425
Mauritius ..	5	16976	386	4	13183	312	9	30159	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16976	386	4	13183	312	9	30159	698
Pacific Ports ..	7	27383	561	—	—	—	7	27383	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27383	561	—	—	—	7	27383	561
Port Said ..	—	—	—	10	25839	732	10	25839	732	—	—	—	2	7073	156	2	7073	156	—	—	—	12	32912	888	12	32912	888
Port Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3201	78	1	3201	78	—	—	—	1	3201	78	1	3201	78
Seychelles ..	2	1110	112	1	555	56	3	1665	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1110	112	1	555	56	3	1665	168
S.Africa (Cape Ports)	24	55155	1683	1	2263	62	25	57418	1745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	55155	1683	1	2263	62	25	57418	1745
StraitsSettlements—																											
Penang ..	2	8414	169	2	8545	168	4	16959	337	1	3054	62	3	2412	123	4	5466	185	3	11468	231	5	10957	291	8	22425	522
Singapore ..	10	32855	659	5	9729	292	15	42584	951	1	6518	99	1	3565	72	2	10083	171	11	39373	758	6	13294	364	17	52667	1122
Suez ..	—	—	—	1	1951	51	1	1951	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1951	51	1	1951	51
Foreign Countries.																											
Aarhus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2983	58	—	—	—	1	2983	58	1	2983	58	—	—	—	1	2983	58
Abadan ..	—	—	—	1	2310	56	1	2310	56	—	—	—	2	2238	106	2	2238	106	—	—	—	3	4548	162	3	4548	162
America ..	28	96771	1763	2	6646	112	30	103417	1875	11	38611	667	—	—	—	11	38611	667	39	135382	2430	2	6646	112	41	142028	2542
Amsterdam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7719	118	20	83001	1462	22	90720	1580	2	7719	118	20	83001	1462	22	90720	1580
Antwerp ..	1	3054	62	—	—	—	1	3054	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3054	62	—	—	—	1	3054	62
Austria (Fiume) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2203	54	1	2335	56	2	4538	110	1	2203	54	1	2335	56	2	4538	110
Do. (Trieste) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	49787	1097	12	35397	868	27	85184	1965	15	49787	1097	12	35397	868	27	85184	1965
Bangkok ..	1	2837	59	—	—	—	1	2837	59	10	27031	572	—	—	—	10	27031	572	11	29868	631	—	—	—	11	29868	631
Barcelona ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	30933	892	—	—	—	13	30933	892	13	30933	892	—	—	—	13	30933	892
Batavia ..	—	—	—	4	13275	256	4	13275	256	—	—	—	39	152305	2746	39	152305	2746	—	—	—	43	165580	3002	43	165580	3002
Copenhagen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5348	121	1	2233	51	3	7581	172	2	5348	121	1	2233	51	3	7581	172

France (Marseilles)	2	7680	127	1	2409	61	3	10089	188	26	109725	1612	14	50169	975	40	159894	2587	28	117405	1739	15	52578	1036	43	169983	2775
Do. (Havre)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7129	120	2	7129	120	—	—	—	2	7129	120	2	7129	120
French India	50	3616	608	11	2050	172	61	5666	780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	3616	608	11	2050	172	61	5666	780
Genoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10267	168	1	10267	168	—	—	—	1	10267	168	1	10267	168
Germany (Bremen)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	73452	1086	4	21051	342	18	94503	1428	14	73452	1086	4	21051	342	18	94503	1428
Do. (Hamburg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	199895	5207	6	27494	491	62	227389	5698	56	199895	5207	6	27494	491	62	227389	5698
Haiphong	—	—	—	2	5609	121	2	5609	121	—	—	—	2	7131	136	2	7131	136	—	—	—	4	12740	257	4	12740	257
Hankow	2	7925	159	—	—	—	2	7925	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7925	159	—	—	—	2	7925	159
Japan (Kobe)	1	4153	75	—	—	—	1	4153	75	2	7139	148	5	17334	361	7	24473	509	3	11292	223	5	17334	361	8	28626	584
Do. (Yokohama)	17	70239	1204	4	11975	307	21	32214	1511	43	218219	3077	2	10318	132	45	228537	3209	60	288458	4281	6	22293	439	66	310751	4720
Java	—	—	—	9	27546	486	9	27546	486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	27546	486	9	27546	486
Makassar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5938	114	2	5572	107	4	11510	221	2	5938	114	2	5572	107	4	11510	221
Manila	—	—	—	1	2759	54	1	2759	54	10	24480	562	1	2950	52	11	27430	614	10	24480	562	2	5709	106	12	30189	668
Padang	—	—	—	1	2658	60	1	2658	60	—	—	—	1	2226	48	1	2226	48	—	—	—	2	4884	108	2	4884	108
Porto Novo	—	—	—	2	4668	111	2	4668	111	—	—	—	1	2354	56	1	2354	56	—	—	—	3	7022	167	3	7022	167
Rotterdam	—	—	—	1	2668	57	1	2668	57	8	36967	490	8	25231	521	16	62198	1011	8	36967	490	9	27899	578	17	64866	1068
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (Odessa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	41754	851	—	—	—	14	41754	851	14	41754	851	—	—	—	14	41754	851
Do. (Batoum)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.(Vladivostock)	1	1128	50	—	—	—	1	1128	50	25	61503	1736	1	1698	52	26	63201	1788	26	62631	1736	1	1698	52	27	64329	1838
Sabang	—	—	—	1	3287	71	1	3287	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3287	71	1	3287	71
Saigon	1	3564	72	—	—	—	1	3564	72	—	—	—	2	7346	129	2	7346	129	1	3564	72	2	7346	129	3	10910	201
Shanghai	—	—	—	1	3714	68	1	3714	68	3	8904	204	4	9480	206	7	18384	410	3	8904	204	5	13194	274	8	22098	478
Sourabaya	—	—	—	2	6713	127	2	6713	127	1	2952	55	—	—	—	1	2952	55	1	2952	55	2	6713	127	3	9665	182
Venice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14356	302	—	—	—	5	14356	302	5	14356	302	—	—	—	5	14356	302
Total	1196	2679425	62323	1812	2193165	71674	3008	4872590	133997	390	1409167	28092	258	845410	18026	648	2254577	46118	1586	4088592	90415	2070	3038575	89700	3656	7127167	180115

Appendix 18.—*Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, from and to each Country, in the Years 1912, 1913, and 1914.*

Countries.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	1912.		1913.		1914.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	314	1224091	311	1286294	283	1204075	374	1549943	379	1701884	337	1479854
British Colonies.												
Aden	1	2565	1	3492	6	14543	3	10268	2	3162	1	2846
Arce Bay	1	2151	—	—	—	—	16	45972	6	16404	5	7952
Australia	114	532173	115	536594	96	446057	94	443172	91	449676	83	388152
Beira	—	—	—	—	2	4961	—	—	—	—	—	—
British India	2125	3103844	2092	3236206	2249	2568228	2136	2949224	2080	3090675	2306	2715288
Burma	71	170572	96	208442	116	221964	68	177646	75	197625	107	248335
China (Hong Kong) ..	128	533760	126	528882	105	446309	125	455919	105	419237	67	258718
Christmas Island	—	—	—	—	1	2197	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond Island	1	2287	—	—	—	—	1	1606	1	2782	2	5198
Maldive Islands	121	13503	133	15845	111	17810	106	12209	134	16794	118	19807
Mauritius	6	20495	5	15909	9	28274	14	46977	12	39618	9	30159
Pacific Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4655	7	27383
South Africa	38	57171	29	68253	28	64596	24	42697	24	45687	25	57418
Straits Settlements ..	79	279559	92	331946	94	345290	23	71349	26	93330	25	75092
Suez	1	3088	1	2507	6	21244	2	3388	—	—	1	1951
Port Said	11	35337	8	18946	13	30228	21	60351	3	10044	12	32912
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	3	1665	—	—	—	—	3	1665
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16824
Foreign Countries.												
America	16	58969	21	77593	20	79111	44	146403	48	165829	41	142028
Austria	40	122584	50	153226	35	107425	40	122802	50	155311	29	89722
Bangkok	19	21899	18	19787	20	27133	14	29653	12	27490	11	29868
Barcelona	13	31966	13	32471	12	29390	13	30933	11	27775	13	30933
Belgium	6	15699	4	12872	3	8652	—	—	2	5214	1	3054
Denmark	16	39587	14	33242	11	30193	6	15743	5	11213	3	7581
Djibouti	2	6096	—	—	2	5884	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies ..	56	176459	77	438599	76	277821	61	186705	56	176956	58	205845
France	53	192481	56	219297	46	180993	37	134857	42	155624	45	177112
French India	31	6829	62	3825	56	5397	26	12871	43	2949	61	5666
Saigon	—	—	5	21340	5	15468	—	—	9	31697	3	10910
Germany	83	339327	95	386952	63	247930	111	483563	124	500558	80	321892
Holland	45	150557	39	137960	52	191743	29	103411	28	96620	39	155586
Japan	88	342696	80	282719	83	328686	67	302944	78	358753	74	339377
Philippine Islands ..	13	32065	12	29760	13	32287	14	34916	12	29795	12	30189
Cadiz	—	—	—	—	1	2072	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	50	139804	45	126443	29	74378	67	183488	53	148561	41	106083
Shanghai	10	26427	9	23243	4	10388	8	23474	11	30602	8	22098
Sourabaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12837	—	—	3	9665
Delagoa Bay	—	—	—	—	3	8472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice	8	23049	11	30773	11	31580	6	17731	4	11713	5	14356
Zanzibar	—	—	1	1280	1	2310	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christiania	—	—	—	—	2	4854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genoa	—	—	—	—	4	9902	—	—	—	—	1	10267
Gothenburg	—	—	—	—	1	3266	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polo Sambo	—	—	—	—	6	10581	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto Novo	—	—	—	—	1	2167	—	—	—	—	3	7022
Makassar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11510
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12740
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7925
Total ..	3550	7707090	3621	8098021	3682	7145527	3554	7713052	3528	8028233	3656	7127167

Appendix 19.—*Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.*

Nationality of Vessels.		Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ..	1,152	3,239,453	87,537	688	1,371,060	38,312	1,840	4,610,513	125,849
	Colonial ..	888	77,192	10,697	145	6,621	1,862	1,033	83,813	12,559
	Maldivian ..	102	12,779	1,264	6	649	84	108	13,428	1,348
Foreign	Austrian ..	58	182,149	4,093	19	43,817	1,354	77	225,966	5,447
	Danish ..	16	45,640	1,156	—	—	—	16	45,640	1,156
	Dutch ..	13	32,981	1,036	107	413,725	7,486	120	446,706	8,522
	French ..	71	246,490	4,896	45	156,885	3,217	116	403,375	8,113
	German ..	111	428,473	8,358	40	184,379	3,126	151	612,852	11,484
	Italian ..	17	47,802	1,097	2	4,547	138	19	52,349	1,235
	Japanese ..	104	432,783	7,372	1	2,874	52	105	435,657	7,424
	Norwegian ..	23	28,515	1,148	2	2,925	93	25	31,440	1,241
	Russian ..	12	37,702	725	26	60,898	1,821	38	98,600	2,546
	Siamese ..	—	—	—	1	2,228	52	1	2,228	52
	Spanish ..	8	20,187	401	18	43,110	907	26	63,297	1,308
	Swedish ..	—	—	—	3	7,312	162	3	7,312	162
	Greek ..	—	—	—	4	12,351	203	4	12,351	203
	Total ..	2,575	4,832,146	129,780	1,107	2,313,381	58,869	3,682	7,145,527	188,649

Appendix 20.—*Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.*

Nationality of Vessels.		Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	United Kingdom ..	782	2,612,388	57,488	1,059	1,988,340	60,335	1,841	4,600,728	117,823
	Colonial ..	356	26,605	4,278	644	53,066	7,928	1000	79,671	12,206
	Maldivian ..	48	6,035	580	68	8,920	816	116	14,955	1,396
Foreign	Austrian ..	29	88,202	2,137	48	137,764	3,310	77	225,966	5,447
	Danish ..	14	41,020	1,018	2	4,620	138	16	45,640	1,156
	Dutch ..	33	129,821	2,337	87	316,885	6,185	120	446,706	8,522
	French ..	64	215,704	4,492	52	187,671	3,621	116	403,375	8,113
	German ..	108	428,295	8,105	41	178,597	3,176	149	606,892	11,281
	Italian ..	7	18,676	470	12	33,673	765	19	52,349	1,235
	Japanese ..	80	357,322	5,611	25	78,335	1,813	105	435,657	7,424
	Norwegian ..	1	2,227	52	24	29,213	1,189	25	31,440	1,241
	Russian ..	36	95,272	2,433	2	3,328	113	38	98,600	2,546
	Siamese ..	1	2,228	52	—	—	—	1	2,228	52
	Spanish ..	24	57,485	1,200	2	5,812	108	26	63,297	1,308
	Swedish ..	3	7,312	162	—	—	—	3	7,312	162
	Greek ..	—	—	—	4	12,351	203	4	12,351	203
	Total ..	1,586	4,088,592	90,415	2,070	3,038,575	89,700	3,656	7,127,167	180,115

Appendix 21.—*Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.*

Names of Ports.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Colombo ..	1289	3151485	82439	370	1111964	23213	1659	4263449	105652	410	1487842	32076	264	905843	19210	674	2393685	51286	1699	4639327	114515	634	2017807	42423	2333	6657134	156938
Negombo ..	1	69	10	—	—	—	1	69	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	69	10	—	—	—	1	69	10
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beruwala ..	44	4240	449	—	—	—	44	4240	449	14	1244	139	—	—	—	14	1244	139	58	5484	588	—	—	—	58	5484	588
Galle ..	48	96378	2509	40	201457	2245	88	297835	4754	1	30	14	3	6256	225	4	6286	239	49	96408	2523	43	207713	2470	92	304121	4993
Jaffna ..	24	7635	803	2	1062	141	26	8697	944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	7635	803	2	1062	141	26	8697	944
Kayts ..	380	22946	3147	100	5544	1565	480	28490	4712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	22946	3147	100	5544	1565	480	28490	4712
Kankesanturai ..	72	19761	2252	29	5833	349	101	25594	2601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	19761	2252	29	5833	349	101	25594	2601
Valvedditturai ..	31	3584	344	10	1446	122	41	5030	466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3584	344	10	1446	122	41	5030	466
Point Pedro ..	25	3072	280	—	—	—	25	3072	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3072	280	—	—	—	25	3072	280
Mannar ..	4	275	32	—	—	—	4	275	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	275	32	—	—	—	4	275	32
Pesalai ..	3	99	18	—	—	—	3	99	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	99	18	—	—	—	3	99	18
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talaimannar ..	180	25397	4164	280	73342	11723	460	98739	15887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	25397	4164	280	73342	11723	460	98739	15887
Trincomalee ..	30	6703	914	5	329	37	35	7032	951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	6703	914	5	329	37	35	7032	951
Batticaloa ..	19	1386	190	3	221	29	22	1607	219	—	—	—	1	84	10	1	84	10	19	1386	190	4	305	39	23	1691	229
Total ..	2150	3343030	97551	839	1401198	39424	2989	4744228	136975	425	1489116	32229	268	912183	19445	693	2401299	51674	2575	4832146	129780	1107	2313381	58869	3682	7145527	188649

Appendix 22.—*Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1914.*

Colombo ..	822	2498801	54123	881	2002761	48797	1703	4501562	102920	365	1401949	27702	258	845410	18026	623	2247359	45728	1187	3900750	81825	1139	2848171	66823	2326	6748921	148648
Negombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya ..	—	—	—	7	153	75	7	153	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	153	75	7	153	75
Beruwala ..	4	89	29	36	3460	378	40	3549	407	21	910	155	—	—	—	21	910	155	25	999	184	36	3460	378	61	4459	562
Galle ..	52	139827	3108	19	44098	1190	71	183925	4298	3	6256	225	—	—	—	3	6256	225	55	146083	3333	19	44098	1190	74	190181	4523
Jaffna ..	17	3774	269	32	11374	1490	49	15148	1759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3774	269	32	11374	1490	49	15148	1759
Kayts ..	125	6961	1025	310	21751	3098	435	28712	4123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	6961	1025	310	21751	3098	435	28712	4123
Kankesanturai ..	20	10624	991	27	12037	1319	47	22661	2310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10624	991	27	12037	1319	47	22661	2310
Valvedditturai ..	34	2652	359	49	4905	520	83	7557	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	2652	359	49	4905	520	83	7557	879
Point Pedro ..	30	2168	286	18	1772	185	48	3940	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2168	286	18	1772	185	48	3940	471
Mannar ..	5	266	39	—	—	—	5	266	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	266	39	—	—	—	5	266	39
Pesalai ..	18	1225	143	3	137	30	21	1362	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1225	143	3	137	30	21	1362	173
Vankalai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	2	292	28	—	—	—	2	292	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	292	28	—	—	—	2	292	28
Talaimannar ..	32	7930	1270	427	90547	14565	459	98477	15835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	7930	1270	427	90547	14565	459	98477	15835
Trincomalee ..	19	3688	500	—	—	—	19	3688	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3688	500	—	—	—	19	3688	500
Batticaloa ..	16	1128	153	3	170	27	19	1298	180	1	52	10	—	—	—	1	52	10	17	1180	163	3	170	27	20	1350	190
Total ..	1196	2679425	62323	1812	2193165	71674	3008	4872590	133997	390	1409167	28092	258	845410	18026	648	2254577	46118	1586	4088592	90415	2070	3038575	89700	3656	7127167	180115

Appendix 23.—*Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels entered and cleared at Ports in Ceylon, from and to the United Kingdom and each British Possession and Foreign Country, via Suez Canal, during the Year 1914.*

Countries.	1914.							
	With Cargoes.				For Coaling only.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	214	875,934	307	1,360,678	22	57,860	127	277,642
Alexandria ..	—	—	—	—	3	7,596	—	—
Gibraltar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries.								
America ..	11	37,969	39	135,382	22	69,219	25	78,032
Austria ..	28	90,621	16	51,990	2	4,171	21	53,463
Belgium ..	3	8,652	1	3,054	3	8,095	2	6,115
Denmark ..	10	27,072	2	5,348	2	3,863	1	1,980
France ..	32	128,218	28	117,405	3	13,060	56	155,586
Germany ..	57	232,832	70	273,347	5	11,524	19	49,597
Holland ..	9	28,533	10	44,086	2	6,724	9	26,355
Italy	11	31,580	5	14,356	1	2,946	—	—
Norway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said ..	—	—	—	—	13	31,988	126	293,074
Russia ..	6	11,905	40	104,385	28	82,165	3	5,904
Spain ..	2	4,840	13	30,933	—	—	3	8,642
Sweden ..	1	3,266	1	3,266	—	—	—	—
Portugal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	384	1,481,422	532	2,144,830	106	299,211	392	956,399

Appendix 24.—*Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1883 to 1914.*

Years.	Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal).		Steamers which called to Coal.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1883 ..	722	1,296,681	110	168,216	1,099	110,998	1,931	1,575,895
1884 ..	693	1,293,033	135	217,419	1,144	138,284	1,972	1,648,736
1885 ..	718	1,328,312	148	244,131	922	148,502	1,788	1,720,945
1886 ..	780	1,361,150	136	219,132	962	253,984	1,878	1,834,266
1887 ..	840	1,500,954	179	288,471	852	222,194	1,871	2,011,619
1888 ..	885	1,713,933	256	432,133	851	97,506	1,992	2,243,575
1889 ..	923	1,839,769	302	484,697	927	152,026	2,152	2,476,492
1890 ..	1,034	1,961,687	344	557,646	785	119,293	2,163	2,638,626
1891 ..	1,198	2,241,230	326	540,370	611	97,226	2,135	2,878,826
1892 ..	1,192	2,257,380	307	520,299	730	136,554	2,229	2,914,233
1893 ..	1,234	2,413,455	348	619,979	667	101,140	2,249	3,134,574
1894 ..	1,444	2,593,126	369	696,583	659	80,964	2,472	3,370,673
1895 ..	1,507	2,760,580	387	786,819	624	99,362	2,518	3,646,761
1896 ..	1,558	2,965,816	384	794,899	706	115,447	2,648	3,876,162
1897 ..	1,551	2,891,257	366	787,785	679	108,896	2,596	3,787,938
1898 ..	1,451	2,914,328	493	1,004,145	590	61,950	2,534	3,980,423
1899 ..	1,259	2,187,378	498	1,020,393	553	56,804	2,310	3,264,575
1900 ..	1,729	3,774,501	607	1,309,760	567	58,243	2,903	5,142,504
1901 ..	1,804	4,111,517	630	1,390,960	543	47,608	2,977	5,550,085
1902 ..	1,887	4,524,032	610	1,339,945	546	50,239	3,043	5,914,216
1903 ..	1,877	4,691,020	590	1,297,974	508	48,266	2,975	6,037,260
1904 ..	1,966	5,142,562	595	1,373,484	503	53,260	3,064	6,569,306
1905 ..	2,000	5,129,235	537	1,204,676	465	49,810	3,002	6,383,721
1906 ..	2,251	6,236,858	415	922,863	426	44,306	3,092	7,204,027
1907 ..	2,189	6,169,116	433	1,062,211	443	47,392	3,065	7,278,719
1908 ..	2,224	6,487,598	389	998,538	392	39,688	3,005	7,525,824
1909 ..	2,116	6,561,336	562	1,497,832	305	32,255	2,983	8,091,423
1910 ..	2,278	6,900,473	709	1,909,823	352	36,888	3,339	8,847,184
1911 ..	2,254	7,036,625	679	1,844,996	366	38,931	3,299	8,920,552
1912 ..	2,284	7,311,379	760	2,021,943	353	37,521	3,397	9,370,843
1913 ..	2,335	7,679,348	644	1,796,545	331	34,639	3,310	9,510,532
1914 ..	2,027	6,718,485	609	1,713,617	306	35,027	2,942	8,467,129

Appendix 25.

Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the Year 1914, with corresponding figures for 1912–1913.

	1912–1913. Rs. c.	1914. Rs. c.
Entering Dues	590,012 0	521,997 0
Tonnage Dues	557,397 59	511,960 25
Over-hour Dues	30,731 0	43,098 0
Buoy Rent	3,105 0	11,115 0
Wharfage Dues	671,795 18	903,992 89
Dues on Live Stock	46,722 80	38,134 20
Total ..	1,899,763 57	2,030,297 34

Appendix 26.

Details of Port and Harbour Dues according to the character of Shipping during the Year ended 1914.

Description of Vessels.	Entering Dues.		Over-hour Dues.		Tonnage Dues.				Live Stock Dues.		Wharfage.	
	Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Exceeding 98 Hours.	Exceeding 288 Hours.	Under 200 Tons.		Over 200 Tons.		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
					Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.				
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
Steamers ..	494,312 0	2,750 0	18,972 0	13,105 0	—	—	208,885 6	129,621 80	Rs. 36,768·20	Rs. 1,336·00	Rs. 415,200·19	Rs. 267,450·57
Coal Steamers	22,140 0	—	5,330 0	13,929 0	—	—	169,913 61	—				
Native Craft..	2,573· 0	222 0	748 50	2,128 50	2,621 13	616 21	212 69	89 75				
Total ..	519,025 0	2,972 0	25,050 50	29,162 50	2,621 13	616 21	379,011 36	129,711 55	36,768·20	1,336·00	415,200·19	267,450·57

Appendix 27.

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering Dues.	Over-hour Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Live Stock Dues.	Wharfage Dues.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 ..	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884 ..	106,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885 ..	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886 ..	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887 ..	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888 ..	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889 ..	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890 ..	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891 ..	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892 ..	159,410 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,083 65
1893 ..	166,512 50	10,958 75	190,380 56	27,919 60	278,912 7	674,683 48
1894 ..	179,612 50	12,046 25	209,621 1	24,847 17	280,596 3	706,722 96
1895 ..	189,207 50	14,005 0	228,874 27	30,083 80	317,206 90	779,377 47
1896 ..	202,707 50	13,985 0	233,215 29	38,115 0	348,517 82	836,540 61
1897 ..	191,255 0	17,162 50	260,297 21	36,145 60	365,816 56	870,676 87
1898 ..	219,490 0	16,471 25	291,582 77	35,923 20	401,880 14	965,347 36
1899 ..	230,617 50	15,375 0	307,713 74	46,799 80	407,707 21	1,008,213 25
1900 ..	247,907 50	20,769 50	368,913 41	51,721 25	457,457 60	1,146,769 26
1901 ..	249,418 50	18,108 0	366,296 99	49,581 90	440,022 99	1,123,428 38
1902 ..	258,727 50	16,342 50	343,111 75	55,196 35	430,635 16	1,104,013 26
1903 ..	255,675 0	17,063 75	354,677 99	55,812 90	464,961 11	1,148,190 75
1904 ..	273,040 0	15,548 50	391,050 77	49,101 60	470,385 97	1,199,126 84
1905 ..	274,502 50	21,435 0	387,625 95	51,779 45	451,599 62	1,186,942 52
1906 ..	301,410 0	22,795 0	417,499 90	48,450 20	493,838 48	1,283,993 58
1907 ..	295,705 0	20,831 25	406,908 62	50,509 0	521,852 63	1,295,806 50
1908 ..	306,865 0	25,598 75	443,646 95	46,996 10	529,247 90	1,352,354 70
1909 ..	516,130 50	30,065 25	444,002 48	38,614 0	553,960 60	1,582,772 83
1910, 1st half ..	306,258 50	32,788 75	263,560 98	19,430 80	291,365 69	913,404 72
1910–11 ..	497,854 50	37,459 0	492,666 13	39,871 10	618,813 0	1,686,663 73
1911–12 ..	587,373 50	32,320 50	538,203 29	43,438 45	623,679 60	1,825,015 34
1912–13 ..	590,012 0	33,836 0	557,397 59	46,722 80	671,795 18	1,899,763 57
1913, 2nd half ..	277,658 0	18,218 50	316,014 89	22,431 60	351,435 92	985,758 91
1914 ..	521,997 0	54,213 0	511,960 25	38,134 20	903,992 89	2,030,297 34
Total ..	8,412,992 50	618,624 50	9,714,167 28	1,070,400 97	12,565,513 61	32,481,698 86

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER FOR 1914.

Area of Ceylon .. .. 25,481 square miles.
Population at Census of 1911 .. 4,106,350.
The financial year runs at present from October to September.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE history and work of the Excise Department up to the end of 1913 have been outlined in the departmental administration report for that year. This report will, therefore, not review any earlier period, but will be confined to the year 1914.

2. Attention is, however, invited to the fact that at the end of 1914 the Department was still a new one, and had been equipped with legal powers so recently as January 1, 1913, from which date the Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, came into force. Moreover, up to the end of June, 1913, the sale of both country and foreign liquor was conducted and regulated under the old law. New general conditions giving a greatly increased power to control and regulate the sale of all liquor (arrack, toddy, and foreign liquor) first came into effect only in July, 1913.

3. Another point illustrating the newness of the Department and of a leading feature in it is that the Advisory Committees took effect only from October 1, 1913, and had in consequence hardly begun their work when the period under review commenced.

II.—STAFF.

4. The sanctioned strength on January 1, 1914, was 1 Excise Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner, 4 Assistant Commissioners, 1 Excise Adviser, 1 Superintendent, 14 Assistant Superintendents, 90 Inspectors, and some 200 peons, in addition to a clerical staff. The actual strength was the same, except that for the moment there were only 88 Inspectors. The post of Deputy Commissioner was created in January, 1914.

5. During 1914 the following changes, additions, and alterations were made. The Excise Commissioner went on leave as from April 23, 1914, and the Deputy Commissioner acted, in addition to his own duties, for the Commissioner throughout the rest of 1914.

Mr. J. D. Brown, C.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Excise, North-Western Division, went on leave on January 25, 1914, and Mr. G. F. de Livera was appointed to act in his place, and did so till the end of 1914.

Mr. G. S. Wodeman, C.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division, went on leave on December 1, 1914, and till the end of 1914 Mr. T. V. Saravanamuttu, Assistant Superintendent of Excise of the Batticaloa Circle, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division.

6. The authorized strength of Inspectors was increased from 90 to 100, and of peons from 200 to 223, with effect from October 1, 1914.

7. During the year it was found necessary to discontinue the services of 9 Inspectors and of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Excise; 11 Inspectors and 1 Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Mr. R. H. S. Schrader, resigned. Their places were duly filled.

8. As Excise Inspectors require a special training to fit them for their work, training classes are held by the Department from time to time. The course lasts about six or eight weeks, and at the end of that time an examination takes place, and a list is made of trained applicants suitable for appointment. As vacancies arise they are filled from this list.

9. The following statement shows the gazetted officers and the posts held by them as at December 31, 1914:—

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Jurisdiction.	Headquarters at
A. C. Allnutt, C.C.S. ..	Excise Commissioner ..	Throughout the Island ..	Colombo
Do. ..	Deputy Commissioner ..	Throughout the Island, and in special charge of the Headquarter Division, comprising the Colombo Municipal area	do.
G. F. Forrest, C.C.S.* ..	Assistant Commissioner ..	Central Division, comprising the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa and the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province	Badulla
B. G. de Glanville, C.C.S. ..	do. ..	Northern Division, comprising the Northern and North-Central Provinces and the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province	Jaffna

* Assumed duties on January 1, 1915.

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Jurisdiction.	Headquarters at
L. J. B. Turner C.C.S.	Assistant Commissioner	Southern Division, comprising the Western and Southern Provinces, exluding Colombo Municipality	Colombo
G. F. de Livera (acting)	do.	North-Western Division, comprising the North-Western and Central Provinces	Kandy
J. V. G. Jayawardene	Assistant Superintendent	Distillery Circle, comprising the Kalutara, Galle, and Matara Districts	Kalutara
H. C. R. Anthonisz	do.	Ratnapura Circle, comprising the Province of Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura
A. T. Evarts	do.	Jaffna Circle, comprising the Jaffna District	Jaffna
D. E. Grenier	do.	Kandy Circle, comprising the Central Province	Kandy
B. de Saram	do	Kandy Circle	Hatton
T. V Saravanamuttu	do	Batticaloa Circle, comprising the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province	Batticaloa
P. E. Parsons	do.	Galle Circle, comprising the Southern Province	Galle
H. E. D. Bandaranayake (acting)	do.	Colombo Circle, comprising the Western Province	Colombo
Do.	do.	Colombo Circle	Henaratgoda
R. G. de Livera	do.	Badulla Circle, comprising the Province of Uva	Badulla
R. R. Alexander	do.	Kurunegala Circle	Chilaw
E. A. de Alwis	do.	Galle Circle	Matara
J. S. Nicholas	do.	Anuradhapura Circle, comprising the North-Central Province and the Districts of Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Trincomalee	Anuradhapura
E. J. Christoffelsz	do.	Ratnapura Circle	Kegalla
D. de Kretser (acting)	do.	Kurunegala Circle, comprising the North-Western Province	Kurunegala

10. A departmental scheme providing for a scale of salaries and increments and for departmental examinations was submitted to Government, but was temporarily shelved soon after war broke out with Germany in August.

11. Examinations, however, are held departmentally ; the subjects include Excise Law and Notifications, the Evidence Ordinance, Ceylon Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code.

12. The examinations contemplated also include tests in the Sinhalese and Tamil languages.

III.—COUNTRY SPIRITS.

13. *Distilleries.*—Many of the statements made under this heading in the report for 1913 remain true or approximately true of 1914.

14. Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardene remained in charge of the Distillery Circle throughout 1914. The number of Inspectors under him was raised from two in 1913 to four, with effect from January, 1914 ; and these four had no work other than that pertaining to the Distillery Circle, *e.g.*, no inspection of taverns.

15. As is generally known, the distilleries lie in a narrow belt of sea coast extending about 100 miles south and east from the neighbourhood of Panadure.

16. During 1914 256 distilleries were licensed to distil country spirit, the distilleries being situated as follows :—178 in the Kalutara District, 71 in the Galle District, 7 in the Matara District, total 256 ; and in all there were 310 stills worked, the average capacity being 204 gallons.

17. The numbers licensed in the past five years have been : 210 stills in 1910, 249 stills in 1911, 254 stills in 1912, 259 stills in 1913, 256 distilleries, including in all 310 stills, in 1914.

18. Only coconut toddy was used as a base for distillation. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for toddy to supply these distilleries in 1914 was 396,997.

19. The task of properly marking all these trees with paint indicating that they have been licensed to be tapped for a distillery during a certain period is a considerable one.

20. The distillery rules, which are reproduced in Appendix A, were originally published in May, 1913. They were steadily enforced during 1914 so far as circumstances allowed.

21. Early in 1914 the distillers were warned that the rules would be more severely enforced in 1914, and that offences would not be overlooked ; thus, whereas only 164 offences against the distillery rules were reported in 1913, and composition fees to the amount of Rs. 1,128 imposed in 1913, there were 390 offences reported in 1914, and composition fees amounting to Rs. 2,648·50 were imposed.

22. Nor did these reports represent the total of Jayawardene Mudaliyar's results in the matter of penalizing Excise crime. He and his staff also entered 46 successful prosecutions in the courts, resulting in fines varying from Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 500.

23. It may fairly be said that greatly increased control and supervision of the distilleries were exercised, but, of course, it must be understood that with so limited an Excise staff as now exists it is quite impossible to supervise effectually so many distilleries. The number of licensed distilleries is twice that of the Commissioners, Superintendents, and Inspectors now appointed to the Excise Department ; whereas in countries where distilleries are properly supervised, not less than one Excise Officer is attached to each distillery for the supervision of that distillery alone.

24. As was pointed out in the Excise Report for 1913, after some comments on the number, nature, and methods of the existing licensed distilleries : "They must be gradually abolished and replaced by distilleries equipped on up-to-date lines, and working on a system of contract supply. Meanwhile steps should be taken to ensure as far as possible proper cleanliness, decent quality of spirit, secure premises, and reliable accounts, and to stop smuggling and other objectionable practices."

25. The following extract from the report of Mr. Parsons, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Galle, is worth quoting :—

> Illicit consumption of toddy at the topes, and smuggling of arrack for direct consumption or for sale, are the main illicit practices in connection with the distilleries, which have such a bad effect on the business which the arrack taverns should do.

Toddy drawn and collected at the distillery topes has not to be, and cannot be, carefully accounted for as in connection with toddy taverns. Facilities for using it for illicit purposes are ample. The only condition that is further required for a large illicit traffic to go on is a large demand unsatisfied by a licit source. Everybody knows that toddy as a beverage is extremely popular amongst the fishing population of the distillery area, and it is not unreasonable to expect that a large quantity is consumed.

It is not from the number of detections made that the extent of the practice can be gauged, for the number of cases is small, owing to the wariness of the sellers in having regular customers, and chiefly owing to the want of concentration on this kind of offence for lack of opportunity and fewness of men. It is rather from general information that one could gather, from close observation of the conditions under which the tapping is carried on, and from the statements of the villagers regarding the ease with which toddy may be had, sometimes as a genuine gift, and at other times in exchange for some article or for cash.

Further, it is quite a notorious fact that many of the so-called transporters and collectors of distillery toddy are either loafers or casual employés, whose labour is commuted for toddy.

Smuggling of arrack from the distilleries goes on to a large extent; it would be very surprising if it did not under the present system. Here, too, almost any villager would tell you of the smuggling that goes on by night, sometimes by a bottle or two, and at other times in large quantities, which are buried on the seashore, or in the jungle, and removed as opportunity occurs. Many cases have been obtained in which the illicit seller was supplied with distillery arrack (which can be readily distinguished by its clear colour). Many houses have been searched on suspicion, and small quantities—below one-third of a gallon—of distillery arrack found.

But, perhaps, the best indication of the prevalence of illicit practices in connection with the distilleries is the consumption at the arrack taverns in the distillery area. The average monthly consumption of arrack along the coast from Dodanduwa to Bentota: (i.) from January to May, 1914 (excluding April, an abnormal month owing to the Sinhalese New Year), when the distilleries were closed, was 1,554 gallons; (ii.) from June to December, 1914, when the distilleries were working, was 629 gallons—a reduction of 60 per cent.

I give below some figures for the purpose of comparing the licit consumption of arrack and toddy on the coast from Galle to Ahangama (where there are no distilleries) with the consumption from Dodanduwa to Bentota (the distillery area):—

July, 1913, to June, 1914.

(i.) Dodanduwa to Bentota, distance 26 miles: arrack taverns 17; toddy taverns nil. Arrack 14,514 gallons; toddy nil. Consumption per mile: arrack 537 gallons; toddy nil.

(ii.) Galle (outside the Municipality) to Ahangama, distance 11 miles: arrack taverns 5; toddy taverns 9. Arrack 4,851 gallons; toddy 45,233 gallons. Consumption per mile: arrack 441 gallons; toddy 4,112 gallons.

The demand for drink in the distillery area is greater than it is on the Talpe coast, because the people in the former area have long been accustomed to the illicit toddy and arrack of the distilleries. The figures point to a large consumption supplied illicitly along the coast from Dodanduwa to Bentota. They show very clearly the great popularity of toddy.

26. According to the returns kept by the licensed distillers, they used 10,964,611 gallons of toddy, and their output of arrack at a strength of 25° under proof—the average rate at which a renter might send out arrack to his tavern keepers for retail sale—was approximately 1,517,286 gallons.

27. Thus, 7·22 gallons of toddy went to make 1 gallon of arrack at 25° under proof.

28. I refrain from going into figures regarding the enormous quantity of good crystallizable sugar in the 10,964,611 gallons of toddy which were used to manufacture the arrack required and thus lost their value as food.

29. *Government Experimental Distillery.*—This distillery worked for the same period as the ordinary distilleries, viz., May 1 to December 31.

30. Tenders were invited for a daily supply of 1,000 gallons of toddy, and six contractors supplied that amount. The firewood was supplied by the Forest Department, and the supply was good and constant.

31. The stills were dismantled, overhauled, cleaned, and re-fixed before work started on May 1.

32. Coconut toddy is a particularly "acid" base, and this fact produces difficulties militating strongly against a satisfactory distillate.

33. Apart from other considerations, arrack made from coconut toddy is acid, even if it can be turned out chemically pure. Efforts were made in this direction.

34. The 5-inch hand-power Challenge pump at the distillery was found unsatisfactory, and a 2½ H. P. Petter oil engine was installed in its place, with excellent results; a constant flow of water is required for condensing purposes.

35. The distillery work was supervised by Mr. E. H. J. Eames, aided by two Inspectors and some subordinate employés.

36. Some 243,590 gallons of coconut toddy were put through, and the arrack from this distillery commonly fetched the highest prices in the market.

37. *Wholesale Warehouses.*—These are issued on a fee of Rs. 100, and authorize sale of arrack in quantities not less than 35 gallons at a time.

38. They were issued as follows:—

District.	1913.	1914.
Colombo	13	9
Kalutara	22	30
Galle	2	3
Matara	—	1
Total ..	37	43

39. These wholesale warehouses do not sell direct to the consumer, and an increase in their number cannot tend to increase consumption, but may help the arrack renters against possible combination and cornering of arrack.

40. *Arrack Rents.*—The arrack renting system continued, and during June the rents were sold for the period October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915.

41. They were sold under revised arrack rent sale conditions and revised "general conditions." These revised general conditions appear in Appendix B.

42. As stated in last year's report (*vide* section 35 thereof), the arrack rents since July 1, 1913, have been carried on under regulations and supervision which prior to the establishment of the Excise Department did not exist.

43. In fact, though the old system of large arrack rents has not yet been broken up, a great improvement has, nevertheless, been effected by way of regulation, control, and supervision, and much useful knowledge has been and is being collected.

44. A system of contract supply cannot be introduced carelessly, or without studious preparations and observation, which require a considerable time. There are, in fact, a number of difficulties, which need not be enumerated here. Steps are being taken to overcome them.

45. The results of the arrack rent sales from 1895 to 1914 are shown in Appendix C, and in Appendix D is given a separate statement affording an easy comparison between the amounts realized by the rents since Excise reform was taken in hand.

46. The arrack rents from July, 1912, to June, 1913, fetched Rs. 4,636,188. During that period the Excise Department was constituted—as yet on a modest scale—and got to work.

47. The 1913–14 arrack rents were then sold (for fifteen months, July, 1913, to September, 1914) at the rate of Rs. 5,784,964 for twelve months; this is an increase of about 24·8 per cent. (Some part of this increase may be attributed to the fact that the rent period was fifteen months instead of twelve months, and management and other expenses can be more economically arranged over a longer period; but this fact would explain only a small part of the increase.)

48. Then in June, 1914, after the Excise Department had been increased and had longer experience, the rents for twelve months, as from October, 1914, to September, 1915, were put up for sale in June, 1914, and the accepted bids amounted to no less than Rs. 7,204,551. This shows an increase of 24·5 over the rate obtained for the preceding twelve months.

49. The total of accepted bids for twelve months of 1914–15 exceeds the total for 1912–13 by no less than Rs. 2,568,363.

50. It would be a platitude to point out that this large sum of additional revenue benefits the public generally, being available for roads, bridges, hospitals, and other Government undertakings.

51. At the same time there has been and is a steady tendency for the retail price of arrack in the taverns to rise.

52. The greatly increased amounts payable to Government by the renters naturally result in higher prices at the taverns.

53. The growing Excise staff and the ever-present danger of detection tend to suppress, or at any rate to reduce, illicit sales in houses and cooly lines, and this means that licit and open sales in taverns replace illicit and secret sales elsewhere. One result of this is that there are increased sales at "glass rates" in the taverns in place of "bottle rate" sales, and the renter makes a much greater profit on the high "glass rate" sales as compared with the low "bottle rate" sales. This is one of the facts which enables renters to pay increased sums to Government.

54. It is, of course, clear that this steady increase in the rate which the consumers have on the average to pay to the renters for their arrack is calculated to restrict consumption.

55. It is a recognized fact that where ordinarily reasonable licit facilities are given for obtaining liquor, the most efficient, if not the only efficient, method of reducing or restricting consumption is to increase the price.

56. In Appendix E is shown a statement giving approximately the average selling prices in each of the 21 arrack rents during each month of 1914. This statement shows that during 1914 the price to the consumer rose over almost the whole of Ceylon. It should be clearly understood that the figures in the statement are not absolutely exact.

57. Many rents have "outpost" taverns bordering on other rent areas and near competing taverns in those other rents, and in such outpost taverns arrack is sold at especially low prices. These low prices in a few taverns have to be ignored, but the figures in the statement represent a prolonged effort to secure accuracy.

58. *Consumption.*—Appendix F shows the quantity of arrack consumed in each revenue district in each of the years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, and also gives the square mileage of each and the population (as at the 1911 Census) and the rate of consumption per head of the population. Here, again, the figures represent a steady striving after accuracy, but their absolute exactitude should not be assumed.

59. Out of the 19 districts 15 show a fall in consumption.

60. (*a*) Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, and Mannar alone show increases. Of these, the last has only a small consumption and a small population. The increase is, perhaps, due to railway activity on the new route to Talaimannar. It may in any case be ignored as being of small consequence.

(*b*) The increase at Galle from 51,200 to 54,399 gallons—*i.e.*, at the rate of 6·2 per cent.—may be attributed in part to increased supervision, not only of distilleries, so as to reduce smuggling therefrom, but also of the tavern accounts.

In any case the increase in the Galle consumption is not sufficient to raise the known Galle consumption per head to a level with the average of the Island; 14 out of the other 18 districts drank more per head in 1914 than Galle did, and Galle still drinks per head less than one-third of the corresponding consumption in the Colombo District, and just over one-sixth part of the consumption per head in Chilaw. Moreover, the Galle taverns sold arrack cheaper in December, 1914, than in January, 1914.

(*c*) As regards the increase in the Colombo Revenue District, it is only at the rate of 1·07 per cent., and not of much importance. It is worth noting that the "Colombo rent"—the most valuable rent, with the largest consumption of all the rents in Ceylon—is one of the only two rents which to any marked degree sold arrack in December, 1914, at a lower price than in January, 1914. Galle is the other. The connection between cheap prices and consumption seems clear; it is a high price which restricts consumption most satisfactorily.

(*d*) As regards Kalutara, the increase is 5,604 gallons compared with that of 1913, *i.e.*, 6·1 per per cent. increase, due partly no doubt to improved supervision of distilleries, and also to the fact that for several months between January, 1914, and December, 1914, arrack was sold at reduced prices. The statement is worth examination.

61. A considerable amount of the decrease in consumption may certainly be attributed to the war, which quickly affected the money market; not only did money become very tight and cash hard

to get, but the price of copra fell very severely, and remained very low for some considerable time. Another contributory cause in some districts seems to be the supersession of tea by bearing rubber—rubber in bearing requires less labour than tea in bearing. But it would be unreasonable to deny that the working of this Department has also contributed to restrict or reduce consumption of arrack.

62. Appendix G gives figures showing the arrack rent revenue of 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914–15, in terms of twelve months, with reference to the populations and to the gallonage consumed and to the number of taverns.

63. The figures rest on the assumption that the full amounts of the bids are recovered, but it is possible that there may be some remissions or concessions for the 1914–15 rents. There were some small concessions for the 1913–14 rents on account of decreased consumption and consequent losses due to the outbreak of war.

64. Steady pressure is exercised on all taverns, tending to make them more clean and decent. A special condition insisting on cleanliness in all taverns, bars, restaurants, and all measures or vessels used therein for sale or storage of liquor was added to the revised general conditions which came into force on October 1, 1914. (See Appendix B, General Condition No. 25.)

65. The effect of the competition of toddy on the sale of arrack is once more illustrated in the Northern Province. The figures of sales of arrack and toddy for the Jaffna District during the twelve months of 1914 are given below in terms of 1,000 gallons. As the palmyra toddy season comes in the sales of arrack decrease, and as the same palmyra toddy season dies away the sales of arrack increase :—

Statement showing the Consumption both of Arrack and Toddy Month by Month in 1914 in the Jaffna District.

Toddy in 1,000 Gallons.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
50·3	51·8	81·8	111·8	125·7	98·2	67·3	70·4	53·4	60·9	65·2	56·1

Arrack in 1,000 Gallons.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3·63	2·58	2·50	2·48	2·31	2·68	3·39	2·87	3·18	3·65	2·93	3·76

66. This competition between arrack and toddy is well known to arrack renters, and though under the conditions of sale an arrack renter is prohibited from having any interest in the sale of toddy within his arrack rent area, there are still some cases of interference.

67. Complaints of this interference during 1914 were principally from the Galle District. Such interference, if it occurred elsewhere, as it did on a small scale in the Batticaloa District, was relatively insignificant.

68. When any toddy tavern is constantly under-supplied—*e.g.*, the toddy is all sold out daily by 2 or 3 P.M.—interference of the arrack interest may be suspected, for it naturally pays the toddy renter to sell all the toddy for which there is a demand.

69. If toddy is not to be had, consumers are apt to go and drink arrack instead, and that is why an arrack renter is tempted to interfere with toddy taverns. Thus, Bataduwa toddy tavern sold in September, 1912, 415 gallons (the arrack renter had not interfered); in September, 1913, 146 gallons; in April, 1914, 68 gallons. Hambankotuwa toddy tavern sold in July, 1913, 830 gallons (the arrack renter had not interfered); in July, 1914, 348½ gallons; in April, 1914, 257 gallons. These are two notable instances; the sales in April—the month in which the Sinhalese New Year falls—would naturally tend to be large, but seem to have been suppressed in the arrack renters' interest.

70. Steps have been taken to put a stop to this interference, *e.g.*, a minimum of supply is fixed. The toddy renter is ordered to supply a certain minimum quantity of toddy per diem to meet the demand, and the suspected tavern is constantly watched and inspected. Other means will be adopted should these fail.

71. Before leaving the subject of arrack, it may be again stated, as was pointed out in paragraphs 49 to 52 of the Excise Report for 1913, that a reduction in taverns does not necessarily mean a reduced consumption.

72. *Sufficiency of Arrack Taverns.*—The question whether any particular district has enough or too many arrack taverns is commonly received with widely divergent views.

73. Appendix H is interesting in this connection. The 7th column therein exhibits the great differences in the number of arrack taverns per 100 square miles in the various revenue districts during the rent period July, 1913, to September, 1914.

74. Leaving the Jaffna District out of consideration—it tends rather to toddy than to arrack—the very small number of arrack taverns per head of population in the Nuwara Eliya and Matale Districts is notable. These districts are followed by Uva. These three planting districts are in a class by themselves in this respect, as Appendix H shows.

75. Appendix I is a rather similar return, and column 7 again shows how few arrack taverns there are relatively to the population in the same three districts for the rent period October, 1914, to September, 1915.

76. In this connection the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Central Division, reports as follows :—

I have already referred to the inadequate number of (arrack) taverns in Uva. Illicit sales are frequent, and new taverns are required at Taldena, Yapamma, Nikapota, and in the Spring Valley district.

And again—

It is satisfactory to record that two Planters' Associations, Badulla and Ratnapura, have placed on record their appreciation of the work done by the Department. Estate Superintendents can do a great deal to assist the Department in suppressing the illicit traffic, which is still of frequent occurrence among the estate population.

77. It is a truism to assert that if there is a demand and no tavern illicit sales are likely to follow, and it is commonly admitted that illicit sales are more undesirable than open and licit sale in a tavern. I do not wish, however, to dogmatize on the point.

78. The matter of opening and closing taverns is settled by the Revenue Officer, with the aid of the Advisory Committee concerned. The decision arrived at is commonly the result of careful investigation, inquiry, and knowledge of local conditions; advice and information being given by those best qualified to give them.

79. The tendency since the Advisory Committees were started in October, 1913, has been to steadily cut out unnecessary and undesirable taverns. I touch elsewhere in this report on the work of the Advisory Committees.

80. It is not unreasonable to hope that in the long run the arrack taverns will be so distributed as to leave little ground for justifiable complaints.

IV.—TODDY.

81. Much of chapter IV. of the 1913 report dealing with toddy remains true, and should be read by any one who is interested in toddy as a beverage, and in the introduction of regular and recognized toddy taverns (as distinct from arrack taverns) into Ceylon.

82. I quote only paragraph 64 :—

> Other critics opposed the opening of the new toddy taverns on the ground that they increased the facilities for obtaining liquor, though little more had been done than to insist that the sale of arrack and of toddy, which had formerly been legal in one and the same tavern, should now be carried on in separate premises. It is admitted that the facilities for obtaining toddy legally were increased. These legal facilities had previously been arbitrarily curtailed by the arrack renter against the wishes of Government and against the true interests of temperance. I may mention here that out of the very large number of samples of toddy actually on sale in the taverns which were analysed by the Government Analyst there were none whose alcoholic strength rendered them at all likely to cause drunkenness to any appreciable extent. With the diminution of illicit sales brought about by the preventive action of the Excise Department, it may be safely asserted that the facilities for obtaining fermented toddy are now considerably reduced.

83. Appendix J gives an interesting statement, showing for each revenue district—

(*a*) The number of toddy taverns sanctioned for each renting period: 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15.

(*b*) The amount of the bids made for them for each period.

84. Since toddy taverns were separated from arrack taverns in July, 1912, the bids for the sanctioned taverns have been as follows :—

	No. of Taverns.	Total Bids. Rs.	Average Bid per Tavern. Rs.
1912–13 (12 months) ..	1,165 ..	812,569 ..	697
1913–14 (15 months) ..	989 ..	1,098,024 ..	1,110
or in terms of 12 months	— ..	878,419 ..	888
1914–15 (12 months) ..	841 ..	1,217,944 ..	1,448

85. *Consumption.*—The actual consumption of toddy is a most difficult thing to ascertain. Toddy does not keep potable for any considerable length of time as arrack does. Stale toddy is thrown away or converted into vinegar. Even in the first instance, when fresh and potable, it is worth very little. Toddy is drawn from day to day, and the yield of a palm is not uniform, especially in the case of kituls. It is affected by climatic and atmospheric conditions. The supply is not constant. Much also depends on the skill of the tapper employed, the nature of the trees, the soil in which they grow, their position, &c. Two similar palms in different tracts of country often give quite different quantities. Toddy tavern keepers are often men with a very limited education, and either through inadvertence and ignorance, or to conceal the extent of their dealings and the value of the tavern, they tend frequently to keep incorrect accounts.

86. This tendency, however, is checked by visits from Excise Officers, and by periodical tests of the yield of the trees tapped.

87. Inspectors have to keep rather elaborate registers, recording details and estimating the supplies received at and sold in each tavern, &c.

88. Again, in the distillery area, nearly 100 miles of coast line, from Panadure to Dikwella, beyond Dondra, in the Matara District, there is a great unrecorded consumption of toddy drawn from some 396,997 trees tapped for distilleries.

89. Again, in the hilly districts, where countless kituls grow wild, it is impossible to prevent a certain amount of illicit practices.

90. So, too, with trees licensed to be tapped only for sweet (unfermented) toddy; the yield is often taken away to the villagers' homes and fermented there.

91. In Madras, after many years of experience and organization, as no better way of ascertaining the real consumption is open to them, they merely estimate it from the number of trees licensed to supply taverns, so many gallons being taken as the yield of each tree. Such a method of estimation of toddy consumption would not work in Ceylon, because we have no tree tax, and many trees are licensed but not tapped, the best yielding trees are not selected, &c.

92. Still an attempt is made in Appendix K, which gives the tavern account figures for the year 1914 by revenue districts. The total consumed appears as 2,922,421 gallons; the total given for 1913 was 3,104,775 gallons.

93. It should be remarked that there were more trees licensed to be tapped in 1914 than in 1913. The figures are as follows :—

Trees licensed to be tapped for Taverns.

	Coconuts.	Palmyras.	Kituls.
1913	113,074 ..	74,588 ..	21,212
1914	138,749 ..	84,936 ..	26,476

94. As regards the increase or decrease in the prevalence of toddy drinking as compared with the period before this Department was established, a few considerations may be stated.

(*a*) The arrack renter in those days had also the exclusive right to retail fermented toddy. He usually troubled little about toddy ; in so far as the sale of toddy in his arrack taverns was concerned, he sold little or none there ; what he sold, he sold apparently at a low price compared to present prices.

(*b*) He was first and foremost an arrack renter, and usually was concerned with toddy only to the extent that he objected if it competed with his arrack.

(*c*) Again, in areas where there was a big demand for toddy, the arrack renter would sometimes make an arrangement with some man who would pay so much to the renter for immunity from the renter's interference, and then this man would sell toddy to any consumer.

(*d*) There is, indeed, no possible doubt that throughout almost the whole Island there were numerous illicit toddy booths, and toddy could be had therein at very low rates, for the cost, if any, to the sellers was extremely small.

(*e*) They had no rent to pay to Government. How great a quantity was consumed cannot be estimated.

95. But now things are very different.

(*a*) Not only is the Excise staff always on the lookout for illicit tapping, drawing, possession, and sale of fermented toddy, but also the toddy renters usually are ready to inform against any illicit sales which interfere with the toddy renters' sales.

(*b*) The vigilance of the Excise staff is maintained by a system of rewards for good work.

(*c*) Headmen, too, co-operate and earn rewards, so do the police.

(*d*) Again, it is clear that if the bids for the toddy taverns for a year amount to Rs. 1,217,944·46, the renters have to recover this sum from their customers. This sum divided by the total consumption recorded in the tavern account books for twelve months of 1913–14 works out at 37 cents per gallon. There is reason to believe that prior to the growth of this Department fermented toddy could often be bought at a lower rate than this.

(*e*) But, besides this sum of 37 cents, the renter has much more to recover. In the case of coconut toddy he has usually to take a lease of trees or buy toddy—either course is expensive. Toddy is not so very cheap now, *e.g.*, for the Government Experimental Distillery a lot of coconut toddy is required. Government had to pay 30 cents per gallon delivered there in 1914, and will have to pay 28 cents in 1915. A price of 24 or 25 cents per gallon for coconut toddy delivered at the foot of the tree is not unusual. Supposing the tavern is one for the sale of coconut toddy, it appears that the renter's expenses will, perhaps, include : 37 cents payable to Government per gallon, 25 cents cost of toddy per gallon, total 62 cents ; add cost of house rent, tavern keeper's pay, lighting, &c. Of course, these figures do not apply equally to kitul or palmyra toddy ; these palms grow wild, and are not so valuable as coconuts. But it is obvious that the sale of toddy taverns and the operations of the Excise Department tend to push up the price of all toddy.

96. It is a fact that in the palmyra season in Jaffna fermented palmyra toddy could be bought on all sides at and under 20 cents per gallon prior to the separation of arrack and toddy in July, 1912.

97. Coconut toddy has been sold, and still is sold, in taverns in the Colombo Municipality at prices running up to Re. 1·06 per gallon.

98. As already stated, this increase *in the price* to the consumer (coupled with and rendered possible by the great decrease of illicit sales) is a powerful factor making for temperance.

99. If it is admitted that a large demand should be met with a licit supply, then in order to prevent intemperance the best instrument is a high price. It cannot be denied that the price of toddy has risen greatly. The same has been shown regarding arrack. And the same will be shown hereinafter regarding foreign liquor.

100. Appendix L 1 compares the toddy consumption, distribution of toddy taverns, toddy revenue, &c., of the revenue districts for the 1913–14 rent period. Appendix L 2 gives similar figures for the consumption in 1914.

101. Appendix M represents an endeavour to give the average selling price of fermented toddy in the taverns in each revenue district of Ceylon in each month of 1914.

102. The low rates in the Northern Province—especially in the Jaffna District—during certain months are due to the large supply of and demand for palmyra toddy during the palmyra season, which is at its height from February to June. But even these " low prices " are about double the prices for which palmyra toddy was sold there in the palmyra season prior to the separation of arrack and toddy.

103. *Sweet Toddy.*—Appendix N shows the number and kinds of trees licensed to be tapped for sweet toddy in each district during 1914, together with similar figures for 1913. The increase amounts to 24,071 trees—a large increase.

104. It must be remembered that each of these trees is a potential enemy to the revenue and to the toddy renting system generally. The trees may be *bona fide* tapped for sweet toddy, or sometimes for sweet and sometimes for fermented toddy, or the toddy may be drawn sweet and subsequently fermented secretly and drunk or sold by the drawer. Such illegalities damage the value of toddy rents, and so damage revenue.

V.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

105. In March, 1914, a slightly amended set of general conditions applicable to all Excise licenses was published, to take effect from October 1, 1914.

106. And in July, 1914, descriptions of the 16 recognized kinds of foreign liquor licenses with the forms of licenses were published afresh, to take effect as on October 1, 1914.

107. Except in certain cases of expensive spirits and liqueurs, the sale or the keeping for sale of spirit weaker than 20° under London proof is prohibited. This rule, which preserves consumers from having weak spirit foisted on to them, requires constant enforcement ; and Excise Inspectors constantly test the strength of potable spirit in licensed premises all over Ceylon. Sometimes spirit weaker than the minimum permissible strength is imported, sometimes barmen dilute opened bottles, and sometimes numbers of bottles are opened, diluted, and subsequently carefully closed, capsuled, and sold.

108. Appendix O states the total number of liquor licenses issued for the financial year 1914–15 and the corresponding totals for the financial year 1913–14.

109. A glance at this return shows a substantial fall in 1914 in the number of licenses issued in Ceylon for consumption on the premises. The process of eliminating such " on " licenses as appear to be unnecessary goes on steadily.

110. Appendix P shows the revenue payable on each kind of foreign liquor license as for the financial year 1914–15 (twelve months, October, 1914, to September, 1915). The total is Rs. 150,429·15. The corresponding total for twelve months of the last financial period was Rs. 115,974·58. The increase is at the rate of very nearly 30 per cent., and at the same time it should be remarked that the number of " on " licenses (foreign liquor), excluding resthouses, has been reduced by 24.

111. Appendix Q reproduces from the 1913 report a concise statement of the foreign liquor revenue in the various districts under the old conditions during the period 1908 to 1913, together with the corresponding totals for 1914–15. The foreign liquor licensing revenue in the period 1908 to 1912 increased only from Rs. 73,012·50 to Rs. 77,925·82. Since the Excise Ordinance affected the foreign liquor licenses, *i.e.*, since July, 1913, the revenue payable for twelve months on these licenses has jumped from Rs. 77,925·82 to Rs. 150,429·15, an increase of 93 per cent.

112. *Consumption.*—Appendix R gives figures of imports of foreign spirit into Ceylon in each of the years 1908 to 1914. The figures are seriously vitiated by the fact that they are not given in terms of proof gallons—the strength of the quantities imported is not stated.

113. Accounts of their sales have now to be kept in all premises licensed to sell foreign liquor, and monthly abstracts of business done are sent in to the Excise officers.

114. It is not easy to obtain therefrom accurate estimates of the quantities actually consumed all over the Island. But it may safely be stated that high prices are the great factor in restraining consumption. And as from December 19, 1914, the minimum duty was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per gallon, and the duty on those spirits hitherto paying Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per proof gallon was raised to a uniform duty of Rs. 9·37 per proof gallon. This increase had little time to affect the consumption in 1914, but it is a most important step. An increase of about Rs. 2 a gallon in the cost to the consumer must tend to restrict consumption.

115. Appendix S is an endeavour to show the cheapest retail rates prevalent in each district for whisky, brandy, and gin—(*a*) when sold by dram or glass in taverns; (*b*) when sold by bottle—in January, 1914, and in December, 1914.

116. Apart from the question of regulations and supervision under the Excise Ordinance, and apart from the reduction of " on " licenses, the cause of temperance is necessarily promoted by the increased price which consumers have to pay. This increased price has been rendered inevitable (*a*) by the big rise in the licensing fees payable by dealers; (*b*) by the big increase in the import duty.

117. Attention has already been invited to the methods by which the price of arrack and toddy have been raised to the consumer. Incidentally it may be remarked that the increased import duty payable on imported spirits increases the difference in cost between arrack and imported spirits, and thereby will enable arrack renters to raise the price of arrack in their taverns. This rise of price in arrack taverns not only tends to restrain consumption, but will enable the renters to pay more revenue to Government for their rents.

VI.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

118. The intoxicating drugs with which this Department is at present concerned are bhang, ganja, and cocaine, and any preparation or admixture of any of these.

119. Fresh notifications replacing those of 1913 were published in February, 1914, including every part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa* or *indica*) under the terms " ganja " and " bhang." Import, export, and possession of these or of any preparation or admixture of each were prohibited.

120. Experience has shown the prevalence of the use of ganja in some form or other. It is very often mixed with tobacco and smoked. It is, *inter alia*, an exhilarant and an aphrodisiac. There is a very considerable business done in ganja. Ganja is to a small extent grown secretly in Ceylon. A great deal of the drug seized was illicitly imported from India. Moormen are more addicted to its use than other nationalities in Ceylon.

121. Some figures are here subjoined regarding the prosecutions in 1914 concerning intoxicating drugs:—

Classified Abstract of Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1914.

Offence.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total Fines imposed.	Value of Forfeitures.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant	52	62	18	44	5,694 50	—
Illicit possession of intoxicating drugs	279	341	47	294	28,320 1	748 66
Illicit sale of intoxicating drugs	6	6*	1	4	300 0	—

* Case against one accused not decided yet.

N.B.—Practically every one of these cases is concerned with ganja (or bhang), not with cocaine, which is the only other " intoxicating drug " hitherto notified under the Excise Ordinance.

122. *Cocaine.*—Definite action against cocaine was taken under the Excise Ordinance in November, 1914. Cocaine was defined by notification, the definition being a wide one, and restrictions regarding import, possession, and sale thereof were notified, and certain forms and preparations of cocaine were at the same time exempted on medical grounds from the provisions of the Ordinance.

123. Cocaine is ordinarily derived from the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), and, besides having other qualities, may be termed a violent exhilarant. It is from this exhilarating quality that the " cocaine habit " spreads.

124. The coca plant, though not indigenous here, grows well in Ceylon, and in 1913 licenses to cultivate some 501 acres with coca were issued. In 1914 the extent fell to 135 acres. Steps are being taken to put an end to this cultivation entirely.

125. When once the cocaine habit has been contracted, its victim requires more cocaine, and again and again more cocaine, and will often go to any extremes, including serious crime, to obtain it. Meanwhile his health rapidly degenerates.

126. It is important to the welfare of the community that the cocaine habit should not be allowed to spread. Further regulations, forms, &c., regarding traffic in cocaine are now being prepared.

VII.—EXCISE OFFENCES.

127. Appendices T, U, and V give statistics regarding Excise crimes brought into court. Appendix T is a classified abstract of such cases.

128. By far the most common charge was in connection with illicit manufacture of fermented toddy. There were 826 such cases, as against 592 in 1913.

129. Next comes unlicensed sale of arrack with 337 cases, resulting in the imposition of fines aggregating Rs. 52,035, as against 274 cases and Rs. 21,820 ·50 in 1913.

130. The total of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 144,036 ·84, as against Rs. 62,603 ·75 in 1913.

131. Attention has been directed in chapter VI. to the prevalence of ganja. The fines imposed in connection with intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 34,314 ·51, and this may be taken to mean fines in ganja cases.

132. Appendix U is a classified statement of Excise cases decided in 1914 in all the courts of the Island. Its last column gives the percentage of successful cases in each court, and is interesting as showing the variations of success and failure in the courts. The figures show that in 1913 the smallest percentage of convictions was obtained in the Police Courts of Tangalla, Kandy, Kegalla, and Panadure. In 1914 again these same four and Ratnapura show the lowest percentage of successful prosecutions.

133. The return shows a fall in the number of cases for possession of utensils for illicit distillation from 25 to 7. This seems to indicate that there is much less illicit distillation. What there is is extremely local, and almost limited to the neighbourhood of Negombo.

134. Appendix V gives a summary of Excise cases decided in each month in each Police Court. As in 1913, June shows the greatest number.

135. Appendix W shows the cases compounded under section 53 of the Excise Ordinance in 1914 and the composition fees imposed, totalling Rs. 15,151 ·50, as against Rs. 5,860 in 1913. These fees are recovered by superior officers without resort to courts by way of penalties for offences or irregularities committed by persons holding Excise licenses, permits, or passes, and by such persons' employés.

136. The total of fines imposed in court (not always recovered) was Rs. 144,036 ·84; add value of forfeitures, Rs. 913 ·22; add composition fees, Rs. 15,151 ·50; total, Rs. 160,101 ·56.

137. Appendix X gives a statement of the rewards paid month by month in connection with Excise cases. The total is Rs. 31,686 ·25, as against Rs. 15,575 ·81 similarly paid in 1913. The percentage of rewards paid to the total of fines imposed, composition fees, and forfeitures was in 1913 22 ·6 and in 1914 19 ·7. The rewards were reduced to a dangerously low proportion in 1914, as owing to the war general retrenchment was necessary.

138. There can be no doubt that the operations of the Excise Department have greatly reduced the volume of illicit practices. Apart from a general consensus of opinion on this point, there are the figures of prosecutions and fines indicating deterrent action taken, and the fact that 100 Inspectors with 200 peons, not to mention superior officers, are scattered all over the Island, constantly on the move, endeavouring to suppress illicit practices, and being kept up to the mark by supervision and by rewards for good work. There are, too, other factors working in this direction, which need not be enumerated here.

VIII.—EXPENDITURE.

139. The total expenditure of the Department for the twelve months of 1914 works out at Rs. 420,086 ·74. This figure includes the salaries of Civil Servants in the Excise Department and of the clerical staff; it also includes rewards paid, but ignores the expenditure and receipts on account of the Government Experimental Distillery.

140. In view of this very considerable expenditure the following consideration may be suggested. If it is admitted that an increase in revenue coincident with—

(*a*) Regulation and restriction of drinking and facilities for drinking; and
(*b*) Suppression of Excise offences

is desirable, then, apart from other considerations, the following figures may be found satisfactory. These figures are in terms of twelve months (but the arrack and toddy rents have not always been sold as for twelve months, and the rent periods do not coincide with the calendar year):—

	1912–13. Rs.	1913–14. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.
Amount of successful offers for arrack rents in terms of twelve months ..	4,636,188	5,784,964	7,204,551
Amount of successful offers for toddy rents in terms of twelve months ..	812,569	878,418	1,217,944
Amount of foreign liquor license fees in terms of twelve months ..	76,040	115,240	150,429

IX.—EXCISE STATISTICS.

141. Appendices Y 1, Y 2, Y 3 give a quantity of figures too numerous to be analysed here, but invaluable for purposes of comparison—figures, *e.g.*, of consumption of arrack and toddy in each district (up to end of December, 1914), of the revenue from arrack and toddy and foreign liquor in each district, of the consumption of arrack and toddy per head of population, the distribution of taverns as regards area and population, &c., for the three rent periods 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914–15.

142. Extraordinary variations in consumption and in revenue are plainly shown. Chilaw pays so much as Rs. 4·42 per head of the population for the fifteen months arrack rent period, July, 1913, to September, 1914, on account of arrack revenue—this figure is obtained by dividing the arrack rent sum (Rs. 387,555) by the population (87,644); next follows Puttalam with Rs. 3·06; next the Colombo District with Rs. 2·89. Matara and Hambantota pay least, about 36 cents per head during the fifteen months. Jaffna pays 69 cents and Galle 79 cents. As you go down the western coast from Chilaw and so round the Island the figures gradually fall, and then rise as you come round to the western coast again. Thus, Chilaw Rs. 4·42, Colombo Rs. 2·89, Kalutara Re. 1·65, Galle 79 cents, Matara and Hambantota 36 cents, Batticaloa 63 cents, Trincomalee Re. 1·55, Jaffna 69 cents (but Jaffna pays the highest per head on account of toddy), Mannar Rs. 2·34, Puttalam Rs. 3·06.

143. With regard to toddy, Jaffna contributes far the most, *i.e.*, Re. 1·05 per head, next comes Trincomalee with 48 cents, and then Chilaw with 45 cents, and Colombo with 43 cents.

144. Appendices Y 1, Y 2, Y 3 deserve attention.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

145. *Advisory Committees.*—These bodies have been criticized adversely in some quarters, and a few words may here be said concerning them and their work. For facility of reference Appendix Z quotes those provisions of Notification No. 9 under which these committees are constituted. The names or offices of the members were first published in October, 1913, and the committees were established as from October 1, 1913. That is a very recent date. Much care and thought were given to the matter before the composition of these bodies was determined. It would not be reasonable to suppose that their composition was lightly settled.

146. The critics of these committees have usually indulged only in destructive criticism—they have not made useful suggestions regarding the improvement of the committees. The reader can consult Appendix Z and form his own opinion as to whether the composition of these committees is faulty and can be improved.

147. My personal observation of the working of several Advisory Committees (I have been present at several meetings) showed me that both official and unofficial members were usually ready to hear and consider both sides of the question and to state their own views for or against. I particularly noticed that Chief Headmen did not hesitate strongly to advocate the abolition of any tavern which they considered unnecessary.

148. The total numbers of arrack and toddy taverns sanctioned for the periods July, 1912, to June, 1913, and July, 1913, to September, 1914, were as follows:—

	Arrack Taverns.	Toddy Taverns.	Total.
For 1912–13	844 ..	1,165 ..	2,009
For 1913–14	832 ..	967 ..	1,799

Then the Advisory Committees got to work in co-operation with the Revenue Officers, and for October, 1914, to September, 1915, rents the figures were reduced to 808 arrack taverns and 841 toddy taverns, total 1,649, a reduction of over 8 per cent. compared with the next preceding period. The corresponding figures for the 1915–16 rent period are now complete, with the exception of one list, and will again show a fall in the numbers of both arrack and toddy taverns.

149. Incidentally it may be remarked that the large decrease in the number of taverns licensed for the sale of country liquor bears strong testimony, if it were needed, to the *bona fides* of Government.

150. It is not now, nor has it been, the policy of the Ceylon Government to have unnecessary taverns, and as soon as a case has been made out against any tavern the tendency has been to abolish it. The figures quoted afford proof of this.

151. That it has been found possible to strike 324 toddy taverns off the sanctioned list (by no means all of them were ever opened at all) is due to a variety of causes, which need not be enumerated here. The taverns were originally sanctioned because, after careful consideration by those best able to judge, they were thought to be necessary.

152. The figures go far towards showing both the volume of work which has gone through the Advisory Committees, and the readiness of the Government officers to abolish taverns.

153. *The War.*—It is too early now to go into the effect of the war on the consumption of drink. But the war is likely to affect the recovery of the sums due on a certain number of arrack and toddy rents. Parts of the Island have been affected much more than others, and in all probability the consumption of toddy—relatively the poor man's drink—will be less affected than that of arrack.

154. *Excise Manual.*—The first edition of the Ceylon Excise Manual was published in 1914. Owing to the development of the Department, publication of fresh notifications, new departmental regulations, &c., the Manual, which had been prepared in 1913, and did not cover by any means the whole of 1913, rapidly became out of date, and steps have been taken to get out a new edition in 1915.

155. *Work of the Staff.*—As stated earlier in this report, a certain number of Inspectors and one Assistant Superintendent of Excise were discontinued, and one Assistant Superintendent resigned. On the whole, a lot of good work was done by the staff.

My thanks are due to Assistant Commissioners of Excise Messrs. de Glanville, Turner, Wodeman, and de Livera (acting) for their ready co-operation and energy, and to Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardene for extremely useful work promptly and actively performed in the Distillery Circle. And I would make special mention of Mr. E. H. J. Eames, Excise Adviser, for much assistance always readily given in many branches of the Department's work.

Colombo, May 8, 1915.

A. C. ALLNUTT,
Acting Excise Commissioner.

Appendix A.

Distillery Rules.

Section 1.—*Introductory.*

1. *Application of Rules.*—These rules shall apply to all distilleries in so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any special license granted to the distiller.

Section 2.—*Distilleries.*

2. *Application for License.*—Any person desirous of obtaining authority to establish or work a distillery shall apply to the Government Agent, who will forward his application for the order of the Excise Commissioner. With their applications applicants shall file descriptions and plans of the buildings in which they propose to establish or work their distilleries, and shall state the description and capacity of the stills and other permanent apparatus which they propose to use. It will be open to the Commissioner to verify at any time the descriptions and plans above mentioned, and on proof of error to require fresh ones to be submitted. Such verification may be made by any officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed for the purpose, and such officer shall be allowed full access to the premises. A duplicate of the distillery plan approved by the Commissioner shall be provided by the distiller to be filed in the Office of the Superintendent of Excise in charge of the distillery circle, and the original shall be kept in the distillery, and shall be open at any time to the inspection of any Excise Officer.

3. No alteration or addition shall be made by a licensee in or to such buildings, or in or to such stills and other permanent apparatus, without the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

4. No license shall be issued for any still of less than 150 gallons capacity.

5. The distillery shall be enclosed by an external wall not less than eight feet in height to be securely constructed of masonry, corrugated iron, or good wattle and daub, and no openings, except openings for the exit of spent wash or waste water, shall be made except with the permission in writing previously obtained of the Excise Commissioner. The openings in the external wall for the exit of spent wash or waste water must be provided with iron gratings securely fixed into the wall. All other openings shall be covered with wire netting of a square mesh not exceeding one-fourth of an inch firmly secured to the framework inside. The distillery premises shall have only one means of ingress and egress, which shall consist of a pair of gates of equal height with the external wall, constructed of sound wood well secured and battened, and so hung that they cannot be lifted off their hinges, and which shall be locked internally when distillation is proceeding.

The storehouse attached to the distillery shall be securely constructed within the distillery premises, with a tiled or corrugated iron roof, and shall be provided with only one door, opening on the inner side of the distillery premises, and if there are any windows, these shall be covered with wire netting of a square mesh not exceeding one-fourth of an inch. The door of the storehouse shall invariably be kept locked, except when transactions are actually in progress.

All vessels in a distillery shall be numbered, and their capacities clearly marked on them in oil paint in English.

6. *Materials to be used in Distilling.*—The materials to be used in distilling shall be toddy, or such other materials as shall be specially permitted by the Excise Commissioner, and no ingredients noxious to health shall be used in distillation, or be put into the spirit stored in the storehouse, or added to such spirit before issue elsewhere.

7. *Spirit to be kept in Store.*—No spirit shall be allowed to remain in any part of the distillery premises other than the store.

8. *Tapping of Palm Trees for Distilleries.*—No toddy-producing palm shall be tapped for supplying a distillery until a license for the purpose has been issued by the Superintendent of Excise of the circle in which the trees are situated, and the trees for this purpose marked in such manner as may be ordered by the Excise Commissioner. All toddy drawn under these licenses shall be transported under cover of special permits to be granted by the said Superintendent to the distillery for which the trees have been licensed, and no toddy shall on any account be removed from the distillery.

9. *Supervision of Distilleries.*—Distilleries shall be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Excise of the distillery circle, who will carry out the provisions of these rules either in person or through his subordinates as the Excise Commissioner may direct. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent Government Agents and other officers vested with the powers of Government Agents from inspecting distilleries.

10. No child under the age of 16 years and no woman shall be employed in any distillery.

11. *Admittance into Distilleries of Persons not having Business therein forbidden.*—Except with the permission of the Superintendent of the distillery circle or other officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of Superintendent, no one except officers of that Department, the licensee and his servants registered as hereinafter provided, and licensed vendors or their servants or agents who have come to purchase spirit shall be allowed to enter the distillery premises on any pretext. A register in the Form A annexed shall be kept in the distillery by the licensee of the names of all servants employed in the distillery. Such servants shall at all times when within the distillery premises have with them passes signed by the Superintendent of the distillery circle, and shall produce the same when called upon by an Excise Officer to do so.

12. *Distillers to keep Accounts.*—Distillers shall keep true and correct accounts in ink always up to date in the Forms B and C annexed, and shall on or before the 11th, 18th, 26th, and 3rd days of the month submit to the Superintendent of the distillery circle a true extract in Form C annexed of his transactions up to and including the 8th, 15th, 23rd, and last days of the month respectively. Such accounts shall be kept in the distillery, and always be open there to the inspection of and verification by all officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Inspector.

13. *Distillers bound to report Breaches of Law, &c., committed by their Servants.*—If it comes to the knowledge of a distiller that any person employed by him has committed any breach of "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," he shall report the matter to the Superintendent of Excise of the distillery circle, and shall comply with the directions of the said Superintendent respecting the continued employment of such person.

14. *Distillers bound to obey all Additional Rules.*—Distillers shall be bound by all additional rules that may be framed for the management of distilleries, and shall cause all persons employed by them to obey all such rules.

Section 3.—*Rules relating to the Issue of Spirit from Distilleries.*

15. *Removal of Spirit from Distilleries.*—Spirit may be removed from distilleries—

(*a*) For export.
(*b*) For transport to another distillery or to a warehouse.
(*c*) For local consumption.
(*d*) By officers of Government empowered to purchase or take possession of it on account of the public service.

16. *Spirit not to be removed except under Pass.*—No spirit shall be removed from any distillery save under cover of a pass issued by an officer duly authorized to issue passes for transport.

17. *Minimum Quantity to be issued.*—No smaller quantity of spirit shall be issued at any one time to any person under rule 15 than the following :—

Under clause (*a*), 50 imperial gallons.
Under clause (*b*), 50 imperial gallons.
Under clause (*c*), 35 imperial gallons.
To officers of Government for purposes mentioned in clause (*d*), no limit.

18. *Samples of Spirit to be taken free of cost for Analytical purposes, &c.*—Distillers shall allow samples of all spirit distilled in any licensed distillery to be taken free of cost at any time by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of Inspector.

19. *Cleanliness and cleaning out the Worm.*—Strict cleanliness must be observed within the distillery premises. The ground must be kept bare, clear of grass, weeds, undergrowth, and rubbish. No stagnant water or muddy ground must be allowed to remain.

20. Not less than once a week, and at any time when ordered by an Excise Officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, the worm must be thoroughly cleaned out, and no copper salts must be allowed to accumulate in it. Part of the process of cleaning shall be emptying of the worm tub and the passing through the worm for not less than twenty minutes of steam obtained by boiling pure water in the still.

Form A.—Register of Servants employed at ——— Distillery No. ——, situated in ———.

Serial No.	Name.	Age.	Residence.	Capacity in which employed.	Date of Registry and Issue of Pass.	Date of Cancellation of Pass, with reason.

Form B.—Daily Accounts of Toddy brought by each Licensed Tapper to ——— Distillery No. ——, situated in ———.

Date.	Name of Licensed Tapper.	Number of Trees licensed.	Number of Trees tapped.	Quantity of Toddy brought.
				Imperial Gallons.

Total quantity brought for the day ..	
Add balance remaining on previous day ..	
Total ..	
Deduct quantity used in distillation ..	
Balance ..	

Form C.—Return showing the Particulars of Arrack distilled at ——— Distillery No. ——, situated in ———, for the Period ending the ——— day of ———, 19—.

Number and Name of Licensee.	Capacity of Still (Imperial Gallons).	Quantity of Toddy remaining in Store as per last Return.	Quantity brought during the Period.	Total (Columns 3 and 4).	Quantity of Toddy distilled during the Period.	Balance (Column 5 minus Column 6).	Quantity of Arrack remaining in Store as per last Return.	Quantity distilled during the Period.	Total (Columns 8 and 9).	Quantity sold during the Week.	Balance (Column 10 minus Column 11).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

N.B.—Columns 8 to 12 : Quantity to be given in imperial gallons of 30° under proof as approximately as possible.

Appendix B.

General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licenses.

1. Sales at taverns (whether country liquor or foreign liquor) must be conducted in a suitable building, of which the whole or part must be set aside for exclusive use as a tavern. If there are means of communication between the tavern and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept permanently closed. In the case of all taverns there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress except by the front door. In the case of taverns in Municipalities, Local Board towns, or towns brought under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, the tavern premises shall have no doors except into the main street. The interior of the tavern shall be sufficiently lighted by day and by night, and the tavern shall not be used as a place of residence, save by the vendor or a caretaker.*

2. The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor or intoxicating drug, except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor, is prohibited.

3. A signboard must be affixed to the front of each licensed distillery, brewery, wholesale warehouse, arrack renter's storehouse, bottling warehouse, or tavern (including beer and porter) showing the number and nature of the license, the name of the licensee, and, in the case of country liquor taverns, the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in English or the local vernacular. The license and a printed copy of these conditions must be hung up in a conspicuous place within all licensed premises. In the case of taverns the license must show the names of the salesmen.

4. All liquor and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them, either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose. All officers authorized to inspect licensed premises (*vide* condition 21 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor or intoxicating drugs reasonably suspected to be unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and all licensees shall give all such officers all such facilities and assistance as they may require for the exercise of their powers.

5. The sale or transport of liquor or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of sixteen, or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons for the sale of the same, are prohibited. The names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in godowns, warehouses, taverns, or bars shall be furnished to the Government Agent, who may forbid the employment of any person of whom he may disapprove.

* In taverns which are clearly of a superior character, private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Government Agent, under a special license to be granted by him, free of fee; provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway, and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop, or through a separate door clearly labelled or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

6. No licensed premises should be opened before 6 A.M. or kept open after 8 P.M. except under special authority. The hours for opening and closing premises licensed for the sale of foreign liquor (other than taverns) will be inserted in the licenses in accordance with local conditions at the discretion of the Government Agent. Taverns shall remain open between the hours of 6 A.M. and 8 P.M., and shall be kept closed at all other hours. The Government Agent may, with the approval of the Excise Commissioner, extend the hour of closing to suit local conditions, and shall enter such hour of closing in the license. No sale shall take place between the time at which the tavern is required to be closed at night and 6 A.M. next morning.

7 No drunkenness, disorder, or gaming shall be permitted in taverns and other licensed premises. Every person licensed to sell liquor and every keeper of any licensed premises shall refuse to admit to, and shall turn out of, the premises in respect of which the license is granted any person who is drunken, violent, quarrelsome, or disorderly, and any person whose presence on the premises would subject him to a penalty under any Ordinance for the time being in force.

8. No robbers, thieves, habitual criminals, or disorderly or riotous persons or reputed prostitutes shall be harboured in any licensed premises. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer by the licensee.

9. No persons shall be harboured in any licensed premises between the hours of closing and opening such premises, and no constable shall be harboured in such premises during his time of duty.

10. Taverns situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Government Agent so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing, or is encamped in the vicinity; and, if the Government Agent so orders, any licensed premises must be temporarily closed in times of religious excitement, or when a disturbance exists or is apprehended. Every Excise licensee shall of his own motion close his licensed premises when there is a riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

11. The right is reserved to the Government Agent to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, &c. Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted to the tavern keepers who usually supply the locality, or to the representative of the renter. Their period shall not exceed ten days, and the fee to be paid therefor shall be fixed at the discretion of the officer issuing the licenses.

12. No liquor shall be sold or given——

(*a*) Except at licensed premises specially approved by the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Colony or the Officer Commanding the Station or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(1) To sailors in the Royal Navy, soldiers, and the members of their families; or
(2) To any other person living in barracks.

(*b*) Whilst on duty to any—

(1) Member of the Police Force or officer of the Excise Department; or
(2) Railway servant; or

(*c*) In any circumstances to any—

(1) Person under sixteen years of age; or
(2) Insane person; or
(3) Person known or believed to be intoxicated.

13. No privilege of manufacture, supply, or sale, or any interest therein shall be sold, transferred, or sub-rented without the Government Agent's previous permission; nor, if the Government Agent so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

14. Taverns must be kept open, unless their temporary closure is authorized under condition 10 *supra*, and such supply of liquor as the Government Agent may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Taverns not opened by dates to be fixed by the Government Agent shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensees.

15. No liquor shall be sold in taverns except for cash. All licensees shall be bound to supply liquor on demand and on tender of cash to any person entitled to demand it.

16. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below the minimum or above the maximum prices fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

17. No liquor or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drugs be sold at godowns or warehouses in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

18. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in forms approved by the Excise Commissioner, and shall be kept in the licensed premises. Such accounts shall be correctly and promptly totalled at the end of each month. The accounts and passes shall be in printed books, which may be obtained from any Kachcheri on payment of cost price, or on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Passes for liquor or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of passes issued must be carefully filed in the licensed premises. The signing of blank passes for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of passes shall be preserved by the licensee for one year after the period covered by the license, and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of the Excise Department.

19. Such returns and information as may be required by the Excise Commissioner or by the Government Agent from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

20. When any weights, measures, or instruments have been prescribed for use in any licensed premises, only such weights, measures, and instruments as have been prescribed shall be possessed or used on such premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district, if the Government Agent shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

21. The officers authorized to inspect licensed premises are—

(1) Any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than a Ratemahatmaya, Mudaliyar, Muhandiram, or officer of like rank; and
(2) Any officer of the Excise Department of rank not lower than Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use, and the liquor and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the licensed premises. All licensees shall give to all such officers all such facilities and assistance as they may require for the exercise of their powers. Nothing in this condition shall be interpreted as depriving Police Officers of any powers vested in them by law.

22. An inspection note book with the pages numbered consecutively shall be kept by the licensee in the licensed premises for the entry in it by Inspecting Officers of their remarks, and be handed over to the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Excise, or any officer authorized by him to receive it, on a receipt being given therefor.

23. Licensees are bound to report to the Government Agent all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, transport, or sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs committing breaches of the Excise laws, and to comply with the Government Agent's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Ceylon Penal Code or under "The Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912," shall be employed in the transport or sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs without the Government Agent's previous permission.

24. Pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever by licensees with officials of the Excise Department are absolutely prohibited.

25. All premises licensed as taverns (including premises for the sale of beer and porter), bars, refreshment rooms or restaurants, and all vessels, measures, and other articles used for the storage or sale of liquor therein, shall be kept scrupulously clean.

26. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Excise law, and, if so required by the Government Agent or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Appendix C.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales, 1895 to 1914.

Province.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Western.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	625,000	550,000	550,000	596,750	815,000	815,000	815,000	877,500	877,500	1,075,582
Siyane and Hewagam Korale	129,550	126,100	149,205	158,438	158,438	158,438	210,887	210,887	216,887	216,887
Negombo ..	204,500	180,000	180,000	194,400	208,800	253,100	253,100	288,000	288,000	345,670
Panadure ..	40,500	42,025	44,525	50,022	54,044	54,044	74,075	74,075	71,275	71,275
Kalutara ..	49,050	52,550	56,500	59,500	61,000	61,000	75,275	75,275	66,780	71,834
Central.										
The whole Province	466,375	544,700	619,325	632,000	637,000	637,000	649,550	649,550	525,257	525,257
Southern.										
Galle ..	121,525	126,775	136,150	116,600	96,882	102,565	102,565	177,792	177,792	142,738
Matara ..	88,455	99,425	112,165	104,250	86,540	93,895	106,655	107,111	107,111	117,861
Hambantota ..										
Northern.										
Jaffna ..	61,750	76,750	86,100	113,500	113,500	73,000	92,500	92,500	105,720	105,720
Mannar ..	18,750	18,800	21,100			20,500	20,500	22,800	22,800	28,800
Mullaittivu ..	11,100	10,850	11,180			11,330	11,330	13,980	15,950	17,709
Eastern.										
Batticaloa ..	47,125	51,135	56,760	83,000	83,000	60,960	65,025	65,025	74,400	74,400
Trincomalee ..	42,600	45,980	49,776	50,592	51,592	51,592	48,086	48,086	51,759	51,759
North-Western.										
Kurunegala	101,400	110,080	133,280	143,250	140,000	140,000	166,650	181,770	181,770	250,300
Puttalam ..	47,000	44,500	45,000	46,000	47,000	47,000	50,025	50,025	55,350	55,350
Chilaw ..	150,175	153,925	157,500	162,750	168,000	168,000	191,000	191,000	213,055	213,055
North-Central.										
Anuradhapura ..	20,275	18,925	22,950	28,650	31,200	31,200	37,620	42,880	50,175	50,175
Uva.										
Badulla ..	79,567	93,625	126,000	162,825	116,000	100,000	115,230	115,230	97,000	97,000
Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ..	43,627	53,377	65,730	107,577	107,577	77,575	77,575	53,275	53,275	55,075
Four Korales ..	110,800	125,800	60,480	90,249	90,249	66,250	66,250	74,739	74,739	80,280
Three Korales ..			94,500	88,750	88,750	91,277	91,277	82,075	92,149	92,149
Total ..	2,459,124	2,525,322	2,778,226	2,989,104	3,154,573	3,113,726	3,320,176	3,493,575	3,418,745	3,738,878

Province.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908	1909.	1910.	1911–12. Jan., 1911, to June, 1912 (18 months).	1912–13.	1913–14. July, 1913, to Sept., 1914 (15 months).	1914–15.
Western.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	1,075,582	1,086,924	1,086,924	1,140,848	1,140,848	1,211,678	1,923,978	976,344	1,547,048	1,966,800
Siyane and Hewagam Korale	120,000	192,840	192,840	229,320	229,320	268,840	482,840	262,500	349,888	350,511
Negombo ..	345,670	312,600	353,320	353,320	370,111	340,109	592,056	300,306	490,500	503,000
Panadure ..	84,075	84,075	88,125	88,125	105,215	121,000	211,250	123,750	197,000	208,150
Kalutara ..	71,834	62,777	62,777	86,016	86,016	111,012	226,798	185,750	265,900	241,234
Central.										
The whole Province	667,776	667,776	821,719	821,719	824,359	876,379	1,444,572	846,998	1,334,689	1,212,000
Southern.										
Galle ..	142,738	147,738	147,738	167,500	160,000	152,500	271,150	154,600	230,750	260,000
Matara ..	88,425	120,038	120,038	128,875	128,875	123,575	202,362	93,200	122,500	133,250
Hambantota ..										
Northern.										
Jaffna ..	118,320	118,320	137,856	137,856	112,000	118,960	182,995	132,555	226,960	161,565
Mannar ..	28,800	36,420	36,420	36,750	36,750	41,940	69,500	40,550	60,150	45,125
Mullaittivu ..	9,619	16,200	16,200	12,000	12,000	17,876	28,601	14,160	25,355	20,500
Eastern.										
Batticaloa ..	80,680	80,680	70,850	62,755	63,050	68,760	131,820	77,990	98,100	70,555
Trincomalee ..	60,223	60,223	35,640	35,640	36,060	40,215	56,910	29,990	46,300	37,455
North-Western.										
Kurunegala ..	250,300	216,840	216,840	255,627	255,027	301,377	505,000	240,000	521,000	481,248
Puttalam ..	60,336	60,336	66,480	56,480	75,061	80,484	121,999	96,260	121,435	105,840
Chilaw ..	228,903	228,903	255,423	255,423	276,840	276,780	465,413	269,999	387,555	431,000
North-Central.										
Anuradhapura ..	68,287	68,287	51,480	51,480	47,916	54,115	86,297	58,036	81,888	52,450
Uva.										
Badulla ..	122,020	122,020	142,620	142,620	131,050	162,150	306,840	189,600	300,000	206,860
Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ..	55,075	66,505	66,505	111,538	111,538	142,557	248,835	196,000	255,000	241,248
Four Korales ..	80,280	82,884	82,884	106,686	106,686	119,936	164,000	129,600	193,995	197,760
Three Korales ..	102,738	102,738	127,282	127,282	160,292	170,392	275,589	218,000	375,190	278,000
Total ..	3,861,684	3,935,127	4,179,964	4,407,262	4,469,015	4,800,635	7,998,805*	4,636,188	7,231,204†	7,204,551

* For 12 months, Rs. 5,332,537.

† For 12 months, Rs. 5,784,964.

Appendix D.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales during the Financial Years 1911–12, 1912–13, 1913–14, and 1914–15, in terms of 12 Months.

Revenue District.	Financial Year 1911–12 (in terms of 12 Months). Rs.	Financial Year 1912–13 (12 Months). Rs.	Financial Year 1913–14 (in terms of 12 Months). Rs.	Financial Year 1914–15 (12 Months). Rs.
Colombo ..	1,999,249	1,539,150	1,909,950	2,820,311
Kalutara ..	292,032	309,500	370,320	449,384
Kandy .. / Nuwara Eliya .. / Matale ..	963,048	846,998	1,067,751	1,212,000
Galle ..	180,766	154,600	184,600	260,000
Matara .. / Hambantota ..	134,908	93,200	98,000	133,250
Jaffna ..	121,996	132,555	181,568	161,565
Mannar ..	46,332	40,550	48,120	45,125
Mullaittivu ..	19,068	14,160	20,284	20,500
Kurunegala ..	336,666	240,000	416,800	481,248
Puttalam ..	81,333	96,260	97,148	105,840
Chilaw ..	310,275	269,999	310,044	431,000
Batticaloa ..	87,880	77,990	78,480	70,555
Trincomalee ..	37,940	29,990	37,040	37,455
Anuradhapura ..	57,532	58,036	65,511	52,450
Badulla ..	204,560	189,600	240,000	206,860
Ratnapura ..	165,890	196,000	204,000	241,248
Kegalla ..	293,058	347,600	455,348	475,760
Total ..	*5,332,533	4,636,188	5,784,964	7,204,551

* Included right to sell toddy.

NOTE.—Toddy rents were sold separately as from July 1, 1912.

[For Appendix E see page 16.]

Appendix F.

Statement showing Consumption of Arrack in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon, 1911 to 1914.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population (Census of 1911).	Consumption (at 27° under proof, normal).				Rate of Consumption per Head of Population.			
			1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Colombo ..	808	826,828	413,328	510,494	564,588	570,653	·499	·616	·68	·69
Kalutara ..	624	279,493	81,419	91,131	90,644	98,248	·29	·326	·32	·34
Kandy ..	911	408,429	144,668	171,410	183,601	146,718	·35	·419	·44	·35
Nuwara Eliya ..	463	155,462	57,508	63,274	65,045	49,550	·369	·407	·418	·31
Matale ..	905	108,367	26,374	30,579	32,842	24,027	·24	·28	·303	·22
Galle ..	652	291,001	35,601	44,602	51,200	54,399	·12	·15	·175	·18
Matara ..	481	227,308	17,716	18,591	19,077	17,996	·07	·08	·08	·07
Hambantota ..	1,013	110,508	6,011	7,097	9,726	9,067	·05	·06	·088	·082
Jaffna ..	999	326,712	29,307	38,512	38,373	35,971	·089	·117	·117	·110
Mannar ..	905	25,603	10,293	11,258	9,503	10,789	·40	·439	·37	·42
Mullaittivu ..	1,466	17,336	3,632	4,259	4,387	4,242	·209	·245	·25	·24
Batticaloa ..	2,800	153,943	19,418	20,655	16,932	14,042	·126	·13	·109	·091
Trincomalee ..	1,048	29,755	6,819	8,417	7,676	6,710	·229	·28	·257	·22
Kurunegala ..	1,844	306,807	92,214	99,639	122,801	93,751	·305	·32	·4	·305
Puttalam { Puttalam	910	39,665	17,925	20,129	21,058	20,417	·45	·51	·53	·51
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	262	87,644	84,803	83,842	100,379	89,530	·97	·95	1·1	1·02
Anuradhapura ..	4,068	86,276	11,558	12,134	12,688	11,647	·13	·14	·145	·13
Badulla ..	3,271	216,692	53,072	52,245	50,523	46,620	·244	·241	·23	·21
Ratnapura ..	1,259	165,992	51,122	57,243	49,308	42,439	·307	·34	·29	·25
Kegalla ..	642	242,529	88,694	100,065	104,189	77,489	·365	·41	·429	·31
Total ..	25,331	4,106,350	1,251,482	1,445,576	1,554,540	1,422,305	·30	·35	·37	·34

Appendix E.

Statement of prevailing Sale Prices of Arrack in each Rent Area during each Month of 1914.

NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram. B., price per gallon when sold by bottle.

Rent Area.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December	
	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	9·17	8·15	9·17	8·15	9·17	8·15	9·17	8·15	9·17	8·15	9·17	8·15	9·17	7·95	9·17	7·95	9·17	7·95	9·00	7·95	9·00	7·95	9·00	7·95
Siyane and Hewagam ..	9·17	7·83	9·17	7·83	9·17	7·83	9·17	8·20	9·17	8·20	9·17	8·20	9·17	8·20	9·17	8·20	9·17	8·20	9·17	8·28	9·17	8·28	9·17	8·28
Negombo	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·03	8·93	9·10	8·93	9·10	8·93	9·10	8·93
Kalutara	9·60	7·62½	9·60	7·62½	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·76	9·60	7·76	9·60	7·83
Panadure	9·60	7·62½	9·60	7·62½	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·43	9·60	7·76	9·60	7·76	9·60	7·83
Kandy	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60
Nuwara Eliya ..	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60
Matale	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60	9·60
Galle	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·90	9·60	8·60
Matara and Hambantota ..	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50	9·60	10·50
Jaffna	11·52	7·68	11·52	7·68	11·52	7·68	11·52	7·68	11·52	7·68	11·52	7·68	11·52	7·78	11·52	7·78	11·52	7·82	11·52	8·06	11·52	8·10	11·52	8·10
Mannar	12·00	8·60	12·00	8·60	12·00	8·60	12·00	8·60	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40	11·04	8·40	11·04	8·40	10·82	7·52	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40
Mullaittivu ..	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20	11·52	8·20
Batticaloa	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·28	7·80	11·61	8·40	11·61	8·40	11·61	8·40
Trincomalee ..	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	10·50	8·62½	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40
Kurunegala ..	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·32	9·60	7·50	9·60	7·50	9·60	8·02	10·37	8·02	10·37	8·02	9·90	8·50	9·90	8·35	10·05	8·40
Puttalam	11·52	6·75	11·52	6·75	11·52	6·75	11·52	6·75	11·52	6·75	11·52	7·20	11·52	7·20	11·52	7·20	11·52	7·20	11·52	8·10	11·52	8·10	11·52	8·10
Chilaw	9·60	6·75	9·60	6·75	9·60	6·75	9·60	6·75	9·60	6·75	9·60	7·00	9·60	7·00	9·60	7·00	9·60	7·05	10·00	7·68	10·00	7·68	10·00	7·68
Anuradhapura ..	10·30	8·00	10·30	8·00	10·30	8·20	10·40	8·00	10·40	8·00	10·40	8·00	10·40	8·00	10·40	8·00	10·40	8·00	10·52	8·80	10·52	8·80	10·52	8·80
Badulla	12·90	7·73	12·90	7·73	12·90	7·73	12·90	7·73	12·90	7·73	12·90	7·73	12·90	7·85	12·90	7·96	12·90	7·96	12·90	7·96	12·90	7·96	12·90	7·96
Ratnapura ..	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00
Three Korales ..	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·64	11·52	8·64	11·52	8·64	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·00	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40
Four Korales ..	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·20	9·60	7·50	9·60	8·10	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	8·40	9·60	7·20	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40	11·52	8·40

NOTE.—In many taverns there are more than two rates of sale, *e.g.*, there is a rate at which customers can buy for removal in their own bottles and there is a rate at which customers buy arrack bottled in sealed bottles by the renter. This last rate commonly is less than the "glass" or dram rate and higher than the ordinary bottle rate.

Appendix G.

Arrack Rent Revenue, 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914–15 (in terms of 12 Months), with reference to Population to the Gallonage consumed and to the number of Taverns.

Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population.			Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed.			Average Rent per Arrack Tavern.		
	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colombo District—									
Colombo ..	1 86	2 31	4 87	2 95	3 37	5 35	8,100	10,052	36,422
Siyane and Hewagam ..			1 37	3 33	2 79	3 49			7,010
Negombo ..			2 97	3 9	3 11	3 98			7,289
Kalutara District—									
Kalutara ..	1 11	1 32	1 13	3 70	4 55	5 16	4,421	5,290	8,318
Panadure ..			3 8	3 15	3 28	4 33			5,781
Central Province—									
Kandy ..									
Nuwara Eliya ..	1 26	1 59	1 80	2 91	4 34	4 92	11,394	15,936	18,089
Matale ..									
Galle	0 53	0 63	0 89	3 36	3 32	4 68	2,147	2,755	3,880
Matara and Hambantota ..	0 27	0 29	0 39	3 54	3 39	4 61	1,579	1,849	2,562
Jaffna	0 41	0 55	0 49	3 16	5 33	4 75	3,787	7,894	6,462
Mannar	1 58	1 88	1 76	3 62	4 57	4 29	1,931	4,010	4,102
Mullaittivu ..	0 82	1 17	1 18	3 2	4 84	4 89	2,023	2,535	2,562
Batticaloa ..	0 51	0 51	0 45	3 88	5 73	5 15	1,444	1,706	1,533
Trincomalee ..	1 0	1 24	1 25	3 51	5 21	5 27	1,666	2,849	2,881
Kurunegala ..	0 78	1 36	1 56	2 15	3 69	4 26	4,138	5,557	6,416
Puttalam District—									
Puttalam ..	2 41	2 45	2 66	4 74	4 35	4 74	3,471	3,350	3,649
Chilaw ..	3 8	3 54	4 91	2 98	3 14	4 37	3,803	4,628	6,530
Anuradhapura ..	0 67	0 76	0 60	4 56	5 34	4 27	8,291	7,279	5,827
Badulla	0 87½	1 11	0 95	3 52	4 97	4 28	11,850	13,333	11,492
Ratnapura ..	1 27	1 23	1 45	3 48	4 67	5 52	5,939	6,000	7,310
Kegalla District—									
Three Korales ..	1 43	1 87	2 67	3 20	6 7	5 62	7,242	8,928	9,586
Four Korales ..			1 42	2 53	3 94	5 2			8,989
Total ..	1 12½	1 40	1 75	3 7	3 82	4 75	5,493	6,953	8,916

Appendix H.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue and Arrack Consumption with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon during the Financial Year July, 1913, to September, 1914.

Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue.	Arrack consumed.	Arrack Revenue per Head of Population.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed.	Arrack consumed per Head of Population.	Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Arrack Tavern.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern.
	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	1,547,049	458,916	3 83	3 37	1·13	37·7	6,721	25,784
Siyane and Hewagam	349,888	125,295	1 37	2 79	·49	13·4	4,712	6,479
Negombo ..	490,500	157,659	2 90	3 11	·93	30·7	2,225	6,453
Kalutara ..	265,900	58,394	1 25	4 55	·27	6·2	6,840	8,577
Panadure ..	197,000	59,982	2 91	3 28	·88	30·0	1,730	5,051
Kandy ..	1,334,689	204,805	1 98	4 34	·50	5·49	8,169	15,936
Nuwara Eliya ..		70,239			·45	2·12	15,546	15,936
Matale ..		32,470			·29	0·77	15,481	15,936
Galle ..	230,750	69,424	0 79	3 32	·23	10·28	4,343	2,755
Matara ..	122,500	23,962	0 36	3 39	·10	7·69	6,143	1,849
Hambantota ..		12,142			·10	1·58	6,907	1,849
Jaffna ..	226,960	42,510	0 69	5 33	·13	2·30	14,205	7,894
Mannar ..	60,150	13,146	2 34	4 57	·51	1·32	2,134	4,010
Mullaittivu ..	25,355	5,235	1 46	4 84	·30	0·55	2,167	2,535
Batticaloa ..	98,100	17,097	0 63	5 73	·11	1·64	3,346	1,706
Trincomalee ..	46,300	8,882	1 55	5 21	·29	1·24	2,290	2,849
Kurunegala ..	521,000	140,962	1 69	3 69	·45	4·07	4,091	5,557
Puttalam ..	121,435	27,905	3 6	4 35	·70	3·19	1,368	3,350
Chilaw ..	387,555	123,106	4 42	3 14	1·40	25·57	1,308	4,628
Anuradhapura ..	81,889	15,323	0 94	5 34	·17	0·22	9,586	7,279
Badulla ..	300,000	60,313	1 38	4 97	·27	0·55	12,038	13,333
Ratnapura ..	255,000	54,563	1 53	4 67	·32	2·72	4,882	6,000
Three Korales ..	375,190	61,801	3 61	6 7	·59	8·0	3,582	14,430
Four Korales ..	193,995	49,190	1 39	3 94	·35	6·9	6,302	8,817
Total ..	7,231,205	1,893,321	1 76	3 82	·46	3·2	4,935	8,691
In terms of 12 Months	5,784,964	1,514,657	1 40	3 82	·37	3.2	4,935	6,953

Appendix I.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue in terms of 12 Months 1914–15, and Arrack Consumption for 12 Months 1913–14, with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon during the Financial Year October, 1914, to September, 1915.

	Rent Area.	Arrack Rent Revenue.	Arrack consumed.	Arrack Revenue per Head of Population.	Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed.	Arrack consumed per Head of Population.	Arrack Taverns per 100 Sq. Miles.	Population to each Arrack Tavern.	Average Rent per Arrack Tavern.
		Rs.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				Rs.
1.	Colombo	1,966,800	367,133	4 87	5 35	·99	33·9	7,468	36,422
2.	Siyane & Hewagam	350,511	100,236	1 37	3 49	·39	12·4	5,088	7,010
3.	Negombo	503,000	126,128	2 97	3 98	·74	27·9	2,450	7,289
4.	Kalutara	241,234	46,716	1 13	5 16	·22	5·8	7,310	8,318
5.	Panadure	208,150	47,986	3 8	4 33	·71	27·6	1,874	5,781
6.	Kandy	1,212,000	163,844	1 80	4 92	·40	5·4	8,168	18,089
	Nuwara Eliya		56,192			·36	2·1	15,546	
	Matale		25,976			·23	0·77	15,481	
7.	Galle	260,000	55,540	0 89	4 68	·19	10·2	4,343	3,880
8.	Matara	133,250	19,170	0 39	4 61	·08	7·4	6,314	2,562
	Hambantota		9,714			·08	1·5	6,906	
9.	Jaffna	161,565	34,008	0 49	4 75	·10	2·5	13,068	6,462
10.	Mannar	45,125	10,517	1 76	4 29	·41	1·2	2,327	4,102
11.	Mullaittivu	20,500	4,188	1 18	4 89	·24	0·54	2,167	2,562
12.	Batticaloa	70,555	13,678	0 45	5 15	·08	1·6	3,346	1,533
13.	Trincomalee	37,455	7,106	1 25	5 27	·23	1·2	2,288	2,881
14.	Kurunegala	481,248	112,770	1 56	4 26	·36	4·0	4,090	6,416
15.	Puttalam	105,840	22,324	2 66	4 74	·56	3·5	1,367	3,649
16.	Chilaw	431,000	98,485	4 91	4 37	1·12	25·1	1,327	6,530
17.	Anuradhapura	52,450	12,259	0 60	4 27	·14	0·22	9,586	5,827
18.	Badulla	206,860	48,251	0 95	4 28	·22	0·55	12,038	11,492
19.	Ratnapura	241,248	43,651	1 45	5 52	·26	2·6	5,030	7,310
20.	Three Korales	278,000	49,441	2 67	5 62	·47	8·9	3,582	9,586
21.	Four Korales	197,760	39,352	1 42	5 2	·28	6·9	6,301	8,989
	Total	7,204,551	1,514,665	1 75	4 75	·36	3·18	5,082	8,916

Appendix J.

Statement showing Number of Toddy Taverns sanctioned and Amounts realized by Rent Sales for 1912–13, 1913–14, and 1914–15.

Revenue District.	1912–13 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1912–13 (12 Months). Amounts realized by Rent Sales. Rs.	1913–14 (15 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1913–14 (15 Months). Amounts realized by Rent Sales. Rs.	1914–15 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned.	1914–15 (12 Months). Amounts realized by Rent Sales. Rs. c.
Colombo	253	326,090	242	362,580	165	508,795 0
Kalutara	40	27,100	37	22,275	33	21,685 0
Kandy	169	114,096	109	61,830	102	125,244 0
Nuwara Eliya	16	5,120	15	11,445	15	7,092 0
Matale	43	22,752	38	38,580	36	43,080 0
Galle	43	42,870	41	48,520	39	37,193 0
Matara	41	72,215	36	59,540	35	58,800 0
Hambantota	42	18,925	29	12,765	23	13,491 0
Jaffna	135	32,300	113	345,190	113	232,800 0
Mannar	15	3,560	15	7,045	15	11,650 0
Mullaittivu	18	1,155	18	2,885	16	3,254 0
Batticaloa	38	16,795	42	21,549	39	24,031 0
Trincomalee	8	9,890	8	14,290	6	15,650 0
Kurunegala	35	13,345	34	5,375	30	4,595 0
Puttalam	16	1,140	16	2,450	12	680 0
Chilaw	50	40,350	50	40,280	37	71,570 0
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	60	17,976	52	23,978	48	20,424 0
Ratnapura	100	18,875	62	12,687	48	13,881 46
Kegalla	43	28,015	32	4,760	29	4,029 0
Total	1,165	812,569	989	1,098,024	841	1,217,944 46

Appendix K.

Statement showing Consumption of Fermented Toddy, with the Number of Trees licensed for drawing Fermented Toddy for Tavern Supply, in each Revenue District during 1914.

District.	Quantity consumed. Gallons.	No. of Trees licensed.		
		Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.
Colombo	641,335	28,449	1	144
Kalutara	47,061	3,365	—	83
Kandy	275,980	1,096	—	7,533
Nuwara Eliya	20,621	12	—	1,122
Matale	173,559	1,152	—	6,679
Galle	95,047	7,012	—	139
Matara	102,173	8,970	—	19
Hambantota	27,832	2,492	—	—
Jaffna	891,186	61,264	72,771	—
Mannar	73,114	574	8,398	—
Mullaittivu	46,327	1,278	2,641	—
Batticaloa	93,721	7,935	110	—
Trincomalee	34,447	1,121	500	—
Kurunegala	45,064	1,665	—	1,466
Puttalam	172,922	9,225	515	—
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—
Badulla	114,818	30	—	4,552
Ratnapura	48,751	1,832	—	2,275
Kegalla	21,463	1,277	—	2,464
Total ..	2,922,421	138,749	84,936	26,476

Appendix L 1.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue and Toddy Consumption for the Fifteen Months July, 1913, to September 30, 1914, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Bids.	Toddy Rent Bids per Head of Population.	Toddy consumed in same 15 Months.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Toddy Tavern.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	362,589	0 43	1,128,624	0 32	1·36	29·95	3,417	1,498
Kalutara ..	22,275	0 7	73,101	0 30	·26	5·93	7,554	602
Kandy ..	61,830	0 15	349,319	0 17	·85	11·96	3,747	567
Nuwara Eliya ..	11,445	0 7	27,963	0 40	·17	3·18	10,364	763
Matale ..	38,580	0 35	221,862	0 17	2·04	4·20	2,852	1,015
Galle ..	48,520	0 16	131,339	0 36	·45	6·29	7,098	1,183
Matara ..	59,540	0 26	131,920	0 45	·58	7·48	6,314	1,653
Hambantota ..	12,765	0 11	31,387	0 40	·28	2·86	3,811	440
Jaffna ..	345,190	1 5	1,167,108	0 29	3·51	11·31	2,891	3,054
Mannar ..	7,045	0 27	84,856	0 8	3·31	1·66	1,707	469
Mullaittivu ..	2,885	0 16	60,148	0 4	3·46	1·16	1,020	160
Batticaloa ..	21,549	0 13	120,475	0 17	·78	1·46	3,754	513
Trincomalee ..	14,290	0 48	41,122	0 34	1·38	·67	4,254	1,786
Kurunegala ..	5,375	0 1	48,222	0 11	·15	1·84	9,024	158
Puttalam (Puttalam ..	2,450	0 6	4,537	0 54	·11	1·76	2,479	153
Puttalam (Chilaw ..	40,280	0 45	168,385	0 23	1·92	17·94	1,865	805
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	23,978	0 11	156,006	0 15	·71	1·50	4,422	461
Ratnapura ..	12,687	0 7	43,099	0 29	·25	4·0	3,320	204
Kegalla ..	4,760	0 1	25,104	0 18	·10	4·83	7,824	148
Total ..	1,098,024	0 26	*4,014,577	0 27	†·97	3·81	4,246	‡1,110

* 3,211,662 gallons for 12 months. † ·78 gallons for 12 months. ‡ Rs. 908 for 12 months.

Appendix L 2.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue for the Twelve Months of 1914–15, and Toddy Consumption in terms of Twelve Months of 1914, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

District.	Toddy Rent Revenue 1914–15.	Toddy Rent Revenue per Head of Population.	Toddy consumed in 1914.	Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months.	Toddy consumed per Head of Population.	Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles.	Population to each Toddy Tavern.	Average Rent per Toddy Tavern.
	Rs.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.			Rs.
Colombo ..	508,795	0 61	641,335	0 79	·77	20·42	5,011	3,083
Kalutara ..	21,685	0 7	47,061	0 46	·16	5·28	8,469	657
Kandy ..	125,244	0 30	275,980	0 45	·67	11·19	4,004	1,227
Nuwara Eliya ..	7,092	0 4	20,621	0 34	·13	3·23	10,364	472
Matale ..	43,080	0 39	173,559	0 24	1·60	3·97	3,010	1,196
Galle ..	37,193	0 12	95,047	0 39	·32	5·98	7,461	953
Matara ..	58,800	0 25	102,173	0 57	·44	7·27	6,494	1,680
Hambantota ..	13,491	0 12	27,832	0 48	·25	2·27	4,804	586
Jaffna ..	232,800	0 71	891,186	0 26	2·72	11·31	2,891	2,060
Mannar ..	11,650	0 45	73,114	0 15	2·85	1·65	1,706	776
Mullaittivu ..	3,254	0 18	46,327	0 7	2·67	1·09	1,083	203
Batticaloa ..	24,031	0 15	93,721	0 25	·60	1·39	3,947	616
Trincomalee ..	15,650	0 52	34,447	0 45	1·15	0·57	4,959	2,608
Kurunegala ..	4,595	0 1	45,064	0 10	·14	1·62	10,293	153
Puttalam { Puttalam ..	680	0 1	172,922	0 41	1·35	1·31	3,305	56
Puttalam { Chilaw ..	71,570	0 81				14·12	2,368	1,934
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	20,424	0 9	111,818	0 18	·51	1·46	4,514	425
Ratnapura ..	13,881	0 8	48,751	0 28	·29	3·81	3,458	289
Kegalla ..	4,029	0 1	21,463	0 18	·08	4·51	8,363	138
Total ..	1,217,944	0 29	2,922,421	0 41	·71	3·32	4,882	1,448

Appendix M.

Statement of Selling Prices of Toddy in each Revenue District during each Month of 1914.

Revenue District.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.	Price per Gallon.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 77	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 77	0 79	0 79	0 83
Kalutara ..	0 91	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 89	0 90	0 92	0 92
Kandy ..	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 74	0 74½	0 74½	0 74½
Nuwara Eliya ..	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 76	0 76	0 76
Matale ..	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 57	0 63	0 63	0 63
Galle ..	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 83	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 87	0 80	0 80
Matara ..	0 83	0 87	0 88	0 88	0 89	0 89	0 86	0 85	0 85	0 80	0 80	0 80
Hambantota ..	0 70	0 70	0 71	0 78	0 83	0 81	0 80	0 75	0 81	0 71	0 68	0 68
Jaffna ..	0 50	0 47	0 43	0 42	0 42	0 43	0 51	0 52	0 54	0 52	0 50	0 51
Mannar ..	0 56	0 55	0 55	0 54	0 55	0 61	0 67	0 72	0 72	0 73	0 69	0 62
Mullaittivu ..	0 48	0 48	0 48	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 44	0 48	0 48	0 48
Batticaloa ..	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 60	0 60	0 60	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 60	0 60	0 50
Trincomalee ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 78½
Kurunegala ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80
Puttalam—												
Puttalam ..	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80.	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80
Chilaw ..	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78	0 78
Anuradhapura .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	0 72	0 72	0 73	0 73½	0 73½	0 73½	0 73½	0 73½	0 73½	0 74	0 74	0 74
Ratnapura ..	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 96
Kegalla ..	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75

Appendix N.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Trees Licensed to be Tapped for Sweet Toddy in each District during 1914 and 1913.

District.	Number of Trees Licensed in 1914.			Number of Trees Licensed in 1913.		
	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.	Coconut.	Palmyra.	Kitul.
Colombo ..	4,916	6	679	11,323	—	1,139
Kalutara ..	4,985	—	1,205	5,793	—	724
Kandy ..	4	—	11,914	49	—	13,029
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	2,215	—	—	1,897
Matale ..	—	—	5,393	5	—	4,194
Galle ..	1,325	—	5,473	838	1	4,670
Matara ..	5,206	—	9,746	2,606	—	6,452
Hambantota	2,546	—	930	709	—	676
Jaffna ..	40	39,223	—	17	23,458	—
Mannar ..	—	488	—	—	51	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	87	—	—	71	—
Batticaloa ..	436	28	—	341	195	—
Trincomalee ..	—	331	—	—	507	—
Kurunegala ..	640	—	1,245	—	—	—
Puttalam ..	15,143	190	—	13,652	3	1
Anuradhapura	1	—	1	—	—	6
Badulla ..	—	—	5,445	4	—	2,010
Ratnapura ..	39	—	4,513	12	—	5,789
Kegalla ..	124	3	3,265	93	—	3,399
Total ..	35,405	40,356	52,024	35,442	24,286	43,986
	127,785.			103,714.		

Increase, 24,071.

Appendix O.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Country and Foreign Liquor Licenses issued for the Financial Year October, 1914, to September, 1915.

District.	Distillery.*	Arrack Wholesale.	Arrack Retail.	Toddy Retail.	Brewery.	Bottling.	Foreign Liquor Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Beer and Porter.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Resthouse.	Proprietary Club.	Auctioneers.	Pure Rectified Spirit.*	Medicated Wines.
Colombo ..	—	9	173	165	—	10	31	87	21	19	26	31	3	11	16	1	2	11	12
Kalutara ..	178	25	65	33	—	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	1	2	10	—	—	—	—
Kandy ..	—	—	50	102	—	2	3	24	27	5	18	18	1	3	10	—	—	3	3
Matale ..	—	—	7	36	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
Nuwara Eliya..	—	—	10	15	1	1	2	19	8	3	9	8	1	1	6	1	—	2	3
Galle ..	71	1	67	39	—	—	—	14	15	—	2	3	—	6	10	—	—	2	—
Matara ..	7	1	36	35	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ..	—	—	16	23	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Jaffna ..	—	—	25	113	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1
Mannar ..	—	—	11	15	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa ..	—	—	46	39	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala ..	—	—	75	30	—	—	—	9	5	—	1	1	1	—	16	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ..	—	—	95	49	—	—	—	16	11	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	1
Anuradhapura	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	3	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
Badulla ..	—	—	18	49	—	—	—	17	4	1	4	4	—	—	19	1	—	1	—
Ratnapura ..	—	—	33	48	—	—	—	11	9	—	1	1	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ..	—	—	51	29	—	—	—	17	11	—	2	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—
Total ..	256	36	808	843	1	13	36	270	142	29	68	70	9	31	176	4	2	19	22
Corresponding total issued for 1913–14..	259	37	832	967	1	12	36	273	165	26	66	67	9	39	179	5	—	29	15

* Up till December 31, 1914, only.

NOTE.—Occasional License omitted, as unimportant and commonly of very brief duration.

Appendix P.

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue for the Financial Year 1914–15.

District.	Brewery Licenses.	Bottling.	Wholesale.	Retail "off."	Foreign Liquor Tavern.	Hotel.	Bar.	Railway Refreshment Room.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	—	550 0	1,700 0	18,200 0	13,100 0	6,008 25	12,738 90	95 0
Kalutara	—	—	—	2,395 0	3,070 0	—	—	20 0
Kandy	—	100 0	150 0	3,950 0	7,950 0	2,925 0	6,450 0	50 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	50 0	50 0	100 0	2,485 0	2,275 0	1,625 0	1,850 0	50 0
Matale	—	—	—	750 0	600 0	100 0	750 0	—
Galle	—	—	—	1,670 0	3,480 0	600 0	490 0	—
Matara	—	—	—	2,000 0	965 0	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	550 0	900 0	—	—	—
Jaffna	—	—	—	1,950 0	2,725 0	—	—	—
Mannar	—	—	—	200 0	200 0	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	250 0	—	—	—	10 0
Batticaloa	—	—	—	950 0	920 0	—	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	425 0	—	—	—	—
Kurunegala	—	—	—	1,400 0	2,800 0	125 0	450 0	50 0
Puttalam	—	—	—	1,700 0	1,375 0	150 0	—	—
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	550 0	3,005 0	350 0	1,350 0	60 0
Badulla	—	—	—	3,305 0	1,450 0	600 0	1,475 0	—
Ratnapura	—	—	—	1,975 0	2,000 0	125 0	150 0	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	3,785 0	3,360 0	200 0	—	—
Total ..	50 0	700 0	1,950 0	48,490 0	50,175 0	12,808 25	25,703 90	335 0

District.	Refreshment Room or Restaurant.	Rest-houses.	Proprietary Clubs.	Auctioneers.	Medicated Wines.	Rectified Spirits.	Occasional Licenses.	Beer and Porter.	Total for each District.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo	3,075 0	76 0	200 0	20 0	100 0	110 0	485 0	120 0	56,578 15
Kalutara	500 0	32 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,017 0
Kandy	600 0	42 0	—	—	30 0	30 0	—	150 0	22,427 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	200 0	12 50	250 0	—	30 0	20 0	—	90 0	9,087 50
Matale	—	24 0	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	2,244 0
Galle	1,200 0	203 50	—	—	—	20 0	10 0	—	7,673 50
Matara	650 0	60 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,675 50
Hambantota	—	68 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,518 50
Jaffna	—	8 50	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	4,693 50
Mannar	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	403 0
Mullaittivu	—	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	266 0
Batticaloa	200 0	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,086 0
Trincomalee	—	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	465 50
Kurunegala	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,875 0
Puttalam	—	28 50	25 0	—	10 0	—	—	—	3,288 50
Anuradhapura ..	—	46 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,361 0
Badulla	—	27 0	150 0	—	—	10 0	—	30 0	7,047 0
Ratnapura	600 0	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,910 0
Kegalla	400 0	67 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,812 50
Total ..	7,425 0	842 0	625 0	20 0	200 0	190 0	495 0	420 0	150,429 15

Total for last financial period in terms of 12 months, Rs. 115,974·88.

Appendix Q.

Foreign Liquor Revenue.

District.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913–14 in terms of 12 Months.	1914–15 (12 Months).
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	23,835 0	24,230 0	24,930 0	24,905 0	25,005 0	39,563 52	56,578 15
Kalutara ..	3,225 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,025 0	3,689 1	6,017 0
Kandy ..	14,835 0	14,960 0	15,505 0	16,055 0	16,055 0	26,949 80	22,427 0
Nuwara Eliya ..	5,700 0	5,780 0	5,980 0	6,330 0	6,367 50	9,438 60	9,087 50
Matale ..	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,275 0	1,581 60	2,244 0
Galle ..	4,450 0	4,500 0	3,975 0	4,175 0	4,175 0	5,956 40	7,673 50
Matara ..	1,220 0	1,220 0	1,295 0	1,540 0	1,520 0	2,949 80	3,675 50
Hambantota ..	925 0	850 0	925 0	1,000 0	887 50	1,094 0	1,518 50
Jaffna ..	1,212 50	1,137 50	1,100 0	1,100 0	1,100 0	1,838 1	4,693 50
Mannar ..	300 0	300 0	450 0	300 0	225 0	361 50	403 0
Mullaittivu ..	150 0	75 0	75 0	150 0	75 0	209 1	266 0
Batticaloa ..	825 0	1,425 0	1,425 0	1,275 0	1,162 50	2,765 60	2,086 0
Trincomalee ..	395 0	395 0	395 0	545 0	320 0	365 1	465 50
Kurunegala ..	2,045 0	2,070 0	2,045 0	2,045 0	2,045 0	2,411 20	4,875 0
Puttalam ..	2,775 0	2,975 0	2,975 0	2,975 0	2,945 0	1,043 49	3,288 50
Anuradhapura ..	1,175 0	1,250 0	1,250 0	1,450 0	3,200 0	1,824 53	5,361 0
Badulla ..	3,465 0	3,140 0	3,140 0	3,215 0	1,525 0	4,343 49	7,047 0
Ratnapura ..	2,080 0	2,025 0	2,650 0	2,955 0	3,365 0	3,480 1	4,910 0
Kegalla ..	3,125 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	3,425 0	3,173 32	6,110 0	7,812 50
Total ..	73,012 50	74,057 50	75,840 0	77,740 0	77,925 82	115,974 58	150,429 15

Appendix R.

Imports of Foreign Spirit into Ceylon in each of the Years 1908 to 1914.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Brandy ..	52,766	54,878	64,905	78,452	71,669	68,265	72,601
Whisky ..	89,798	88,836	101,672	98,722	112,953	110,778	104,759
Gin ..	103,559	113,369	145,000	153,825	146,543	168,353	137,986
Total ..	246,123	257,083	311,577	330,999	331,165	347,396	315,346

Appendix S.

Statement of Prevailing Sale Prices of Foreign Liquor in each Revenue District during each Month of 1914.

NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram or glass. B., price per gallon when sold by bottle.

District.	January.						December.					
	Whisky.		Brandy.		Gin.		Whisky.		Brandy.		Gin.	
	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.	D.	B.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo ..	22 10	17 1	25 36	16 97	15 76	11 48	23 65	18 54	26 90	18 6	17 25	13 46
Kalutara ..	23 80	17 25	25 11	18 91½	15 72	11 34	25 60	19 8	27 45	20 9	17 67	12 50
Kandy ..	25 29	17 80	24 93	20 19	18 50	13 3	28 26	19 73	27 78	22 2	21 14	15 89
Nuwara Eliya ..	23 40	18 38	24 55	19 59	17 60	13 89	24 15	19 18	25 31	20 39	18 35	14 97
Matale ..	26 40	18 27	33 60	20 47	19 20	12 0	26 40	20 91	33 60	22 47	24 0	13 80
Galle ..	22 32	17 10	19 44	15 30	14 40	10 50	22 32	17 10	19 44	15 30	15 84	12 60
Matara ..	24 16	17 92	24 62	17 52	14 72	11 48	26 65	19 7	29 16	18 60	17 37	12 67
Hambantota ..	25 20	18 25	27 0	18 0	16 20	12 50	31 50	19 0	31 50	19 50	18 0	13 50
Jaffna ..	25 20	16 50	33 60	19 0	21 0	11 90	25 20	19 50	33 60	21 0	21 0	14 0
Mannar ..	25 20	19 8	21 12	27 78	13 50	13 56	27 0	19 62	27 0	28 62	18 0	15 84
Mullaittivu ..	28 80	21 0	36 0	28 50	21 60	13 50	28 80	22 50	36 0	30 0	21 60	15 0
Batticaloa ..	23 4	18 12	25 56	22 84	18 94	14 16	23 4	18 22	25 56	24 57	20 54	15 8
Trincomalee ..	21 0	17 88	24 0	21 0	18 0	14 70	21 0	17 88	24 0	21 0	18 0	14 70
Kurunegala ..	28 23	18 88	36 9	19 70	21 12	13 62½	28 95	20 51	36 81	21 70	21 52	15 37½
Puttalam ..	22 50	16 50	22 50	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 50	18 0	22 50	21 0	18 0	13 50
Chilaw ..	23 85	18 90	23 6	19 90	16 25	12 87	25 0	19 50	24 24	20 25	17 22	13 44
Anuradhapura ..	24 0	18 0	24 0	18 0	19 20	12 20	24 0	20 70	24 0	20 70	24 0	15 0
Badulla ..	20 88	19 70	21 60	23 13½	15 64	14 14	20 88	19 89	21 60	22 9	15 64	14 47
Ratnapura ..	25 20	18 60	28 50	20 46	17 28	12 18	28 50	21 0	30 96	23 76	21 60	16 20
Kegalla ..	25 20	21 0	25 20	21 0	18 0	13 20	25 20	23 0	25 20	23 0	21 60	16 20

Appendix T.

Classified Abstract of Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1914.

No.	Offence.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Total Fines imposed.	Value of Forfeitures.	No. of Accused against whom Cases are not decided yet.
						Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1.	Illicit distillation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Possession of illicitly distilled spirits	13	14	2	12	900 0	—	—
3.	Possession of utensils for illicit distillation ..	7	8	4	4	351 0	—	—
4.	Illicit manufacture of fermented toddy ..	826	912	194	703	26,671 76	—	—
5.	Illicit manufacture of unfermented toddy ..	89	94	7	87	592 55	—	15
6.	Illicit transport of arrack ..	36	42	10	31	811 0	3 0	1
7.	Illicit transport of toddy ..	28	65	33	32	407 50	—	—
8.	Unlicensed sale of arrack ..	337	357	64	288	52,035 0	54 58	5
9.	Unlicensed sale of toddy ..	60	65	16	46	3,801 1	4 98	3
10.	Possession of arrack without permit	169	174	24	148	12,372 50	97 0	2
11.	Possession of toddy without permit	165	170	43	126	7,682 50	3 0	1
12.	Adulteration of arrack ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Adulteration of toddy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant	52	62	18	44	5,694 50	—	—
15.	Illicit possession of intoxicating drugs ..	279	341	47	294	28,320 1	748 66	—
16.	Illicit sale of intoxicating drugs	6	6	1	4	300 0	—	1
17.	Other offences ..	182	218	105	104	4,097 51	2 0	9
	Total ..	2,249	2,528	568	1,923	144,036 84	913 22	37

Appendix U.

Classified Statement of Excise Cases decided in each of the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1914.

Court.	Illicit Distillation.		Possession of Illicitly Distilled Spirits.		Possession of Utensils for Illicit Distillation.		Illicit Manufacture of Fermented Toddy.		Illicit Manufacture of Unfermented Toddy.		Illicit Transport of Arrack.		Illicit Transport of Toddy.		Unlicensed Sale of Arrack.		Unlicensed Sale of Toddy.		Possession of Arrack without Permit.		Possession of Toddy without Permit.		Illicit Cultivation of the Hemp Plant.		Illicit Possession of Ganja, &c.		Illicit Sale of Ganja, &c.		Adulteration of Arrack.		Other Offences.		Total.		Percentage of Convictions to Total Number of Cases.
	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	Cases in which Conviction was secured.	Cases in which no Conviction was secured.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Colombo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	13	2	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	150	9	1	1	—	—	10	1	194	14	93·2
Colombo Itinerating ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	46	2	10	—	8	2	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	103	8	92·7
Negombo ..	—	—	12	1	4	1	6	2	10	3	—	—	1	—	33	—	1	1	7	—	5	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	94	16	85·4
Avissawella ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	10	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	39	16	70·9
Kalutara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	15	1	2	—	18	1	6	3	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	92	14	86·7
Panadure ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	6	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	25	19	56·8
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	19	26	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	4	—	17	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	82	34	70·6
Hatton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	1	—	25	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	63	3	95·4
Gampola ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	4	13	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	1	5	1	6	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	81	14	85·2
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	25	4	—	—	17	3	1	—	9	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	77	13	85·5
Matale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	4	19	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	48	31	60·7
Panwila ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	24	—	100
Jaffna ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	18	2	4	—	2	—	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	83	5	94·3
Kayts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	100
Point Pedro ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	7	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	46	4	92
Chavakachcheri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	100
Mannar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	100
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	100
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	12	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	10	81	27	75
Balapitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	5	—	—	4	1	3	—	3	1	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	5	2	44	13	77·1
Matara ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	118	28	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	2	4	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	132	45	74·5
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	100
Tangalla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	23	17	57·5
Kurunegala ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	3	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	68	3	95·7
Dandagamuwa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2	93·1
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	3	78·5
Chilaw ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	1	2	—	5	2	1	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	50	4	92·5
Batticaloa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	31	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	42	4	91·3
Kalmunai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	75
Trincomalee ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	·7	—	100
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	4	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	6	68·4
Badulla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	4	10	—	6	1	3	—	4	6	2	3	5	1	7	3	5	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	13	13	112	35	76·1
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	27	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	4	—	1	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	19	48	54	47·05
Kegalla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	5	1	—	11	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	58	30	65·9
Total ..	—	—	12	1	4	3	670	156	84	5	29	7	21	7	281	56	44	16	146	23	125	40	43	9	251	28	4	2	—	—	100	82	1,814	435	80·6

Appendix V.

Summary of Excise Prosecutions Month by Month during the Year 1914.

Month.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Persons charged.	No. of Persons acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons against whom Cases not yet decided.	Total Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c.
January ..	130	152	32	117	3	6,835 0	525 63
February ..	123	130	26	104	—	6,725 0	12 10
March ..	233	259	57	202	—	13,485 0	14 93
April ..	180	200	33	164	3	15,435 0	9 5
May ..	239	285	61	223	1	18,800 1	10 7
June ..	259	296	67	221	8	17,527 50	6 40
July ..	239	270	61	205	4	18,765 5	79 86
August ..	181	198	55	139	4	9,685 25	22 90
September ..	161	174	34	136	4	10,826 1	6 64
October ..	156	171	38	129	4	8,800 0	58 10
November ..	166	195	63	129	3	7,203 50	2 54
December ..	182	198	41	154	3	9,949 52	165 0
Total ..	2,249	2,528	568	1,923	37	144,036 84	913 22

Appendix W.

Statement of Excise Offences compounded under Section 53 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Month.	Headquarter Division.*		Central Division.		Northern Division.		Southern Division.		North-Western Division.		Distillery Circle.		Total.	
	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.	No. of Offences.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.
January ..	1	15 0	9	220 0	33	364 50	19	185 0	1	25 0	15	96 0	78	905 50
February ..	3	125 0	18	367 50	10	106 0	20	255 0	11	185 0	1	4 0	63	1,042 50
March ..	1	5 0	22	621 0	14	129 50	26	325 0	28	337 50	6	18 0	97	1,436 0
April ..	1	5 0	22	311 0	19	377 50	16	220 0	31	275 0	6	30 50	95	1,219 0
May ..	1	10 0	14	261 0	24	232 50	13	165 0	13	125 0	19	54 50	84	848 0
June ..	1	20 0	12	157 0	9	127 0	25	355 0	20	332 50	16	55 0	83	1,046 50
July ..	—	—	17	148 0	16	173 50	19	260 0	19	266 0	74	283 0	145	1,130 50
August ..	1	15 0	19	377 50	28	300 0	10	185 0	28	356 50	56	327 0	142	1,561 0
September ..	—	—	25	313 50	18	193 0	28	480 0	21	215 0	35	275 50	127	1,477 0
October ..	—	—	4	100 0	13	265 0	13	150 0	4	35 0	58	706 0	92	1,256 0
November ..	1	30 0	22	188 50	9	205 0	37	515 0	21	179 50	37	382 0	127	1,500 0
December ..	1	5 0	22	215 0	25	259 0	48	708 50	29	197 0	32	345 0	157	1,729 50
Total ..	11	230 0	206	3,280 0	218	2,732 50	274	3,803 50	226	2,529 0	355	2,576 50	1290	15151 50

* Includes Colombo Municipality only.

Appendix X.

Statement of Rewards paid in Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1914.

Month.	Headquarter Division. Rewards to				North-Western Division. Rewards to				Central Division. Rewards to				Northern Division. Rewards to			Southern Division. Rewards to			Distillery Circle. Rewards to		
	Excise Officers and Peons, including Informants, Emissaries, and Helpers.	Police.	Headmen.	Customs.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Estate Superintendents.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Estate Superintendents.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ..	95 0	90 0	—	—	578 0	103 50	311 25	—	210 0	2 50	50 0	—	333 50	7 50	5 0	195 50	10 0	192 50	55 0	—	—
February ..	91 0	—	—	—	165 0	25 0	187 50	—	84 0	20 0	30 0	—	167 50	13 0	—	402 0	15 0	60 0	105 0	—	—
March ..	91 50	75 0	—	—	574 0	72 0	78 50	—	267 50	—	15 0	—	504 0	—	20 0	837 25	111 50	75 0	191 50	—	—
April ..	163 0	113 50	—	—	586 0	3 0	30 0	—	337 50	—	15 0	—	329 50	5 0	—	765 25	54 0	50 0	165 0	—	—
May ..	201 50	—	—	—	913 0	35 50	90 0	—	514 0	7 50	62 50	—	373 0	—	—	564 50	109 50	137 50	113 50	—	—
June ..	201 0	—	—	—	1,826 0	90 0	150 0	—	341 50	—	10 0	—	564 50	10 0	—	713 0	93 50	457 0	22 50	—	—
July ..	199 0	35 50	—	—	1,497 0	32 50	160 0	—	308 50	—	10 0	—	260 0	15 0	—	1,431 50	25 0	59 0	42 50	—	—
August ..	136 50	50 50	—	—	765 50	13 0	75 0	—	485 50	5 0	97 50	5 0	223 0	—	15 0	687 0	388 0	28 0	7 0	—	—
September ..	37 50	150 0	—	—	642 50	14 0	158 50	—	495 0	194 50	5 0	—	66 50	5 0	—	953 50	335 50	231 0	115 0	—	—
October ..	52 50	6 0	—	—	112 0	—	22 50	—	143 0	—	—	—	123 0	—	—	470 50	47 50	95 50	—	—	—
November ..	247 50	154 0	—	—	493 0	12 50	100 0	—	51 0	10 0	—	7 50	305 50	10 0	—	503 50	11 0	17 50	29 0	—	—
December ..	20 0	58 50	—	—	446 0	10 0	25 0	—	31 0	6 0	20 0	—	91 50	—	—	537 50	80 50	55 0	85 0	—	—
Total ..	1,536 0	733 50	—	—	8,598 0	411 0	1,388 25	—	3,268 50	245 50	315 0	12 50	3,341 50	65 50	40 0	8,061 0	1,281 0	1,458 0	931 0	—	—

Month.	Total. Rewards to Excise Officers and Peons, &c.	Police.	Headmen.	Estate Superintendents.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ..	1,467 0	213 50	558 75	—
February ..	1,014 50	73 0	277 50	—
March ..	2,465 75	259 0	188 50	—
April ..	2,346 25	175 50	95 0	—
May ..	2,679 50	152 50	290 0	—
June ..	3,668 50	193 50	617 0	—
July ..	3,738 50	108 0	229 0	—
August ..	2,304 50	456 50	215 50	5 0
September ..	2,310 0	699 0	394 50	—
October ..	901 0	53 50	118 0	—
November ..	1,629 50	197 50	117 50	7 50
December ..	1,211 0	155 0	100 0	—
Total ..	25736 0	2,736 50	3,201 25	12 50
		Rs. 31,686·25		

Appendix T 1.

Excise Statistical Statement.

1917–18 Real Period—July, 1917, to June, 1918.

	Columbia.	Kootenay.	Klondyke.	Western Elvira.	Stanley.	Cariboo.	Victoria.	Westminster.	Dufferin.	Simcoe.	Wellington.	Northumber.	Dufferin.	Victoria.	Brockville.	Ottawa.	Renfrew.	Prince.	Oxford.	Bruce.	Huron.	Perth.	Waterloo.	Wentworth.	Halton.	Peel.	York.	Ontario.	Total.
1. Area, square miles	406	622	941	471	365	452	841	1,033	999	991	1,020	2,000	1,040	1,041	910	262	4,966	3,272	1,217	837	1,326	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	31,322
2. Population 1911	836,929	274,409	4,000	155,000	108,267	101,991	127,000	116,000	108,717	35,000	77,000	153,943	28,155	104,207	39,000	81,945	86,000	154,000	155,000	161,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,106,000
3. Number of acres in each taxpayer 1917–18	2,060	440	43	6	7	23	24	29	23	28	53	58	28	29	24	7	58	83	44	30	47	36	36	36	36	36	36	1,161
4. Number of taxable taxpayers 1917–18	253	89	109	35	43	43	64	62	135	61	98	26	9	29	16	26	9	29	16	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,161

Excise Revenue.

A.—*Country Liquor.*

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5. Arrack rent 1917–18	1,110,150	500,000	848,000				134,000		80,000	100,000	80,000	14,000	75,000	25,000	140,000	60,000	260,000	70,000	100,000	100,000	347,000	4,035,150
6. Toddy rent 1917–18	320,000	37,000	114,000	5,130	32,742	62,000	72,000	18,000	37,000	5,000	1,155	10,785	9,000	12,345	1,155	65,550		17,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	815,562
7. Distillery licenses		18,000					6,000	600														24,600
8. Wholesale arrack dealers' licenses	600	1,200	600				600	600									600					4,200
9. Total revenue, country liquor, 1917–18	1,430,150	557,200	962,600	5,130	32,742	264,170		184,600	18,155	14,215	81,785	25,000	222,345	37,000	134,600	65,550	260,600	70,000	100,000	100,000	347,000	4,877,512

B.—*Foreign Liquor.*

10. Brewery licenses																												
11. Bottling licenses																												
12. Wholesale licenses	1,000																											1,000
13. Retail "off" licenses	1,875	1,375	4,375	1,000	450	1,125	650	225	750	150	150	225	300	425	375	425	2,775	1,475	875	1,075	25,575
14. Tavern licenses	1,750	4,000	1,000	1,000	300		900	150	150	150		750		700	600	1,000	750	500	1,000	1,150	19,900
15. Beer and porter licenses	50		100	100			50						50	150			100	100			600
16. Hotel licenses	2,000		1,000	2,000	225	450											250		500	1,150	250	30,475
17. Bar licenses																						
18. Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses																						
19. Refreshment room or restaurant licenses	2,000	400	2,000	400	200	1,200	800	400	200				200		200	400		400		400	200	10,000
20. Steamboat licenses																						
21. Pharmacists' licenses	200			200																		400
22. Auctioneers' licenses																						
23. Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits																						
24. Licenses for the sale of proprietary articles and similar preparations containing 24 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit																						
25. Total receipts, foreign liquor	21,875	5,775	12,475	4,700	1,175	4,175	1,600	775	1,100	300	150	1,075	600	1,275	1,175	1,425	3,125	2,475	2,375	3,725	2,925	76,950
26. Total excise revenue (existing remedies and special licenses)	1,430,025	562,975	974,849	11,430	34,917	268,345		185,375		193,815	14,515	81,935	26,600	223,620	135,775	66,975	263,725	72,475	102,375	103,725	349,925	4,954,462

Conversion into Distraction.

27. Arrack rent revenue per head of population 1917–18	Rs.	1·86	1·14	1·36	0·46	0·31	0·42	0·27	0·41	0·18	0·83	0·45	1·40	0·79	0·41	0·49	0·92	0·47	1·37	0·62	1·72
28. Toddy rent revenue per head of population 1917–18	Rs.	0·38	0·13	0·28	0·03	0·30	0·48	0·56	0·16	0·34	0·14	0·01	0·07	0·32	0·11	0·03	0·05	0·23	0·11	0·12	0·13	0·39
29. Arrack contract 1917–18	Gals.	266,250	69,340	187,200	87,625	31,353	43,000	17,000	8,911	14,000	14,000	10,000	6,000	30,075	9,000	11,000	30,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	1,098,341
30. Toddy contract 1917–18	Gals.	684,000	53,401	326,500	39,000	122,884	155,000	147,000	62,000	108,000	53,000	10,000	10,000	53,000	32,000	14,000	124,000	17,000	17,000	40,000	30,000	1,600,785
31. Arrack revenue per gallon contract 1917–18	Rs.	5·00	7·14	5·00	0·63	0·13	0·27	0·47	0·41	0·46	0·93	0·93	0·34	0·93	0·41	0·74	0·41	0·93	0·47	1·37	0·62	1·72
32. Toddy revenue per gallon contract 1917–18	Rs.	0·47	0·76	0·38	0·13	0·13	0·28	0·04	0·14	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·26	0·08	0·10	0·05	0·23	0·11	0·12	0·13	0·39
33. Arrack contract per head of population 1917–18	Gals.	0·32	0·25	46	56	0·29	0·42	0·20	0·08	0·13	0·40	0·36	0·04	1·07	0·23	0·28	0·37	0·11	0·08	0·08	0·09	0·52
34. Toddy contract per head of population 1917–18	Gals.	0·8	0·19	81	0·25	1·13	1·52	1·15	0·57	1·00	1·51	0·13	0·06	1·88	0·31	0·36	1·52	0·19	0·11	0·25	0·19	0·76
35. Arrack revenue per head of population 1917–18	Rs.	2·22	1·78	2·42	0·49	0·44	0·69	0·83	0·57	0·64	1·11	0·58	1·74	1·72	0·52	0·77	1·33	0·70	1·84	0·74	1·85
36. Toddy taverns per 100 square miles 1917–18	31·38	8·42	14·81	2·44	8·73	8·30	8·56	4·74	13·51	2·92	7·35	1·30	6·58	1·70	1·79	9·54	1·61	2·45	5·05	8·05	4·83
37. Number of population to each arrack tavern 1917–18	2,810	1,000	1,000	17,222	2,500	2,266	1,846	1,933	1,350	5,000	1,925	5,497	3,128	3,593	2,437	13,657	1,720	12,833	12,916	5,750	4,000
38. Number of population to each toddy tavern 1917–18	2,303	4,961	2,447	8,846	2,809	6,767	7,041	5,805	3,490	1,786	2,602	5,916	3,333	4,124	2,564	2,411	3,860	3,611	3,636	3,577	4,000
39. Average rent per arrack tavern 1917–18	Rs.	5,550	4,167	11,994	1,465	5,457	1,125	5,727	1,935	2,703	1,639	1,923	5,444	4,666	4,138	2,474	1,923	4,375	3,704	3,333	4,000
40. Average rent per toddy tavern 1917–18	Rs.	1,269	671	451	799	378	387	1,761	443	338	227	64	403	1,256	381	71	403	294	198	413	667

Appendix V 5.

Excise Statistical Statement.

1913-14 Year Period—July, 1913, to September, 1914.

		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kegalla.	Total.
1.	Area, square miles	659	634	913	471	992	957	855	1,051	998	262	1,466	2,808	1,892	1,844	1,005	951	4,005	2,077	1,316	845	25,222
2.	Population, 1911	825,919	278,402	476,879	153,402	188,267	765,991	337,220	134,276	236,222	13,464	17,156	135,345	68,744	366,911	75,107	87,644	86,273	753,035	195,744	743,570	4,806,240
3.	Number of arrack taverns 1913-14	108	73	39	10	7	67	39	23	23	3	2	6	4	47	21	9	10	42	9	10	522
4.	Number of toddy taverns 1913-14	342	97	199	19	56	81	96	99	143	13	7	17	41	74	59	47	44	59	31	31	1,053

Excise Revenue.

A.—*County Liquor.*

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5.	Arrack rent, 14 months, 1913-14	3,267,467	447,000	1,334,000	14,666	34,000	220,000	157,000	...	310,000	40,000	24,000	76,000	48,000	231,000	137,000	167,000	91,000	500,000	240,000	269,000	7,818,200
6.	Toddy rent, 14 months, 1913-14	362,000	23,333	41,000	13,666	26,000	48,000	36,000	13,000	245,000	7,000	2,666	21,000	24,000	34,000	6,000	4,000	...	23,000	13,000	4,000	1,008,000
7.	Rent of distilleries	...	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
8.	Miscellaneous receipts, 1913-14	...	2,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
9.	Total revenue, country liquor	3,731,300	496,733	1,396,333	14,666	34,000	185,779	193,500	13,783	373,500	47,166	26,940	114,648	80,296	338,174	143,644	171,810	91,000	523,979	253,667	273,944	8,844,700

B.—*Foreign Liquor.*

10.	Brewery licenses	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
11.	Bottling licenses	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602
12.	Wholesale licenses	...	2,500	...	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750
13.	Retail "off" licenses	...	13,400	1,812	6,051	3,094	750	1,531	1,281	600	1,350	125	300	1,100	406	1,938	625	1,375	375	2,313	1,406	1,747	41,576
14.	Tavern licenses	...	8,562	1,250	11,562	2,062	688	1,000	1,562	312	1,000	125	...	1,250	...	1,000	625	1,250	156	1,125	1,000	1,156	48,043
15.	Sale and permit licenses	...	125	...	125	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	750
16.	Hotel licenses	...	1,250	...	4,000	1,000	125	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	250	125	125	125	14,750
17.	Spirit licenses	...	2,000	...	1,000	1,000	188	313	250	250	500	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	125	125	...	...	6,751
18.	Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses	...	188	78	63	63	63	250	188	...	...	3	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	1,062
19.	Refreshment room or restaurant licenses	...	3,250	500	3,000	500	63	1,000	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	...	625	500	10,751
20.	Bottlers' licenses	...	81	56	63	63	13	13	...	56	13	7	6	17	13	63	42	63	44	13	69	63	691
21.	Proprietary club licenses	...	781	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844
22.	Auctioneers' licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits	...	137	...	75	37	...	63	...	38	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	381
24.	Licenses for the sale of confectionery mixed with alcoholic preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	...	188	...	125	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	...	...	31	...	...	314
25.	Total revenue, Foreign liquor	...	46,772	3,651	25,880	11,504	1,927	5,095	4,094	1,257	3,907	260	306	2,367	419	5,502	1,305	2,688	2,512	3,541	4,306	2,940	143,437
26.	Total excise revenue (country liquor and foreign liquor)	...	3,778,072	501,384	1,422,213	45,670	186,706	198,595	17,877	377,407	51,073	27,200	114,954	82,663	338,593	149,146	173,115	93,688	526,491	257,208	278,250	8,988,137

Contractors' and Distillers' Accounts.

27.	Arrack rent revenue per head of population 1913-14	...	Rs. 2·83	1·05	1·84	1·58	1·76	0·78	0·38	0·70	0·60	2·34	1·45	0·42	1·02	1·69	0·96	4·42	0·84	1·12	0·34	1·76
28.	Toddy rent revenue per head of population 1913-14	...	Rs. 0·44	0·08	0·09	0·09	0·07	0·06	0·11	0·04	0·05	0·52	0·02	0·16	0·09	0·09	0·06	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·21
29.	Arrack contracted 1913-14	...	Gals. 744,870	154,776	264,404	76,738	23,470	69,474	75,963	31,140	43,648	13,146	3,231	17,561	9,661	141,977	27,565	121,708	12,212	63,513	16,664	10,561	1,805,791
30.	Toddy contracted 1913-14	...	Gals. 1,194,921	71,161	346,316	71,864	251,481	151,236	119,466	51,191	1,197,395	84,944	46,145	130,471	83,161	46,197	106,319	43,108	31,911	43,108	31,911	21,282	4,324,107
31.	Arrack revenue per gallon contracted 1913-14	...	Rs. 3·72	2·81	3·14	4·31	4·17	3·03	3·07	3·05	3·05	4·75	4·77	4·94	5·13	3·24	3·76	3·13	3·34	4·03	4·63	4·15	3·40
32.	Toddy revenue per gallon contracted 1913-14	...	Rs. 0·30	0·51	0·52	0·51	0·27	0·39	0·30	0·70	0·30	0·61	0·70	0·32	0·81	1·28	0·57	1·02	0·39	0·73	0·51	0·47	0·40
33.	Arrack consumed per head of population 1913-14	...	Gals.	0·42	0·55	0·55	0·49	0·09	0·22	0·23	0·13	0·13	0·32	0·19	0·26	0·38	0·37	0·28	1·41	0·14	0·73	0·08	0·12	0·37
34.	Toddy consumed per head of population 1913-14	...	Gals.	1·16	0·24	0·73	0·47	0·33	0·19	0·15	0·38	0·63	0·35	0·54	0·61	0·13	1·42	0·49	0·37	0·05	0·04	0·11	0·04	0·25
35.	Arrack taverns per 100 square miles 1913-14	...		16·39	4·27	2·12	0·70	7·00	4·56	2·19	2·30	1·14	0·14	0·42	0·21	2·55	2·20	0·95	1·00	4·05	1·06	0·76	2·07
36.	Toddy taverns per 100 square miles 1913-14	...		29·05	2·82	17·96	2·24	4·70	8·50	7·44	2·86	11·21	1·96	1·14	1·60	6·42	1·94	4·78	17·84	2·36	3·84	4·62	2·10
37.	Total of population to each arrack tavern 1913-14	...		7,646	6,846	12,228	15,340	13,491	5,071	8,516	5,837	14,765	11,254	7,187	5,346	7,808	3,472	8,764	2,156	5,596	19,306	19,574	4,599
38.	Total of population to each toddy tavern 1913-14	...		2,417	2,868	2,742	10,564	3,610	8,504	3,511	2,905	1,707	1,593	1,676	1,234	3,016	3,473	1,952	1,676	4,410	3,239	1,814	1,549
39.	Average rent per arrack tavern 1913-14	...	Rs.	30,301	6,164	34,205	1,466	5,000	3,284	6,826	4,000	13,478	12,500	6,000	4,914	10,714	18,555	9,100	12,500	26,666	15,555	24,000	14,977
40.	Average rent per toddy tavern 1913-14	...	Rs.	1,058	241	187	702	1,013	1,180	1,052	440	1,014	469	381	313	1,186	138	1,000	59	181	354	140	1,116

* Sold with Kandy. † Sold with Matara.

Appendix Y 5.

Excise Statistical Statement.

1914–15 Year Period—October, 1914, to September, 1915.

	Columbia.	Kalestake.	Keely.	Western Elys.	Mataro.	Galle.	Nairobi.	Beachcombe.	Selkirk.	Sherman.	Bridgetown.	Parkinsville.	Townsender.	Riverside.	Pittsburg.	Colton.	Assiniboinopolis.	Saskille.	Redington.	Regalia.	Total.
1. Area, square miles	868	659	341	671	840	632	691	1,011	950	992	1,246	2,600	1,009	1,842	310	252	4,009	3,371	1,511	847	21,162
2. Population 1911	408,824	276,490	406,629	135,462	106,267	201,091	237,568	110,598	226,772	55,069	17,356	113,841	29,753	204,807	30,664	87,644	86,576	216,992	165,992	142,159	2,536,795
3. Number of nobly taverns 1914–15	178	85	99	58	1	87	98	54	93	14	4	46	9	72	12	34	7	84	57	58	941
4. Number of nobly taverns 1913–14	180	85	102	58	56	89	98	54	113	14	4	46	9	70	12	37	7	86	58	58	941

Excise Revenue.

A.—Country Liquor.

	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5. Arrack rent 1914–15	1,809,311	443,584	1,313,900			384,600	123,333		331,282	45,125	35,000	76,332	21,425	481,766	105,849	431,000	32,425	376,400	241,240	471,700	7,394,532
6. Nobly rent 1914–15	508,765	21,600	125,244	7,992	43,080	27,125	58,000	15,491	225,600	11,649	1,554	24,605	15,600	4,200	680	75,250		33,450	14,661	4,629	1,227,942
7. Distillery licenses		4,000				5,000	500											1,000			12,000
8. Wholesale arrack dealers' licenses	600	2,000				100	100											200			3,000
9. Total revenue, country liquor	1,318,066	461,600	1,317,244	7,992	43,080	366,843	182,500	15,491	294,282	56,774	36,554	84,686	34,985	485,843	106,529	502,670	32,425	327,264	255,119	476,729	8,638,982

B.—Foreign Liquor.

10. Brewery licenses	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
11. Bottling licenses	110	—	100	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
12. Wholesale licenses	1,700	—	150	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,950
13. Retail "off" licenses	16,500	3,300	8,800	2,485	750	1,670	2,000	550	1,650	300	250	850	425	1,400	1,700	—	500	3,301	1,972	3,761	56,403
14. Tavern licenses	13,700	2,075	7,500	2,275	600	2,100	—	900	2,325	200	—	—	—	1,800	1,275	—	2,000	1,450	2,000	2,300	38,772
15. Beer and porter licenses	120	—	150	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
16. Hotel licenses	6,000	1,000	7,000	1,625	500	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	150	—	250	125	250	—	16,625
17. Bar licenses	13,750	—	8,450	1,800	750	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	—	1,150	1,475	750	—	31,125
18. Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses	50	20	50	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	20	—	—	60	—	—	—	230
19. Refreshment room or restaurant licenses	2,072	300	800	320	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	400	400	—	4,492
20. Packet boat licenses	50	20	50	20	24	24	24	24	24	8	8	16	16	24	40	—	40	27	40	24	434
21. Proprietary club licenses	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	650
22. Auctioneers' licenses	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
23. Licenses for the sale of plate certified spirits	110	—	50	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
24. Licenses for the sale of methylated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit	30	10	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
25. Total revenue, foreign liquor	54,552	6,617	32,431	9,061	2,744	7,873	2,074	1,524	4,099	508	268	1,166	441	3,819	3,165	—	3,501	7,127	4,412	6,085	126,429
26. Total excise revenue (existing censuses) and spe- ial licenses for 1914–15	2,184,564	468,469	1,349,674	16,779	45,824	366,716	182,574	15,515	298,381	57,282	36,822	85,852	35,426	489,662	109,694	502,670	35,911	334,391	259,531	482,814	8,765,411

Comparative and Distributive.

27. Arrack rent revenue per head of population 1914–15	£.	2/ 4/	1/ 6/	—	—	2/ 0/	2/ 0/	—	2/ 11/	1/ 7/	1/ 0/	2/ 1/	1/ 5/	2/ 0/	2/ 8/	2/ 0/	2/ 0/	2/ 0/	1/ 5/	1/ 0/	2/ 11/
28. Nobly rent revenue per head of population 1914–15	2/ 6/	1/ 7/	6/ 2/	1/ 0/	8/ 2/	2/ 7/	5/ 2/	2/ 7/	19/ 11/	4/ 2/	1/ 6/	4/ 3/	10/ 2/	0/ 5/	1/ 1/	17/ 0/	0/ 0/	3/ 1/	1/ 9/	0/ 8/	9/ 8/
29. Arrack consumed 1913–14	Gals. 363,457	84,702	251,844	16,192	21,676	73,546	19,170	9,754	74,668	10,217	6,870	15,276	4,110	92,276	20,284	82,550	6,135	68,251	45,951	90,000	1,114,860
30. Nobly consumed 1913–14	Gals. 102,859	18,480	279,631	23,870	171,469	153,371	160,156	25,189	352,066	47,484	16,118	36,780	21,817	18,277	1,629	154,700		114,978	34,478	20,000	1,211,954
31. Arrack revenue per gallon based on the consumption in 1913–14	5/ 0/	5/ 3/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	—	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	—	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/
32. Nobly revenue per gallon based on the consumption in 1913–14	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	4/ 2/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/	5/ 0/
33. Arrack consumed per head of population 1913–14	Gals. 1	0/ 6/	0/ 12/	0/ 2/	0/ 4/	0/ 7/	0/ 1/	0/ 1/	0/ 6/	0/ 3/	0/ 7/	0/ 2/	0/ 2/	0/ 7/	0/ 13/	1/ 17/	0/ 1/	0/ 6/	0/ 5/	0/ 2/	0/ 8/
34. Nobly consumed per head of population 1913–14	Gals. 0/ 5/	0/ 1/	0/ 13/	0/ 3/	1/ 12/	0/ 15/	0/ 13/	0/ 4/	1/ 11/	0/ 17/	0/ 18/	0/ 6/	0/ 14/	0/ 1/	0/ 1/	1/ 15/	0/ 0/	0/ 10/	0/ 3/	0/ 2/	0/ 8/
35. Arrack revenue per 100 square miles	£. 87/ 6/	16/ 4/	74/ 1/	1/ 2/	5/ 2/	57/ 0/	17/ 0/	1/ 6/	34/ 9/	4/ 11/	2/ 16/	3/ 2/	2/ 1/	26/ 1/	6/ 10/	19/ 0/	0/ 11/	10/ 0/	3/ 7/	0/ 11/	34/ 2/
36. Nobly revenue per 100 square miles 1914–15	27/ 0/	3/ 2/	36/ 8/	0/ 11/	0/ 11/	4/ 3/	8/ 4/	0/ 3/	23/ 8/	1/ 2/	0/ 2/	0/ 4/	0/ 11/	0/ 2/	0/ 3/	0/ 3/	0/ 1/	0/ 3/	0/ 2/	0/ 1/	5/ 9/
37. Total revenue per 100 square miles 1914–15	114/ 6/	19/ 6/	110/ 9/	1/ 13/	5/ 13/	61/ 3/	25/ 4/	1/ 9/	58/ 5/	6/ 13/	3/ 18/	3/ 6/	3/ 12/	26/ 3/	6/ 13/	19/ 3/	0/ 12/	10/ 3/	3/ 9/	0/ 12/	39/ 11/
38. Head of population to each arrack tavern 1914–15	2,276	4,309	3,105	12,542	15,181	4,347	4,214	6,906	12,066	2,167	2,167	2,345	2,194	4,600	1,967	1,927	8,582	13,656	12,676	4,753	4,682
39. Head of population to each nobly tavern 1914–15	2,297	3,253	4,107	18,566	3,010	2,301	2,423	4,104	2,438	3,933	4,339	2,475	3,306	2,845	2,555	2,208	10,082	2,583	2,912	2,586	2,577
40. Average rate per arrack tavern 1914–15	10,162	4,913	14,000	279	1,500	3,060	2,041	—	4,032	4,107	4,167	5,537	2,379	6,816	8,849	6,550	5,027	11,482	7,316	5,224	6,056
41. Average rate per nobly tavern 1914–15	3,082	407	1,267	479	1,198	903	1,698	286	2,886	776	250	434	1,946	112	56	1,304		457	300	139	1,448

Appendix Z.

Advisory Committee.

1. There shall be appointed annually from such date or dates as the Governor may determine Advisory Committees constituted as follows :—

2. *a*) For the Colombo Municipal area—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
The Chairman, Municipal Council.
The Superintendent of Police, Colombo.
One Unofficial Member of the Municipal Council nominated by the Council.
One Member of the Chamber of Commerce nominated by that body.
One Unofficial Justice of the Peace resident in Colombo nominated by the Governor.
One other Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(*b*) For the Kandy and Galle Municipal areas—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
The Senior Police Officer of the station.
One Unofficial Member of the Municipal Council nominated by the Council.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

(*c*) For Local Board areas—

The Chairman of the Local Board (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
One Unofficial Member of the Local Board nominated by the Board.
One Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(*d*) For each Revenue District outside Municipal and Local Board areas—

(i.) For districts where there is at present at least one Planters' Association (consisting of not less than ten members) affiliated to the Ceylon Planters' Association, and where there are not less than ten members of the Low-country Products Association either owning estates or resident—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
Two Officials nominated by the Governor.
One representative of the Planters' Association resident in the district nominated by the Ceylon Planters' Association.
One representative of the Low-country Products Association nominated by the Low-country Products Association.
One Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(ii.) For districts where only one of the above Associations is represented as above described—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
One representative of the Association so represented nominated as provided for in (i.).
One Unofficial nominated by the Governor.

(iii.) For districts where neither of the above Associations is represented as above described—

The Government Agent (Chairman).
One Official nominated by the Governor.
Two Unofficials nominated by the Governor.

Provided that if any of the bodies above mentioned vested with the power of nomination fails or neglects to exercise such power, the Committee shall be deemed to be properly constituted without such nominee.

Provided also that two members of a Committee shall form a quorum.

Provided further that not less than ten days' notice of any meeting shall be given to the members of each Committee.

3. It shall be the duty of the Committees to advise the Government Agent with regard to questions of establishing new taverns, or closing existing taverns, or transferring an existing tavern from one locality or area to another locality or area.

4. The following shall be the procedure when it is proposed by the Committee or by the Government Agent to open, close, or transfer a tavern :—

(1) Whenever it is proposed to open a new tavern in any locality, or to close an existing tavern, or to remove a tavern from one locality to another, the Government Agent shall give notice of such proposal by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and in one local English newspaper.

(2) He shall also in such advertisement fix a date, not less than six weeks from the date of the *Gazette* publication, up to which he will be prepared to receive any written representation, and on which, at a place stated in the notice, he will be prepared to hear any verbal representation regarding the opening, closing, or removal of the tavern.

(3) One or more copies of the *Gazette* notice in English and the local vernacular shall be posted in a conspicuous place or places within the locality affected and on the notice boards of the Provincial and District Kachcheries, and publication shall also be made by beat of tom-tom in the locality, and in such other manner as the Government Agent may direct.

(4) A copy of the *Gazette* notice shall be sent to all recognized bodies, such as Municipal Councils, Local Boards, Planters' or other local Associations, having an interest in the locality in question.

5. The Government Agent shall place before the Committee the representations made to him and any other material pertinent to the question. The Committee shall also hear any verbal representations that any person may intimate to them that he desires to make. The Committee shall then advise thereon.

6. When all questions regarding the opening, closing, or transfer of taverns have been decided by the Government Agent, and as early as possible before the date from which licenses for the next lease period begin to run, the Government Agent shall publish in the *Government Gazette* the list of taverns sanctioned for that period.

7. The following shall be the procedure when the question of the actual site of a tavern has to be determined by the Government Agent :—

When a site has to be selected for a new tavern, or for a tavern removed from one locality to another, or when the site of an existing tavern is to be changed after sale, notice of the proposed new site shall be given without delay in the following manner :—

(*a*) A notice in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil shall be drawn up to the effect that it is proposed to open a tavern on the site described in the notice, and that the Government Agent will be prepared to receive any written representation up to a given date, not less than one month from the date of the notice, and that on that date, at a place stated in the notice, he will be prepared to receive any verbal representation that may be made to him regarding such site.

(*b*) One copy of this notice shall be posted or affixed on the front of the premises proposed for the tavern site ; one copy shall be displayed at the house of the headman of the village in which the tavern is situated ; one copy shall be posted on the notice board of the District Kachcheri ; and publication shall also be made by beat of tom-tom at the site, and in such other manner as the Government Agent may direct.

Provided that the Government Agent may in case of necessity issue a temporary license for a site pending the taking of the steps prescribed by this rule.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1914.

IN this report the statistics are for the calendar year 1914, and statistics which in previous reports have been for the financial periods have been re-cast for the calendar years for purposes of comparison.

POST OFFICES.

2. On December 31, 1914, 500 offices of various classes were open for the transaction of postal or telegraphic business. Of these, 135 were postal telegraph offices, 46 postal non-telegraph post offices, 279 village receiving offices, 38 railway telegraph and postal receiving offices, and 2 railway postal receiving offices.

3. During the year the post offices at Chavakachcheri, Kotte, Nakiadeniya, Ukuwela, Wadduwa, and Wellawaya were converted into post and telegraph offices, those at Nakiadeniya and Ukuwela under guarantee of the planters interested to pay half the deficit if the offices were shown to be worked at a loss. The traffic for Wellawaya, Wadduwa, and Kotte is dealt with by telephone.

4. The receiving offices at Karawanella, Kitulgala, Mahawela, Paiyagala, and Pihnawala, at which the postal business had grown large enough to warrant the establishment of full post offices, were closed, and post offices were opened in their places. Government sanction was obtained for the conversion of 10 of such offices, but difficulty in arranging for suitable buildings at Kudaganga, Parakaduwa, Kuruwita, Tebuwana, and Potuhera prevented the opening of post offices there before the close of the year.

5. New village receiving offices were opened at Lemastota (Uva), Awlegama (North-Western Province), Megodawewa (North-Central Province), and Meegoda (Western Province), and railway receiving offices at Murunkan, Pesalai, and Talaimannar. A very large number of applications for the establishment of these offices in various parts of the Island was received, and authority to open 20 was obtained from Government, but owing to subsequent orders for retrenchment the opening of further offices has had to remain in abeyance.

ARTICLES PASSING THROUGH THE POST.

6. The estimated number of articles (exclusive of parcels) passing through the post during the year 1914 was 49,301,221, an increase of 3,131,788 over the number for 1913. This represents an increase of some 7 per cent., as against an increase of 13 per cent. in 1913 over 1912, and but for the war this rate of increase would almost certainly have been maintained.

7. Letters, as distinguished from post cards, printed matter, samples, &c., totalled 32,188,659 in 1914, and show an increase of 2,499,486, or, roughly, 8¼ per cent., while inland letters (*i.e.*, letters posted in one part of Ceylon for delivery in another part of the Island) show an increase of 2,202,314, or nearly 10 per cent.

8. The following is a rough abstract of the letters dealt with, showing percentage of total :—

	1913. Per Cent.	1914. Per Cent.
Internal	76 ..	77
To and from United Kingdom	5¾ ..	4½
To and from India	13¼ ..	14
To and from other countries	5 ..	4½

9. The effect of the war is also apparent on the articles sent as printed matter, samples, &c., those from the United Kingdom falling by over 11 per cent., from India 18 per cent., and from other countries over 41 per cent.

10. Of the internal letters, 6,726,213, or over 27 per cent., were official free letters. These were 860,000 in excess of those dealt with in 1913.

11. While the numbers of letters received from and sent to other countries are approximately equal, the number of post cards posted in Ceylon by the foreign post is (except in the case of India) nearly three times as great as that received. This is doubtless due to the large trade in picture post cards.

PARCELS.

12. The total number of parcels passing through the post in 1914 was 705,659, an increase of 28,085, or 4 per cent., over the previous year, though the parcels transmitted between Ceylon and the United Kingdom showed a falling off of 9,485, or 19 per cent., and other countries 2,983, or 19 per cent.

13. There is a steady growth in the use of the value-payable system, 161,149 parcels, or over one-third of the total inland parcels, and over two-thirds of the Indian parcels (viz., 137,061 of value of nearly one million rupees), being sent by this means.

14. A sum of Rs. 175,667 was collected as Customs duty on postal parcels entering Ceylon.

MONEY ORDERS.

15. With a falling off in money order business during the concluding months of the year owing to the war, the year's totals (791,864 orders valued at Rs. 26,435,772) show that 6,698 orders were issued less than in 1913, though the total value was 9½ lakhs more, compared with a 37 lakhs increase for 1913 over 1912.

16. Nearly 40 per cent. of the money order business is with India, and over one-third of this is arranged by telegram. The values of orders issued for payment in India exceeded 95½ lakhs, distributed as follows :—Ordinary money orders, over 52 lakhs ; telegraphic money orders, over 33½ lakhs ; value-payable parcels, over 9½ lakhs ; while in the other direction the values were 2½, 3, and ¼ lakh roughly.

17. Of the colonial and foreign orders valued at over one million rupees the largest proportion consists of orders drawn by residents in the Malay States upon offices in the Jaffna peninsula. Orders paid here valued at Rs. 685,490 were issued in the Federated Malay States, and at Rs. 248,936 were issued in the Straits Settlements.

18. The number of official money orders issued to Government Departments free of commission was 43,490 to the value of Rs. 2,869,444.

POSTAL ORDERS.

19. Inland postal orders showed a small increase, a little over 100,000 orders being issued of average value of Rs. 3·50. The most popular denominations continued to be the Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 orders (roughly 20,500 each), next the Rs. 3 (12,548), and next the Re. 1 (11,303). Transactions in British postal orders decreased during the year by some 20 per cent. to the level of 1912 transactions. 19,267 British postal orders were issued in Ceylon of average value of 12 shillings, while 32,100 were paid of average value of 15 shillings. These orders may be cashed anywhere in the British Possessions, and a good proportion of those paid emanate from the Federated Malay States.

STAMPS.

20. Stamps to the value of Rs. 3,869,390 were sold at post offices during the year, an excess of Rs. 104,800 over the amount sold in 1913.

21. These stamps are available for revenue purposes also, and the value of those used for postal purposes is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,360,445, as against Rs. 1,315,349 in 1913.

22. No alterations occurred in the denominations of stamps issued.

23. The introduction of the cheap 5-cent stamped commercial envelope having proved a success, a similar 2-cent stamped envelope (50 for Re. 1·10) was introduced in March.

24. Rolls containing 500 of 2- or 5-cent stamps were put on sale at face value for the convenience principally of firms having correspondence sufficient for the employment of stamp affixing machines.

25. In June the cost of 10-cent stamped registered envelopes (previously 10½ cents for all sizes) was raised and fixed at 12, 12½, and 14 cents for the various sizes to cover the actual cost of the envelopes, apart from the impressed stamp.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

26. Until the outbreak of the war the business of the bank continued its usual steady progress with normal deposits averaging Rs. 8,000 and normal withdrawals (about 170 in number) Rs. 7,000 daily.

27. On the outbreak of the war there was an immediate run on the bank, and between August 4 and August 12 notices of withdrawal to the following amounts were received :—

		No. of Withdrawals.	Amount. Rs.			No. of Withdrawals.	Amount. Rs.
August	4	327 ..	28,613	August	8	989 ..	105,721
	5	613 ..	57,817		10	1,267 ..	145,943
	6	773 ..	81,156		11	1,231 ..	135,118
	7	1,097 ..	110,431		12	858 ..	74,828

and though the withdrawals thereafter decreased considerably, they remained abnormal for several months, over Rs. 1,045,000 being withdrawn in August and over Rs. 390,000 in September, while deposits were very few.

28. Every effort was made for the prompt payment of all claims to restore confidence, the week and ten days' notices for sums in excess of Rs. 50 and Rs. 500, respectively, not being insisted upon. After exhaustion of the cash at call, money was borrowed from Government and the Bank of Madras on the credit of the bank's securities, and at the end of the year the loans amounted to over 14 lakhs.

29. Taking the year as a whole compared with 1913, deposits decreased by 26,058 in number and Rs. 592,993 in amount, while withdrawals increased by 13,043 in number and Rs. 1,480,483 in amount, and exceeded deposits during the year by Rs. 1,592,000. The total remaining to credit of depositors on December 31, 1914, was Rs. 2,656,886.

30. The rate of interest has been continued at Rs. 2·40 per cent.

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

31. The total number of postal articles dealt with in the returned letter office was 250,388, or, roughly, half per cent. of the total number of articles passing through the post. It was found possible to return a slightly larger proportion than in 1913 to the senders.

POSTAGE RATES.

32. The only alteration in inland rates made in 1914 was in respect of periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or British Possessions. These are now accepted for transmission between two places in Ceylon at the same rate as periodicals registered locally as newspapers.

33. The rates of postage of parcels to France *viâ* the United Kingdom was reduced as follows :—Up to 3 lb., from Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·25 ; up to 7 lb., from Rs. 2·30 to Rs. 2 ; up to 11 lb., from Rs. 3·15 to Rs. 2·70.

TELEGRAM STATISTICS.

34. 1,380,195 telegrams were dealt with at postal offices during 1914, an increase of 133,984, or, roughly, 10 per cent. over 1913, the increase in 1913 compared with 1912 having been 15 per cent.

35. The war considerably prejudiced the growth of traffic. In spite of the increase for the whole year, the numbers of telegrams sent monthly between August and December in 1913 and 1914, respectively, were :—

	1913.	1914.
August	89,544 ..	102,659
September	93,177 ..	93,290
October	115,633* ..	93,610
November	94,028 ..	84,973
December	112,810* ..	95,740

* These figures, however, were abnormal owing to the floods, but the comparative figures for January and February, 1914 and 1915, show a steady decrease of. roughly, 10 per cent.

36. Of the total 1,380,195 dealt with, inland telegrams comprised 1,028,846, or 75 per cent.; Indian 236,613, or 17 per cent.; other countries 114,736, or 8 per cent.

37. In the case of private telegrams despatched to India, the number of which, consequent on reduction of rates, rose in 1913 from 69,124 to 97,422, the number for 1914 was only 98,358, the smallness of the increase being doubtless due to the war, as also was the increase in State telegrams despatched from the Island, viz., 2,860, compared with 546 in 1913.

38. The revenue from telegrams (the Ceylon Government share in the case of Indian telegrams is $\frac{5}{18}$ of the value, and in the case of other foreign telegrams 10 centimes per word for ordinary telegrams) rose from Rs. 447,650 to Rs. 505,330, apart from free services estimated at Rs. 46,748.

39. The value of inland telegrams rose from Rs. 294,632 to Rs. 322,530, or nearly 10 per cent. In case of foreign traffic, the suppression of codes led to an increase of words signalled and consequent revenue. The value of Indian telegrams rose from Rs. 45,384 to Rs. 51,366 on messages despatched, and from Rs. 41,043 to Rs. 45,658 on those received. The revenue from ordinary private foreign telegrams despatched rose from Rs. 20,165 to Rs. 31,695, and from those received from Rs. 23,149 to Rs. 34,569.

40. The Wireless Station dealt with 1,003 radiograms despatched and 2,491 received. After the outbreak of the war, and especially after the exploits of the "Emden," this traffic was in the interests of shipping reduced to an absolute minimum, the public being warned that ordinary social messages tendered would almost certainly be stopped by the Censor.

MAIL SERVICES.

41. To enable an earlier delivery to be made in Colombo of the first morning post, letters from up-country have since January, 1914, been brought by the 9 P.M. goods train from Nanu-oya instead of the 10.20 P.M. passenger night mail. At present the Colombo postmen are able to leave the General Post Office on their first delivery about 9 o'clock, but when improved punctuality of the Indian mail is ensured it is hoped that earlier delivery will be regularly effected.

42. To obviate the hardship caused to Nuwara Eliya residents by the earlier closing of the night mail there, a travelling letter box has been carried on the 9.15 P.M. passenger train since March.

43. The Indo-Ceylon Railway was opened in March, and Indian letter mails were at once despatched by this route, the heavier parcel mails continuing to be sent by the British India steamer to Tuticorin until regular sailings were suspended (in August), when all the mails were forwarded by the land route.

44. The Indian mail now provides a night mail service to the Northern and North-Central Provinces.

45. A railway travelling post office, to facilitate sorting of Indian mails and expedite the disposal of the northern mails, is attached to the Indo-Ceylon train between Colombo and Anuradhapura.

46. In March the horse coach service between Matara and Deniyaya (52 miles), the last part of which is hilly, was replaced by a motor car service. Towards the end of the year the service became unsatisfactory from a passenger point of view and irregular as a mail service, and severe fines had to be imposed upon the contractor, who appears to have had no leisure for proper supervision of the service. An assignment of the contract has since been arranged to a more competent person.

47. In May the Matale-Dambulla (29 miles) bullock coach service was replaced by a motor car service, which gives satisfaction.

48. The only difficult lines on which horse coaches are still running are the Hatton-Maskeliya-Bogawantalawa, the Talawakele-Agrapatana, and the Ratnapura-Pelmadulla–Balangoda-Rakwana lines.

49. In Colombo the motor vans service inaugurated on July 1 has provided a regular and efficient service between the General Post Office and jetty and railway stations, in supersession of the ill-horsed, ricketty vans previously supplied by the contractor. A report on the working from the financial point of view will doubtless appear in the report of the General Manager of the Railway, by whom the service is run, without reimbursement from this Department, since the abolition of inter-departmental payments.

50. The financial results of the Bandarawela-Batticaloa service, also run by the railway, were found unsatisfactory by a Committee appointed to consider them, as in view of the under cutting of fares by a private company very little revenue was derived from passengers. A reduction of fares has resulted in better results, but tenders for the service from July 1, 1915, were called for for consideration towards the close of the year.

51. The railway motor service between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee was satisfactory.

52. Contract mail services were on the whole efficiently performed, and few fines for unpunctuality, &c., were imposed. Reports on the horse and bullock coach services were received from the Honorary Secretary of the S. P. C. A., and necessary matters taken up with the contractors.

53. The Department was not hampered in 1914 with the disastrous floods and consequent breakdowns of railway and road communications experienced in previous year.

54. Foreign mail services were disorganized by the war. The Norddeutscher-Lloyd and the Austrian-Lloyd Companies had provided regular mail services with Europe on the one hand, and Australia and the Far East on the other.

55. Anxiety was caused till August 25, when definite news was first obtained as to the safety of the mail, including registered and insured packets, transmitted by the N. D. L. ss. "Kleist" for Europe on August 2. She appears to have proceeded ultimately to Sabang and transferred the mails to Dutch steamers, by transhipment from which they finally reached their destination.

56. Mails, including very valuable packets of documents, about which inquiries arose, were also forwarded for Europe on July 20 by the ss. "Derfflinger." The master of that vessel fortunately transhipped these mails prior to the declaration of war, and they reached London safely after some delay.

57. Owing to the chartering of Orient boats by the Admiralty, the regular fortnightly service between Colombo and Europe (and Australia) was interrupted. When no Orient vessel was running the European mails were dealt with through the P. & O. Bombay service and the overland route between Colombo and Bombay. On such occasions the mail reached Colombo on Monday or Tuesday morning instead of Saturday, and homeward mail had to be closed on Tuesday evening instead of Thursday.

58. The regular sailings of the M. M. vessels to Australia and the Far East were also suspended for a time.

59. At the request of the French Administration the parcel post service between Ceylon and France and her colonies was suspended in September owing to the war.

60. Parcels for Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland were only accepted for transmission *viâ* London.

61. In November, owing to the war, money order relations were suspended with Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, Samoa, Tripoli, Turkey, and a few other places; also with Egypt and the Soudan, but these were resumed after a short break.

62. On the outbreak of the war a staff of Censors was stationed by Government in the Colombo mail room to deal with foreign correspondence and the letters of enemy subjects. The volume of correspondence dealt with by them especially on occasions has been heavy, and they are to be congratulated upon the rarity of complaints of serious delay that have been received.

63. Postal relations with belligerent countries were at first completely suspended, but subsequently arrangements similar to those adopted by the United Kingdom were made for the exchange of the correspondence of prisoners of war. Later the transmission of duly censored correspondence to enemy subjects through agents in neutral countries was allowed.

LEGISLATION.

64. In August Ordinance No. 15 of 1914 was passed by Government with a view to the efficient regulation of the use of wireless telegraphy in Ceylon and its territorial waters. Rules under the Ordinance were passed by the Governor in Executive Council in December. No applications for licenses were received during the year, nor were any offences against the rules reported.

65. By Ordinance No. 20 of 1914 a clause was added to the prohibitions included in the original Postal Ordinance to prohibit the circulation through the post of advertisements implying that the wares offered were of an obscene, &c., nature. Many complaints had been received from the public of the dissemination of such advertisements to school boys, estate employés, &c. The books, pictures, &c., supplied in response to requests based on such advertisements were examined, and, as a rule, were found to be of a nature which would completely disappoint the expectations of the person who ordered them, and had paid or would pay an excessive price for a few indifferent but harmless chromos. By the new clause it is hoped to checkmate the swindler, and also to prevent the inculcation of depraved anticipations in his addressees.

66. The wireless telegraph traffic rules were amended in April, 1914, to enable a sender to obtain at a fee of 25 cents an advice of the date and time at which his message had been transmitted from the Colombo Radio Station.

67. In June, 1914, the telephone rules were amended to give the Postmaster-General discretion to accept or refuse any application for telephone connection without giving reasons, and to decide whether the private or the business rate should be charged in any case. A year was also fixed as the minimum period of an agreement. The conditions on the agreement form were also modified in certain respects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

68. Various reforms in the routine of work have been introduced during the year, among which may be mentioned the issue of new forms for money orders, the amendment of the routine for registered letters in transit, for hand to hand check on registered letters at the Colombo head office, and for dealing with parcels; and also the introduction of special canvas bags for transmitting accounts, &c., from outstations to the head office.

69. The four District Inspectors have continued to do useful work in inspecting post offices in their divisions, investigating complaints, reporting on the staff, buildings, &c., making recommendations regarding postmen's beats, and such other matters which can only be satisfactorily dealt with on the spot. The Inspector for the Central division, who was ill for 21 days, was on circuit for 328 days during the year, and travelled over 10,000 miles in the course of his duties.

70. The Government motor mail coach, which left Batticaloa on December 17, ran off the road near the Maha-oya bridge, and capsized after falling a distance of twelve feet into a river bed. The driver and a passenger had a miraculous escape from serious injury.

71. On December 27 the Haldummulla post office was struck by lightning. The earth and line wires were fused, and the wooden casings of the office wires were smashed to pieces. The officers fortunately escaped injury.

OFFENCES, IRREGULARITIES, &C.

72. The following postal employés were prosecuted and convicted during 1914:—

(*a*) A peon at the Hatton post office received six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a letter packet containing a piece of silk, &c. The stolen goods were found in the possession of his mistress, who was also sentenced to imprisonment.

(*b*) A postman at the Matale post office also received six months' rigorous imprisonment for abstracting stamps from letters posted in the office letter box. He disposed of the letters by dropping them through a hole in the floor.

(*c*) A messenger at the Kalutara post office received three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing Re. 1·70 from an assistant's cash box.

(*d*) A Diyatalawa boy messenger received ten cuts for stealing 15 cents from the Postmaster's drawer.

(*e*) A peon at the Slave Island office received six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing two postal orders of Rs. 10 each from a letter posted in the office box.

(*f*) A Colombo postman received four years' rigorous imprisonment for forging a receipt for a registered letter (which was eventually received by the addressee intact). He was also fined Rs. 50, the maximum under the existing law, for losing a registered letter entrusted to him for delivery.

(*g*) A runner attached to Avissawella post office entered the office at night and attempted to steal a parcel. He received nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

73. The following were departmentally dealt with, as there was no sufficient evidence to justify prosecution :—

(*a*) Two assistant postmasters and signallers were called upon to resign for serious irregularities.

(*b*) A postman at Neboda was dismissed on suspicion of having forged a signature to a stolen postal order.

(*c*) Two Colombo head office postmen were dismissed for attempted theft of letters.

(*d*) A registered and insured letter valued at Rs. 20 was lost in transit in the Colombo office. The officer from whose custody it was lost had to make good the amount.

(*e*) The receiving officer at Mawanella was dismissed, as I found on my inspection a bundle of old undelivered letters from which the stamps had been extracted.

(*f*) A Colombo parcels peon was dismissed for having foreign defaced stamps in his possession, when he was searched in connection with a complaint of having removed stamps from another parcel.

(*g*) Telegraph messengers at the Central Telegraph Office, Jaffna, and Padukka were dismissed for forgery and cheating.

74. In the following cases offences in connection with the post were committed by members of the public :—

(*a*) At Nuwara Eliya a servant received six months' rigorous imprisonment for presenting a counterfeit coin over the counter, viz., a half-cent piece coated with mercury.

(*b*) At Bentota office a villager presented a counterfeit sovereign, which was detected. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*c*) A few counterfeit notes presented at office counters escaped detection in the first instance. In these cases the officer accepting them has to make good the amount.

(*d*) A villager was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for opening and stealing letters from the Talpe receiving office box.

(*e*) A villager was fined Rs. 7·50 at Nuwara Eliya for being in unlawful possession of a mail bag.

(*f*) The Postmaster at Dolosbage enclosed in a cover and entered in the tappal book Rs. 51 for an estate superintendent, who reported that only Rs. 46 was received, and that the cover had not been tampered with. Fortunately for him the Postmaster had taken the numbers of the notes, and the missing note was traced to the Dolosbage tavern, and the tappal cooly admitted the theft. He received three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*g*) The runner from Matugama to Kalutara reported that he was assaulted and robbed of the mails at Pantiya on August 28. The mails were recovered, and his aggressor received six months' rigorous imprisonment and was bound over to keep the peace.

(*h*) In three cases villagers by false personation obtained sums of Rs. 150, Rs. 75, and Rs. 75, respectively, by making telegraphic application in the names of others for remittances which were duly sent by telegraph money order. The accused in all three cases received four years' rigorous imprisonment

(*i*) In another case a writer filling up a telegraph money order form for an apparently illiterate applicant wrote it in favour of a personal friend, who duly obtained the money. The writer was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*j*) An *ex*-postal peon and a runner, who had stolen a savings bank book, forged a withdrawal order and obtained Rs. 110. The witness who attested payment made good the amount to the depositor, and the accused were sentenced to four and three years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

75. There were several cases of damage to mails in transit by the melting of butter, &c., in imperfectly packed parcels. After due warning the offending firms to avoid prosecution compounded their offences by paying fines of Rs. 2·50 and Rs. 10.

76. A mail bag from Watawala to Colombo included with others in a larger bag at Kandy was lost in transit between that office and Colombo. It contained a departmental remittance of Rs. 162. The police were unable to trace the offender.

77. A mail bag was dropped by the mail contractor's agent at night between the Negombo station and post office. It was found next morning open, but with contents not tampered with. The contractor was fined and ordered to discontinue the mail clerk.

78. An ingenious method of theft by the aid of the telephone was brought to light. The thief would ring up a shop and ask that certain goods be sent at once to a bungalow named. He would then either intercept the bearer near the bungalow, or watch delivery and shortly afterwards call at the bungalow and ask for the goods, representing himself to have come on behalf of the shop, and stating they had been delivered in error. Delivery having been successfully obtained, there was little danger of question till the monthly account was rendered by the shop.

BUILDINGS.

79. The majority of buildings used as post and telegraph offices at outstations are private buildings leased to the Department. During 1914 130 private buildings were leased, and the total rental paid was Rs. 56,000, or average Rs. 36 per mensem. For the ordinary village post office a very small rent is paid, and it is a matter of considerable difficulty to get the necessary repairs effected by the landlord. Postmasters are, as a rule, not very tactful in setting their requirements before the landlords.

80. Government buildings are provided in the more important centres or in villages where no suitable accommodation is procurable. The 1914 building programme included the provision of new Government post offices at Nanu-oya, Ratnapura, and Negombo, but owing to retrenchment no progress has been made beyond acquisition of sites for the first and the third and clearing of site of the first.

81. Quarters were provided in the Wireless Station premises for operators and mechanic.

82. The outside of the General Post Office building, Colombo, was renovated during the year, and the old terra cotta has been replaced by a stone-gray colour. The appearance is considerably improved.

83. Plans and estimates were prepared by the Public Works Department for a new mail room on the site adjoining the Central Telegraph Office, but it has not been possible to include provision in the Budget. It is expected that the present mail room will, if normal increase is resumed after the war, within a very few years provide inadequate accommodation, and the new site will be very convenient for mails arriving by sea and also for the new Central Station.

84. The provision of Government post office buildings for Monaragala, Maradankadawala, Kahawatta, Panadure, Kadugannawa, and Urugala is under consideration.

85. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is allowed for additions and improvements to postal buildings, and this amount is always fully required. The largest items on the vote for 1913–14 were :—

	Rs.
Alterations, Anuradhapura Post Office	1,450
Assistant Postmaster's quarters, Hambantota	1,250
Retiring room, &c., for telephone operators, Nuwara Eliya ..	1,200
Lavatory improvements, General Post Office	1,200
Additions, General Post Office	985
Improvements, Deniyaya Post Office	900

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

86. Chavakachcheri, Kotte, Nakiadeniya, Ukuwela, Wadduwa, and Wellawaya were added during the year to the number of postal telegraph offices, bringing the total up to 135; while Cheddikulam, Murukan, Pesalai, and Talaimannar were added to the railway telegraph offices (38) available for public traffic.

87. Owing to the increase of telegraph business, the week-day hours for telegraph work at the following offices were extended in May from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. to 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.: Chunakam, Dodanduwa, Jaela, Kankesanturai, Koslanda, Madampe, Mirigama, and Pelmadulla.

88. From May the rates for telegrams to all places in Europe (including Algeria, Morocco, Tripoli, and Tunis); West Africa *viâ* Europe; North, Central, and South America; West Indies, were reduced by the following amounts :—

United Kingdom—Ordinary, from Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·25 per word; Deferred, from 75 cents to 65 cents per word; State, from 75 cents to 65 cents per word.

New York—Ordinary, from Rs. 2·25 to Rs. 2 per word; Deferred, from Re. 1·15 to Re. 1·05 per word; State, from Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·40 per word.

89. From May 1 a scheme for week-end telegrams providing for the transmission of telegrams on Saturday night to be delivered at destination on Tuesday morning was introduced between Ceylon and the United Kingdom, Germany, South and Central Africa. The rates and prescribed language are as follows :—

To United Kingdom, 35 cents per word, English or French.

To Germany, 40 cents per word, English, French, or German.

To South Africa: Union of South Africa 45 cents per word, Northern Rhodesia 60 cents per word, Southern Rhodesia 55 cents per word, English, French, or Dutch.

British Central Africa: Nyasaland, 60 cents per word, English, French, or Dutch.

This service was extended to Australia and New Zealand from May 21 as follows :—To Australia 50 cents, to New Zealand 55 cents, English or French.

It was further extended to Portugal on August 4 at the same rates and conditions as between Ceylon and the United Kingdom.

90. From July 20 it was arranged for such telegrams to be delivered on Mondays instead of Tuesdays.

91. Since the outbreak of the war in August the service of week-end telegrams has been temporarily suspended owing to pressure on the cables.

92. From August 3, owing to censorship requirements, the use of codes in telegrams was prohibited, and only telegrams in plain language were accepted. In September, in order to minimize the inconvenience and expense to the public, an arrangement for counting and charging telegrams in groups of ten letters a word was permitted. In November the ordinary rules as to counting were resumed, and the use of the following codes was permitted in telegrams passing between the United Kingdom and Ceylon, viz., A. B. C., 5th edition; Scott's Code, 10th edition; Western Union Code; and Lieber's Code; and messages in private or any other code not recognized were stopped.

In December the following codes were added to the list :—Bentley's, Broomhall's, and Meyer's, with certain modifications.

93. On the authority of Government a brief *resumé* of the telegrams from England on the subject of the war was from September 4 furnished by the Censor and telegraphed to outstation post offices daily at 3 P.M., to be posted outside the office for the information of the public. From November 13 this arrangement was modified, and the despatch of these telegrams was confined to offices in isolated places where the residents cannot get newspapers promptly.

94. The Baudot typewriting telegraph system between Colombo and Madras was brought into operation on March 16, 1914.

95. The arrangements provided for working each of the two Colombo-Madras lines "double simplex," one message being sent and one received at the same time on each circuit. The traffic capacity of the system, however, is greater than that of a Morse duplex, which it replaced, and after the initial difficulties had been overcome the service to Madras showed a considerable improvement as regards delay.

96. Later on the Superintendent of Traffic, who had had experience of Baudot possibilities in England, raised the question of increasing the capacity of the installation in order to obtain fuller value from the expensive apparatus. Mr. H. W. Pendry, who was seconded from the home service for a year to introduce the Baudot system, after much trouble, arranged to combine the two simplex sets into one duplex or simplex set, enabling two telegrams to be sent and two to be received at one time over the same wire. This modification of the system was successfully introduced with the co-operation of the Indian authorities on July 20, 1914, and has been made permanent. It has enabled the whole of the Indo-Ceylon traffic to be carried on one wire with some margin for future increase. Thus, a wire has been thrown spare for the whole distance between Colombo and Madras, and the Ceylon portion of this wire has proved extremely useful in replacing faulty circuits on all sections between Colombo and Talaimannar, and in providing additional outlets in cases of abnormal pressure. While the spare wire is still required at times for Indian traffic when Baudot working is impracticable or impeded, it is generally available for other purposes, and has done much to strengthen the whole telegraph system. The Baudot system on the whole has worked well, although adjustment difficulties are still experienced to an undesirable extent. These, it is feared, are inseparable from the system, especially when working over such a long and an unsteady line as Colombo-Madras. Every credit is due to Mr. Pendry, who left for England in October, for the success he has achieved here.

97. I annex extracts from the report of the Superintendent of Traffic, Mr. R. Murison, who has been lent by the British Post Office for two years, and who has been doing excellent work in Ceylon :—

In order to provide further for emergencies, a sounder circuit was superimposed on the Colombo-Kandy telephone trunk on January 27, 1914, in accordance with the latest practice of the British Post Office. The circuit has proved so useful, without affecting telephonic speech, that it has been permanently used to take Wattegama, Ukuwela, Matale, and Rattota traffic direct to Colombo, thereby relieving the Trincomalee circuit, which was seriously overloaded and could not otherwise have been relieved except at heavy cost.

Provision had been made in the Estimates for a new circuit between Jaffna and Chavakachcheri at a cost of Rs. 4,300 for the purpose of opening a telegraph office at the latter place. Owing to the exigencies of the financial situation created by the war this work had to be abandoned ; but advantage has been taken of the superimposed vibrator circuit between Jaffna and Anuradhapura, which has worked well for over a year, to make both Chavakachcheri and Pallai intermediate on that circuit, and telegraph offices have been opened at both places at negligible cost. The arrangement is working well.

Probably the most important new departure has been the use of the telephone for the despatch of telegrams. A beginning was made by converting the Kandy-Teldeniya-Rangalla sounder circuit (which had been much subject to interruptions) to telephone working, and the trial has proved quite successful. The cost of apparatus and maintenance is less, while the arrangement demonstrated that it is not necessary to put skilled Morse telegraphists at small offices where the amount of business is hardly sufficient to keep them in practice. Since then telephone circuits have been arranged for telegraph traffic between Kalutara and Paiyagala ; Kalutara, Wadduwa, and Panadure ; Colombo and Kotte, Haputale, Koslanda, Wellawaya, and Moneragala ; and several others are in course of erection. Not only has the telephone provided a telegraph connection in those cases at much less cost for wires, apparatus, and staff than would have been possible otherwise, but arrangements have been made to utilize the same circuits for joint telegraph and public telephone business, thereby doubling the facilities available without additional cost. In this way telephone call offices have been opened at Wadduwa, Paiyagala, Panadure, and Kotte at very small cost, and although the service has not been so well patronized as it would have been under peace conditions, it is certain to prove more than self-supporting in each case. There is room for much development in this respect, and as Government exchanges are opened in the larger towns up-country, the policy of connecting the smaller villages to the exchanges by telephone will be found to be both economical to the Department and satisfactory to the public.

The European war was reflected in a serious dislocation of telegraph traffic in the Central Telegraph Office. Throughout August the traffic remained much above normal, and the imposition of a censorship upon all foreign and Indo-Ceylon messages added considerably to the work. Special arrangements of various kinds involving the monopolization of staff were made to assist the Censors, and several of these are still in force. Throughout August and September it was considered necessary to have the work of the Central Telegraph Office specially supervised, and the Superintendent of Traffic and Acting Traffic Manager of Telegraphs between them shared the duty of attending at the Central Telegraph Office and Exchange in the late evening and early morning, respectively. The whole arrangements have, however, worked well.

The strain upon all concerned was met in a very laudable spirit, and the Acting Chief Telegraph Master, Mr. W. D. Fernando, upon whom fell the brunt of many difficulties, has acquitted himself in a highly commendable manner.

In connection with the formation of the Colombo Town Guard, special arrangements have been made for the conduct of telegraph and telephone business in case of emergency.

98. A re-arrangement of the Colpetty and Wellawatta telegraph delivery areas was effected on October 1, whereby a number of places nearer to Wellawatta were transferred to the area of that office and a cycle service established.

99. A system of synchronized clocks controlled from the Colombo Observatory has been introduced in the Central Telegraph Office and Exchange, thereby dispensing with the need for time signals from Madras twice daily.

100. A Senior Inspector of Messengers was appointed on August 19 for the better control of the messengers and delivery arrangements.

101. The principal engineering works executed were :—New line, Colombo to Nuwara Eliya (111 miles) ; reconstruction of old route between Ganewatta and Madawachchiya (71 miles) ; new line, Galle to Deniyaya (51 miles) ; new line, Negombo to Chilaw, for the Railway Department (23 miles) ; new line, Galle to Nakiadeniya (16 miles).

Wires for Tyer's tablet extensions, together with a number of telegraph extensions and reconstructions of shorter distances, were also completed.

102. In all 82 miles of additional posts were erected and 600 miles of wire were run. The total mileage of telegraph posts and wire, including both postal and railway, is now 1,934 and 5,965, respectively.

103. The gradual substitution of iron for wooden posts, and the replacement of iron wire by copper, was continued in connection with the annual maintenance and repairs of telegraph lines. The work of re-wiring and standardizing of offices was also proceeded with.

104. Twelve additional sections of the railway were equipped with Tyer's tablet apparatus, including the new sections formed by the opening of stations at Hangran-oya (between Nawalapitiya and Galboda) and Wangi-oya (between Watagoda and Nanu-oya). This system now extends from

Moratuwa to Matara; Ragama to Bandarawela, Nuwara Eliya, Negombo, and Madawachchiya; Maradana to Avissawella, Slave Island, and Colombo Wharf Station.

105. There was no addition to the lock and block system, as the new route between Maradana and Slave Island has not yet been completed.

106. Track circuiting of the "up" lines between Maradana station and Maradana west cabin was completed, and the station master's control apparatus at Maradana was brought into use in connection with both "up" and "down" lines.

107. Fifteen additional semaphore repeaters were installed at various railway stations, as well as a number of telephones on railway extensions for the use of the construction staff.

108. The total number of interruptions to traffic during 1914 was 547 on postal telegraph and 163 on railway telegraph circuits, against 550 and 127, respectively, during the preceding year. The average duration of interruption during 1914 was 7 hours on postal telegraph and 6 hours on railway telegraph circuits, and with the hours of darkness excluded 4 hours and 3 hours, respectively. The average for the year 1913 was 7 hours on postal telegraph and 6 hours on railway telegraph circuits, and with the hours of darkness excluded 2 hours and 3 hours, respectively.

109. There were seven cases of thefts of telegraph wire. In one instance the culprit was fined Rs. 5 at the Gansabhawa for stealing 3 yards of copper wire. In the other cases there was no detection.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

110. The rapid development of the Colombo telephone system was fully maintained. The number of connections to the Fort Exchange rose from 992 to 1,215, an increase of 223, or 22·4 per cent., over the number recorded on December 31, 1913.

111. The number of subscribers' circuits at outstation exchanges for the years 1913 and 1914 are as follows :—

	1913.	1914.
Kandy	43	54
Nuwara Eliya	54	63
Galle	27	41
Kalutara	11	16
Hatton	9	12
Anuradhapura	14	15

112. A new exchange was opened at Matara with ten subscribers and another at Peradeniya with two subscribers. Peradeniya exchange is in connection with the trunk service *viâ* Kandy.

113. Call offices connected to the trunk service were opened at Panadure and Wadduwa.

114. The total number of telephones maintained by the Department, other than railway telephones (of which there are 231), was 2,172 on December 31, 1914. The corresponding figures on December 31, 1913, were 216 and 1,803.

The wire mileage of underground cable was increased by 1,492 miles. The total is as follows :— Colombo, 6,257 miles; Kandy, 102 miles; Nuwara Eliya, 89½ miles.

115. The following connections and withdrawals were made during the year :—

	Connections.	Withdrawals.
Exchange lines, Colombo	309	86
Exchange extensions, Colombo	100	21
Private lines, Colombo	7	3
Private extensions, Colombo	—	3
Number of new telephones fitted in Colombo	305	—
Number of new telephones fitted in outstations	60	5
Exchange lines, Kandy	10	1
Exchange extensions, Kandy	—	1
Exchange lines, Nuwara Eliya	10	1
Exchange extensions, Nuwara Eliya	1	1
Exchange lines, Hatton	3	—
Exchange extensions, Hatton	1	1
Exchange lines, Anuradhapura	1	—
Exchange lines, Kalutara	5	—
Exchange lines, Galle	14	—
Exchange lines, Matara	10	—

116. The construction of a trunk line from Kalutara to the planters' exchange at Neboda was put in hand and is nearing completion. A junction line from Yatiyantota to Kitulgala was run for the planters on the usual rental.

117. The total mileage of telephone trunk and junction wires in the Island now amounts to 552.

118. Seven licenses for private telephone exchanges were granted during the year, as under :—

(1) Rookwood, Hope, Rahatungoda, Mooloya, and Rutland estates.
(2) St. Patrick's College and connected buildings, Jaffna.
(3) Kitulgala village and estates, Kitulgala, Mudamana, and Ingoya.
(4) Morankanda estate to Mausava estate.
(5) Ruanwella, Kapuwella, and Moralioya estates.
(6) Ceylon Motor Transit Co.'s garage and goods shed at railway station, Bandarawela.
(7) Mousagalla estate.

119. The following reductions were made in telephone trunk line rates :—

Colombo to Moratuwa, from 25 cents to 15 cents.
Moratuwa to Kalutara, from 25 cents to 15 cents.
Kandy to Galaha, from 25 cents to 15 cents.
Galaha to Nuwara Eliya, from Re. 1 to 75 cents.
Hatton to Norwood, from 25 cents to 15 cents.
Nuwara Eliya-Norwood, from 50 cents to 25 cents.

120. The telephone service has not been seriously affected by the war. It was necessary to require the female staff to attend up to 8.30 and 9 P.M. during August, and this was willingly done by all concerned.

121. The substitution of signallers for daily paid night operators in Colombo has been carried as far as staff is available for the purpose.

122. Owing to the increasing traffic on Sundays it was found necessary to bring the female operators on duty between 8.30 A.M. and 6.15 P.M. instead of male night operators. The alteration has effected a considerable improvement in the service.

123. The estimated number of local calls originated during 1914 was over 5½ millions and of trunk calls 39,536. Of the local calls, 5 millions were dealt with by the Colombo Exchange.

REVENUE.

124. The revenue collected in cash during 1914 amounted to Rs. 2,344,638, an increase of Rs. 169,112, or 7¾ per cent., over the previous year. The principal items are postage Rs. 1,360,445, telegraph receipts Rs. 505,330, money order commission Rs. 176,635, and telephone receipts Rs. 166,172.

125. The recoveries from postage show an increase of only 3½ per cent. The item showing the largest proportionate increase was telephone receipts, which rose from Rs. 123,166 to Rs. 166,172, or some 35 per cent. increase; while telegraph receipts rose from Rs. 447,650 to Rs. 505,330, or some 13 per cent.

126. The estimated value of work done free for other Government Departments, including Railway Telegraphs, was Rs. 478,378, so that the gross revenue may be stated as Rs. 2,823,016.

EXPENDITURE.

127. The cash expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,725,640, of which Rs. 1,501,572, or 55 per cent., was for Personal Emoluments; Rs. 815,373, or 30 per cent., for Other Charges; and Rs. 408,695, or 15 per cent., for special new telephone and telegraph works.

128. The apparent excess of revenue over expenditure for 1914 was Rs. 97,376, but no account is taken in the expenditure statement of charges on account of the salary of the Postmaster-General, pensions of retired officers, rent value, rates and taxes on Government buildings occupied by the Department, or for printed forms and books supplied by the Government Printer.

STAFF.

129. I have to chronicle with regret the death of two clerks (Messrs. P. J. Pullenayagem, an officer of over thirty years' service, and Irving Dias) and five postmasters, ((1) Mr. D. S. Weerasooriya of Panadure of twenty-nine years' service, (2) Mr. J. E. J. Crispeyn of Slave Island of twenty-one years' service, (3) Mr. S. P. B. de Silva of six years' service, (4) Mr. J. Jayatissa of sixteen months' service, (5) Mr. A. B. D. Samarawardene of three months' service), and one bookbinder.

130. Six officers resigned during the year, seven retired, and the services of two others were dispensed with.

131. There was unusual shortage among the staff officers, especially on the telegraph side. Mr. McAlpine, the Senior Assistant Engineer, who had been on leave since 1913, resigned owing to ill-health, and the Assistant Engineer appointed to the vacancy caused did not arrive during 1914.

Mr. A. L. Cook, who had been acting for Mr. McAlpine, proceeded on leave on July 1, and was absent for the remainder of the year; the Junior Engineer, Mr. Goss, was allowed to join the Ceylon Contingent in October.

In December the Acting Senior Assistant, Mr. Lund, obtained three weeks' leave on medical certificate.

Mr. R. H. Thwaites, Chief Inspector of Telegraphs, who was acting as Assistant Telegraph Engineer, while tracing the route for the Nakiadeniya telegraph connection fell into a concealed plumbago pit 20 feet deep and fractured his ankle, besides receiving a bad shock to his system.

Mr. A. F. Walley, Chief Inspector of Railway Telegraphs, who had rendered very efficient service, resigned on May 1 to obtain a more lucrative appointment in the Burma Railway. He was succeeded in June by Mr. G. A. Platt.

On the outbreak of the war the European Foreman and Chief Inspector, who are members of the Ceylon Engineer Volunteers, were called out for service with that body at considerable inconvenience to the Department. After several representations they were allowed to return to their civil duties in November.

Mr. W. I. Cooke, Telephone Construction Foreman, entered into an agreement for a further three years' service in Ceylon.

132. Mr. W. H. Pendry, Baudot Expert, returned to Europe in November on completion of the duty for which he was seconded by the British Post Office.

133. In the Accountant's Branch Mr. Lovett, the Assistant Accountant, proceeded to England in January, and subsequently received a commission for the period of the war.

134. Miss Gull, Assistant Lady Supervisor, who since Miss McLeod's departure had acted as Lady Supervisor at the Colombo Telephone Exchange, resigned her appointment of Assistant Supervisor on marriage. Misses Pasley and Dobbs assumed duties at the Exchange on June 1.

135. On February 1 an additional Monitor, Miss Thomasz, was appointed for the Central Telephone Exchange.

136. In connection with the separation of the Engineering and Traffic Branches, three officers of the Postmasters' and Signallers' Class and one mechanic, all of whom were engaged principally on technical duties, were transferred to the Chief Engineer's staff as Telegraph Inspectors.

F. J. SMITH,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

Colombo, April 6, 1915.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Estimated Number of Articles which passed through the Post during the Year 1914.

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Matter, Samples, &c.	Total.
INTERNAL	24,745,127*	4,634,225	7,786,968	37,166,320
EXTERNAL.				
From United Kingdom	705,812	42,580	811,082	1,559,474
To United Kingdom	750,363	135,138	248,746	1,134,247
From India	2,339,955	502,146	1,084,347	3,926,448
To India	2,190,888	438,885	356,535	2,986,308
From other countries	759,169	114,210	212,557	1,085,936
To other countries	697,345	301,642	443,501	1,442,488
Total	32,188,659	6,168,826	10,943,736	49,301,221

* Includes 6,726,213 official free.

Table II.—Comparative Statement of Correspondence dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Letters and Post Cards. No.	Increase.	Printed Matter and Samples. No.	Increase.	Total. No.	Increase.
1905	20,410,776	2,530,998	6,175,764	—	26,586,540	2,530,242
1906	22,489,434	2,078,658	6,814,260	638,506	29,303,694	2,717,154
1907	23,915,304	1,425,870	6,433,236	—	30,348,540	1,044,846
1908	24,827,850	912,546	6,854,139	420,903	31,681,989	1,333,449
1909	26,919,405	2,091,555	8,412,066	1,557,927	35,331,471	3,649,482
1910	28,534,617	1,615,212	8,993,700	581,634	37,528,317	2,196,846
1911	30,243,881	1,725,437	9,009,873	16,173	39,253,754	1,725,437
1912	31,211,910	968,029	9,632,637	622,764	40,844,547	1,590,793
1913	35,398,755	4,186,845	10,770,678	1,138,041	46,169,433	5,324,886
1914	38,357,485	2,958,730	10,943,736	173,058	49,301,221	3,131,788

Table III.—Summary of Number of Parcels passing through the Post during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Ordinary.	Inland. Value-payable.	Indian. Ordinary.	Indian. Value-payable.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
1905	208,132	78,282	31,075	57,754	30,530	8,430	414,203
1906	231,843	82,435	34,091	69,278	31,808	9,393	458,848
1907	250,660	98,117	36,051	75,951	32,936	9,792	503,507
1908	226,593	99,882	37,236	73,243	33,862	9,959	480,775
1909	207,419	110,923	41,014	80,270	34,624	10,453	484,703
1910	235,783	118,174	50,681	95,365	38,458	11,448	549,909
1911	250,723	128,715	56,606	106,175	42,505	12,949	597,673
1912	270,107	139,487	65,247	119,806	49,525	14,307	658,479
1913	267,336	150,071	68,546	127,959	48,062	15,600	677,574
1914	288,790	161,149	67,465	137,061	38,577	12,617	705,659

Table IV.—Number of Parcels dealt with in the General Post Office, Colombo, during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Posted at the General Post Office. Ordinary.	Value-payable.	Service.	Total.	Received in Transit to other Offices.	Total.	Foreign. Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Grand Total, Inland and Foreign.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1905	59,668	52,002	26,893	138,563	49,477	188,040	32,335	95,454	127,789	315,829
1906	65,729	53,900	33,194	152,823	53,949	206,772	36,391	108,179	144,570	351,343
1907	68,850	64,692	43,466	177,008	58,343	235,351	38,714	116,016	154,730	390,081
1908	72,871	68,027	52,110	193,008	46,235	239,243	39,253	115,047	154,300	393,543
1909	65,591	73,288	32,777	171,656	52,054	223,710	41,040	125,321	166,361	390,071
1910	80,435	79,550	36,105	196,090	53,614	249,704	49,557	146,395	195,952	445,656
1911	84,735	88,430	39,064	212,229	51,976	264,205	55,135	163,101	218,236	482,441
1912	90,467	96,692	41,517	228,676	51,744	280,420	62,795	186,090	248,885	529,305
1913	85,529	100,581	39,137	225,247	58,478	283,725	61,975	198,192	260,167	543,892
1914	98,738	106,088	36,913	241,739	74,050	315,789	56,765	198,955	255,720	571,509

Note.—Unclaimed parcels returned to senders in India :—

	1914. Number.
Value-payable parcels, miscellaneous, and registered	22,370
Ordinary parcels	794
Total	23,164

Table V.—Statistics of the Returned Letter Office during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Total Number of Articles received.	Total Number of Articles returned to Senders.	Number of Articles destroyed.	Property found. Value. Rs.
1905 ..	160,534	140,125	20,409	12,816
1906 ..	184,660	155,412	29,258	15,478
1907 ..	205,147	161,608	33,539	17,127
1908 ..	223,134	183,458	39,676	20,171
1909 ..	218,531	181,665	36,564	15,789
1910 ..	213,587	176,865	36,322	13,424
1911 ..	220,890	178,782	41,645	18,694
1912 ..	245,469	204,782	39,850	21,457
1913 ..	248,885	228,502	19,502	12,892
1914 ..	250,388	232,112	17,850	15,718

Articles of value were found in the postal packets opened as follows :—

	1914. Rs. c.
Money Orders	4,737 10
Postal Orders	813 10
Cheques	10,079 91
Stamps	3 37
Cash	85 0
Total ..	15,718 48

Table VI.—Money Order Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Inland. Issued only.		Indian. Issued and paid.		United Kingdom. Issued and paid.		Colonial and Foreign. Issued and paid.		Grand Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1905 ..	255,843	6,540,870	147,242	4,309,934	11,178	367,093	8,580	462,228	422,843	11,680,125
1906 ..	270,059	7,158,908	156,514	4,379,922	10,862	373,523	10,781	644,799	448,216	12,557,153
1907 ..	292,422	8,062,074	174,231	4,751,428	10,547	382,710	11,487	768,307	488,687	13,964,518
1908 ..	310,154	8,489,757	181,197	5,233,151	10,390	400,646	11,586	756,523	513,327	14,880,077
1909 ..	367,089	9,666,463	201,568	5,694,935	11,007	435,982	11,812	774,395	591,476	16,571,775
1910 ..	384,610	10,853,842	236,475	7,021,194	11,456	465,688	12,869	884,244	645,410	19,224,968
1911 ..	410,113	10,402,061	248,963	7,587,354	12,179	491,837	13,013	964,550	684,268	19,445,802
1912 ..	451,470	11,845,921	280,237	8,319,899	13,259	542,015	13,626	1,054,834	758,592	21,762,669
1913 ..	465,743	14,473,918	305,405	9,346,170	13,595	529,910	13,819	1,138,823	798,562	25,479,821
1914 ..	462,290	14,707,674	305,146	10,155,061	11,605	486,407	12,829	1,086,630	791,864	26,435,772

Table VII.—Money Order Business with India during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Ordinary.				Telegraph.				Value-payable Parcel Orders.				Grand Total.	
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.		Issued and paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1905 ..	69446	2225135	7395	207218	18623	1332600	2152	156116	47803	373204	1823	15659	147242	4309932
1906 ..	72068	2099726	10351	245071	18158	1471862	2055	177363	51536	364151	2346	21748	156514	4379922
1907 ..	86825	2471832	10439	246744	16358	1424011	1894	170205	56296	418235	2419	20401	174231	4751428
1908 ..	94801	2886977	7162	223579	15013	1391442	1912	196108	59578	508850	2713	26193	181197	5233149
1909 ..	109334	3354216	7644	242715	13627	1266478	1997	193174	66195	613073	2771	25279	201568	5694935
1910 ..	127936	4175827	8274	273776	16505	1580663	2156	200100	78251	761884	3353	28944	236475	7021194
1911 ..	131043	4457037	8245	254146	19028	1841218	2114	179774	85115	824096	3418	31082	248963	7587354
1912 ..	147081	4873725	8564	253018	22022	1979922	2610	237767	96783	945880	3177	29586	280237	8319899
1913 ..	159037	5271607	8841	276029	25768	2456650	3112	287692	105129	1018756	3518	35435	305405	9346170
1914 ..	147287	5243930	8905	260557	31361	3349572	3358	310564	111069	962384	3160	28054	305140	10155061

Table VIII.—Ceylon Postal Orders sold and Commission earned during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Orders at										Total Number of Orders.	Total Value.	Commission.
	50c.	Re. 1.	Re. 1·50.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2·50.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 7·50.	Rs. 10.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1905 ..	2646	6708	3547	8572	5053	6562	3541	9838	578	3513	50558	165633 0	2201 93
1906 ..	2663	7073	3647	8833	5841	6954	3575	10546	679	3677	53488	175898 0	2331 6
1907 ..	2742	7351	3970	10297	6371	7470	3849	11865	679	3869	58463	192112 0	2535 93
1908 ..	2805	7174	4125	10837	6753	8072	4453	12463	805	3987	61474	203571 0	2679 42
1909 ..	3094	8964	4738	13439	7290	9033	4987	14779	920	5299	72543	243553 0	3187 60
1910 ..	3283	10142	4994	14544	7727	10059	5470	16500	978	6034	79731	269912 0	3523 35
1911 ..	3457	10093	5150	16420	7864	10117	5743	16772	975	6516	83107	281702 0	3673 22
1912 ..	3660	10355	5414	18693	8668	11037	6257	18349	1052	6953	90438	306666 0	3986 35
1913 ..	3889	10844	5782	20164	9271	11735	6754	19433	1156	7857	96885	331593 0	4295 90
1914 ..	3957	11353	5806	20468	8976	12548	6870	20643	1044	8809	100474	349675 50	4505 15

Table IX.—British Postal Orders issued and paid during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount. £. s. d.	Number.	Amount. £. s. d.
1905 ..	4,231 ..	2,486 17 6 ..	1,545 ..	1,042 9 0
1906 ..	6,727 ..	3,943 4 6 ..	3,127 ..	2,092 12 7
1907 ..	7,583 ..	4,418 19 6 ..	7,862 ..	5,829 2 0
1908 ..	9,257 ..	5,562 3 6 ..	13,010 ..	9,308 2 5
1909 ..	11,599 ..	7,002 8 8 ..	16,351 ..	12,160 7 3½
1910 ..	13,791 ..	8,367 15 2 ..	21,650 ..	16,250 10 0
1911 ..	16,217 ..	9,783 7 11½ ..	30,998 ..	19,680 5 1
1912 ..	19,061 ..	11,318 15 8 ..	32,820 ..	25,497 0 6
1913 ..	23,766 ..	13,717 9 3 ..	38,601 ..	29,700 15 0
1914 ..	19,267 ..	11,395 4 6 ..	32,100 ..	24,454 18 5

Table X.—Post Office Savings Bank Business during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.		Average Balance to each Account.	Cost of Establishment.	Depositors' Accounts.			Amount to credit of Depositors.	Amount of Invested Funds.
		Number.	Amount.	Interest credited to Depositors.	Number.	Amount.			Number opened.	Number closed.	Number remaining open.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
1905 ..	155	51956	1042063	34953	22315	1018488	27 37	10543	7421	4455	63850	1748127	1835170
1906 ..	158	56240	1158715	36693	23679	1046104	28 34	12384	7947	4848	66949	1897822	1982870
1907 ..	158	61617	1295892	40777	24301	1117302	29 81	11918	8561	4492	71018	2117199	2273079
1908 ..	160	63856	1293184	43465	27745	1253301	29 81	12539	8831	4885	74964	2202240	2328444
1909 ..	166	72205	1496572	46939	28342	1295092	30 71	12412	10275	5535	79704	2447583	2462997
1910 ..	167	85055	1844431	54076	30705	1470452	33 43	13665	12121	5871	85954	2873432	2860478
1911 ..	168	89894	2023368	62867	33753	1677567	35 57	19098	12458	6196	92216	3280108	3258138
1912 ..	169	94892	2180021	71072	38029	1924226	36 45	22752	13374	6648	98942	3606723	3657188
1913 ..	176	105785	2537521	79081	39566	2056051	39 8	23645	14894	7167	106669	4168627	4058238
1914 ..	181	79727	1944528	76742	52609	3536534	25 32	22125	10079	12840	103908	2656886	4461218*

* Loans and advances amounting to Rs. 1,448,635 must be set off against the amount of invested funds.

Table XI.—Balance Sheet of the Post Office Savings Bank at December 31, 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	ASSETS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
To Balances at credit of Depositors ..	—	2,656,886 47	By Cash at Post Offices and in transit ..	—	6,266 84
To Cash Advanced from Postal Funds ..	—	312,270 20	By Investments at cost :—		
To Cash Advanced by the Colonial Treasury ..	—	332,180 0	Ceylon Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	378,581 21	
To Interest due on Advances ..	—	7,297 46	Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee paper	1,361,975 84	
To Overdraft at Bank of Madras ..	—	804,185 67	Indian Govt. (Sterling) 3½ per cent. Stock ..	200,000 0	
To Reserve, being balance of Assets over Liabilities :			Canadian Dominion Govt. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	55,829 34	
Balance brought forward from December 31, 1913	379,233 85		Southern Nigeria Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	656,845 31	
Balance for the year 1914 ..	45,115 42		Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ..	213,150 19	
		424,349 27	Straits Settlements Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	534,469 94	
			Queensland Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	39,331 68	
			Queensland Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	55,895 50	
			New Zealand Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	33,984 35	
			Gold Coast Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	87,050 31	
			Barbados Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	100,000 0	
			New South Wales Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	44,104 50	
			Jamaica Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock ..	200,000 0	
					4,461,218 17
			By Interest accrued on above ..	—	69,684 6
Total ..		4,537,169 7	Total ..		4,537,169 7

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Year 1914. *Cr.*

	Amount. Rs. c.		Amount. Rs. c.
To Interest credited to depositors ..	76,747 94	By Interest on Investments and cash balances ..	164,562 79
To Interest on loans and overdraft ..	16,453 34	By Miscellaneous Receipts ..	83 29
To Salaries and other payments ..	26,329 38		
To Balance carried to balance sheet ..	45,115 42		
Total ..	164,646 8	Total ..	164,646 8

Table XII.—Estimated Number of Telegrams of all Classes dealt with during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Despatched.											Received.			Grand Total.
	Inland.				To India.			To other Countries.				From India.	From other Countries.	Total.	
	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	State.	Press.	Private.	Telegraph Money Orders.	Press.	Private.	State.	Press.	Total.				
1905 ..	459879	—	27249	1967	50658	21270	766	21760	1059	84	584692	—	—	74331	659023
1906 ..	485969	—	26668	2002	54026	17925	553	24967	930	63	613103	—	—	80939	694042
1907 ..	518450	—	27322	2149	58075	16645	750	29303	636	93	653423	—	—	87848	741271
1908 ..	546886	—	23533	1981	54660	15362	463	31722	600	144	675351	—	—	79702	755053
1909 ..	456976	11232	29614	676	48464	13234	962	37232	806	104	599300	57456	33115	90571	689871
1910 ..	602914	21762	36660	910	72306	16505	234	48620	1014	338	810263	67256	39973	107229	908492
1911 ..	647712	31486	32370	1170	70928	16146	208	50622	468	130	851240	75092	41929	117021	968261
1912 ..	730860	38350	43212	1300	69124	19968	104	49400	624	130	953082	81003	44714	125717	1078799
1913 ..	821756	48464	44642	1716	97422	23868	52	50466	546	—	1088932	106488	50791	157279	1246211
1914 ..	883298	58058	86866	624	98358	26078	780	57657	2860	286	1214865	111397	53933	165330	1380195

Table XIII.—Revenue.

	1914. Rs.
Postage	1,360,445*
Commission on Money Orders :—	
Local and Foreign	176,635
Transit and Conveyance of Mails	32,404
Telegraph Receipts	505,330
Telephone Receipts	166,172
Reimbursements in Aid	22,125
Other Collections	81,527
Total ..	2,344,638

* Estimated.

Table XIV.—Revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Postage.	Money Order Commission.	Sea Conveyance of Mails.	Telegraph Receipts.	Telephone Receipts.	Reimbursements in Aid.	Other Collections.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905 ..	848,039	83,580	23,868	224,964	26,922	9,664	24,773	1,241,810
1906 ..	847,381	87,140	21,841	240,168	16,347	11,215	24,914	1,249,002
1907 ..	914,801	88,287	22,173	250,291	28,917	12,010	36,721	1,353,206
1908 ..	950,906	109,922	14,207	257,023	36,349	12,560	36,152	1,417,121
1909 ..	971,561	120,933	21,451	243,600	49,120	12,412	37,992	1,457,069
1910 ..	1,116,921	136,191	5,517	326,770	61,188	13,665	45,513	1,705,765
1911 ..	1,160,803	139,205	22,587	334,954	72,052	19,098	75,842	1,824,541
1912 ..	1,144,838	164,132	17,314	378,518	102,312	22,752	76,089	1,905,955
1913 ..	1,315,349	170,000	21,900	447,650	123,166	23,645	73,816	2,175,526
1914 ..	1,360,445	176,635	32,404	505,330	166,172	22,125	81,527	2,344,638

Table XV.—Estimated Value of Work done Free for other Government Departments.

	1914. Rs.
Postage on all Postal Articles other than Parcels	336,310
Postage on Parcels	7,382
Commission on Money Orders	28,694
Charges on Telegrams	46,748
Telephone Rentals	45,330
Trunk Line Fees	13,914
Total ..	478,378

Table XVI.—Expenditure of the Department during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Special Expenditure.	From Surplus Balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905 ..	615,244	691,941	54,840	—	1,362,026
1906 ..	665,719	653,472	135,972	—	1,455,164
1907 ..	725,244	658,125	100,132	—	1,483,502
1908 ..	904,489	513,680	196,433	—	1,614,602
1909 ..	943,825	632,477	118,379	31,462	1,726,144
1910 ..	988,436	659,675	90,574	184,836	1,923,523
1911 ..	1,029,653	699,420	181,495	152,912	2,063,482
1912 ..	1,079,496	722,106	205,317	114,320	2,121,240
1913 ..	1,459,439	831,288	371,738	13,058	2,675,525
1914 ..	1,501,572	815,373	408,695	—	2,725,640

Table XVII.—Number of Employés in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1904 to 1914, exclusive of Mail Runners and Contractors' Agents.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1913.	1914.
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Postmasters-General	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Accountants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Chief Engineer, Telegraphs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Telegraph Engineers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Superintendent, Telegraph and Telephone Traffic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Traffic Manager, Telegraphs	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent of Mails	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Investigating Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
District Inspectors of Post Offices	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Clerks and Cashiers, Postmasters, Signallers, and Sorters	605	618	650	673	710	766	773	774	845	825
Chief Inspector of Telephones	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Inspectors of Telegraphs and Telephones	26	28	39	39	48	52	51	62	69	67
Lady Supervisors	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Telephone Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Telephone Operators	6	6	11	11	11	13	14	14	23	27
Foreman, Underground Telephone Cables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Telephone Construction Foreman	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chief Inspector, Railway Telegraphs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
European Operator, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bookbinders	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	8	9	10
Assistant Shroff	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
Batterymen	5	5	6	107	133	133	133	156	182	176
Linemen	84	86	101							
General Post Office Hall Porters	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Central Telegraph Office Hall Porters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Arachchi, General Post Office	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Cycle Overseers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Inspector of Telegraph Messengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Tamil Transliterators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Postmen, Office Peons, Peons, Box Carriers, Coolies, Mail Runners, &c...	320	346	390	423	636	674	679	783	937	1,043
Mechanic, Wireless Telegraph Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mail Guards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Supervisors of Mails	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Receiving Officers	216	210	225	240	231	239	248	289	316	315
Total	1,280	1,317	1,446	1,518	1,795	1,908	1,934	2,120	2,424	2,511

RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Railway Department for the year 1914. So far as financial, and consequently statistical, remarks are concerned, the period dealt with is the year from October, 1913, to September, 1914. The actual Government financial period was from July, 1913, to September, 1914 (fifteen months), but it is necessary to adopt a twelve months period for purposes of comparison with the previous year, which ran from July, 1912, to June, 1913.

2. *Revenue.*—The revenue for the year ended September, 1914, amounted to Rs. 16,535,291, or an increase of Rs. 781,721 as compared with the previous financial year. Taken separately, Coaching Traffic shows an increase of Rs. 641,953, which includes a sum of Rs. 409,168 on account of through bookings to and from the South Indian Railway; Goods Traffic, Rs. 144,990; and Motor Service an increase of Rs. 20,043. Live Stock and Miscellaneous show decreases of Rs. 10,162 and Rs. 15,103, respectively.

3. It must be mentioned that the traffic anticipated during August and September was not realized in consequence of the war. The receipts during those two months, exclusive of the new foreign traffic, were nearly Rs. 400,000 less than for the corresponding period in 1913.

4. In Coaching Traffic, the principal increase is under the head of Passengers. The number conveyed during the year was 12,355,941, or 1,074,131 in excess of the previous year. This increase includes 124,558 passengers of all classes conveyed to and from India. Other traffic, such as horses, dogs, &c., shows a falling off, while parcels have increased considerably, the number conveyed in excess of last year being 86,719.

5. With regard to Goods Traffic, the total quantity conveyed in railway wagons, including free goods and material for the Maintenance Department, was 980,786 tons, as against 966,334 tons in 1912–13, or an increase of 14,452 tons, while stone traffic conveyed in Harbour Works wagons shows a small increase of 547 tons.

6. The most noticeable increases under this head are rubber 5,824 tons, coconut produce 4,873 tons, tea and rubber packing 2,830 tons, liquid fuel 1,530 tons, and sundry goods 4,976 tons. Of decreases, tea shows a falling off of 2,972 tons, cocoa 1,222 tons, plumbago 4,822 tons, and manure 8,966 tons. Details of these increases and decreases are given under "Notes on Goods Traffic."

The increase in Motor Mail revenue is due to the opening of the Batticaloa service, the receipts during the twelve months amounting to Rs. 19,049. The Anuradhapura-Trincomalee service shows a small increase of Rs. 994.

The decrease in Live Stock is mainly due to the large falling off in imported cattle sent to different parts of the line from Colombo and local cattle despatched from stations between Maho and Madawachchi, and the decrease in Miscellaneous to the small quantity of old sleepers and rails sold during the year.

7. The working expenses for the financial period selected, including a sum of Rs. 511,831 expended on new and minor works properly chargeable to revenue, amounted to Rs. 9,616,780, or an increase of Rs. 1,966,282 over the previous financial year; but in this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure voted was for a period of fifteen months, of which the first three months have been dropped for comparative purposes.

The result of this is misleading for the purposes of comparing expenditure with revenue, as it is invariably a fact that large liabilities incurred in the earlier part of a financial year run on and have to be paid later in the year, and therefore, in order to get an accurate comparison, I am taking the whole financial period of fifteen months, and the result is an expenditure of Rs. 11,182,896 against gross receipts Rs. 20,758,211, giving a percentage of expenditure to gross receipts of 53·87. This is a satisfactory result, bearing in mind the inevitable increase in salaries and wages, the higher cost of materials, and more especially the fact that whilst the outbreak of war at the beginning of August brought about a sudden diminution in traffic, sufficient time was not available to allow for a suitable reduction in working expenses.

8. *Capital Account.*—The total capital cost of construction, including additional accommodation and improvements and rolling stock, to September 30, 1914, amounted to Rs. 118,963,006, or an increase of Rs. 12,497,727. The following are the items of expenditure incurred since July, 1913, and added to this account:—

	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Colombo Stations extension ..	827,066	(9) New shops for Locomotive and Way and Works Departments, Colombo	145,261
(2) Duplication of line to Moratuwa and Ragama	69,564	(10) Colombo additional yard extension ..	449
(3) Ratnapura extension ..	7,510	(11) Strengthening of drawgear and couplings	146,760
(4) Mannar extension	6,498,280	(12) New offices, Railway Department, Colombo	585
(5) Motor traction as feeders for railway	13,604	(13) Other new works, capital ..	2,057,974
(6) Additional engines and rolling stock ..	2,306,201	(14) Minor works, capital ..	4,088
(7) Bungalows for Guards and Drivers at "Mount Mary," Colombo ..	191,273		
(8) Bridge renewals	239,912		

9. *Loan Account.*—The capital outstanding on Railway Loans on September 30, 1914 (sterling debt converted into Ceylon currency at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee), was Rs. 56,336,656, or Rs. 7,469,940 in excess of 1912–13.

10. *Interest and Sinking Fund.*—The interest paid on loans outstanding was Rs. 1,869.439, and sinking fund payments amount to Rs. 531,421.

Result of the Year's Working.

	1913–14. Rs.	1912–13. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Receipts	16,535,291	15,753,570	781,721	—
Working expenses	9,616,780	7,650,498	1,966,282	—
Balance	6,918,511	8,103,072	—	1,184,561
Balance per cent. on capital cost	5·82	7·61	—	1·79

11. *Earnings.*—After deducting ordinary working expenses, interest, and sinking fund payments, the nett revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,517,651, as against Rs. 5,759,353 in 1912–13.

12. *New Works and Additional Rolling Stock.*—During the year Rs. 2,425,816 was expended under this head, and of this a sum of Rs. 511,831, not properly chargeable to capital, was added to ordinary working expenses. A further sum of Rs. 2,868,568 was spent on improvements and rolling stock, and 34 new engines and 67 coaching and goods vehicles were put into traffic during the year. Some of the principal items of expenditure are as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Protective works on account slips and washaways	351,329	New shops, Way and Works Department	30,299
Interlocking of points and signals	37,613	Additional coal jetty, Mutwal	12,165
New machinery, Way and Works Department	30,576	New station between Moratuwa and Panadure	14,082
Railway sanitary works	24,258	Extension of Tyer's tablet system	25,877
Acquisition of land, Dematagoda	344,136	Telegraph reconstruction, Ganewatta-Madawachchi	16,942
Lengthening of passing sidings, Main line	23,776	Fitting rolling stock with electric light	28,197
Rebuilding of Veyangoda station	32,762	Engine renewals	398,730
New engine shed and yard, Nawalapitiya	78,352	New machinery, Locomotive Department, Colombo	52,795
Laying 80-lb. rails, Polgahawela-Kurunegala	42,437	Weigh table for narrow gauge stock, Dematagoda	19,787
Prevention of washaways, Northern line	42,124		
Water supply, Dematagoda	51,728		

13. *Length of Line.*—The length of line open for traffic at end of September, 1914, was 672 miles (broad gauge 578 miles and narrow gauge 94 miles). This includes the mileage of the new section Madawachchi to Talaimannar, opened on March 1, 1914. The average mileage is 643¾ miles.

Traffic Train Mileage.

Sections.	July, 1912, to June, 1913. Miles.	October, 1913, to September, 1914. Miles.	Increase. Miles.	Decrease. Miles.
Ratnapura line	72,792	71,669	—	1,123
Kelani Valley line	229,966	226,786	—	3,180
Uda Pussellawa line	53,627	55,264	1,637	—
Negombo line	49,976	49,009	—	967
Mannar line	—	39,526	39,526	—
All other lines	2,123,409	2,211,842	88,433	—
Total	2,529,770	2,654,096	124,326	—

14. The decreases on the Ratnapura, Kelani Valley, and Negombo lines are due to the curtailed train service during August and September.

The mileage shown against Mannar line is due to the opening of this section in March, 1914, and the increase of 88,433 miles on other lines to the running of through trains to Talaimannar and relief trains on the Coast line.

REVENUE.

Receipts from Ordinary and Excursion Passenger Traffic.

Receipts from	July, 1912, to June, 1913. No.	Amount.	October, 1913, to September, 1914. No.	Amount.	Increase. No.	Amount.	Decrease. No.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
First class	190,454	495,926 46	191,346	520,473 28	892	24,546 82	—
Second class	708,370	699,798 32	824,434	827,477 44	116,064	127,679 12	—
Third class	10,166,112	4,608,339 60	11,141,848	4,911,499 75	975,736	303,160 15	—
Coolies	216,874	212,350 53	198,313	232,615 55	—	20,265 2	18,561
Total	11,281,810	6,016,414 91	12,355,941	6,492,066 2	1,074,131	475,651 11	—

Season Tickets.

Comparative statement of the number of periodical tickets and the receipts therefrom (all tickets reduced to monthly tickets) :—

July, 1912, to June, 1913. No.	October, 1913, to September, 1914. No.	Increase. No.	Class.	July, 1912, to June, 1913. Rs.	October, 1913, to September, 1914. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
2,315	2,693	378	First	14,323	17,674	3,351
21,475	28,530	7,055	Second	70,092	77,194	7,102
82,274	87,047	4,773	Third	181,683	197,790	16,107
106,064	118,270	12,206		266,098	292,658	26,560

15. In passengers, second and third classes show considerable increase of traffic. To the increase Negombo line contributed 96,322 passengers, Uda Pussellawa line 2,269, Ratnapura and Kelani Valley line 82,831, other lines 729,171, and the stations on the new line to Talaimannar 37,904. The number of passengers conveyed to and from India, exclusive of coolies, from March to September, 1914, was 54,837. As regards coolies, the number conveyed shows a falling off, partly due to a decrease of over 8,000 coolies during August and September, 1914, as compared with 1913. Season ticket traffic continues to increase year by year, owing to the exodus from Colombo, due to increased cost of living and better facilities provided in the suburbs.

Receipts from Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.

Receipts from	July, 1912, to June, 1913.	October, 1913, to September, 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Parcels ..	391,046	464,053	73,007	—
Mails ..	99,475	161,888	62,413	—
Horses ..	21,120	20,942	—	178
Carriages (including motor cars) ..	27,557	27,988	431	—
Dogs and other animals	5,208	4,278	—	930
Bicycles ..	21,483	25,026	3,543	—
Private special trains	50	1,505	1,455	—
Total ..	565,939	705,680	139,741	—

16. *Parcels.*—The number of parcels conveyed from Maradana shows an increase of 23,470, as against a decrease of 12,264 at Fort, due to the diversion of parcels traffic from Fort to Maradana. Of the other stations, the principal increases are at Kandy 5,744, Bandarawela 1,410, Anuradhapura 2,567, Jaffna 4,445, Pettah 8,063, and Kelani Valley and Ratnapura line 6,200. Slave Island also shows 2,143, consisting mostly of parcels from cold storage and aerated water manufactories.

17. In fish traffic Angulana shows an increase of 1,762, Moratuwa 7,522, Panadure 833, Dodanduwa 6,405, and Galle 2,811; whilst Weligama and Matara show decreases of 1,988 and 6,099 respectively.

18. *Mails.*—The increase in mails is due to the opening of the Mannar Railway and the Bandarawela-Batticaloa motor mail service.

Goods Traffic.

Particulars.	July, 1912, to June, 1913.		October, 1913, to September, 1914.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.				
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Kerosine oil ..	3,852	43,381	4,474	37,061	622	—	—	6,320
Rubber ..	8,956	99,297	14,780	177,732	5,824	78,435	—	—
Rice ..	184,804	2,476,794	184,654	2,473,068	—	—	150	3,726
Tea ..	104,052	1,391,519	101,080	1,358,521	—	—	2,972	32,998
Cocoa ..	3,673	35,546	2,451	24,541	—	—	1,222	11,005
Coconut produce ..	53,942	391,136	58,815	415,381	4,873	24,245	—	—
Fruits and vegetables	14,321	125,743	14,079	123,957	—	—	242	1,786
Tea and rubber packing	19,171	179,801	22,001	186,836	2,830	7,035	—	—
Plumbago ..	16,763	74,582	11,941	57,393	—	—	4,822	17,189
Bulk petroleum ..	8,012	48,530	7,962	51,152	—	2,622	50	—
Liquid fuel ..	13,062	103,315	14,592	112,968	1,530	9,653	—	—
Manure ..	132,841	547,508	123,875	500,286	—	—	8,966	47,222
Foreign traffic ..	—	—	992	24,061	992	24,061	—	—
Sundry goods ..	259,153	3,071,229	264,129	3,159,368	4,976	88,139	—	—
Total ..	822,602	8,588,381	825,825	8,702,325	3,223	113,944	—	—
Railway materials and free goods ..	143,732	2,260	154,961	32,891	11,229	30,631	—	—
Total conveyed in railway wagons ..	966,334	8,590,641	980,786	8,735,216	14,452	144,575	—	—
Stones conveyed in Harbour Works wagons	18,489	11,958	19,036	12,374	547	416	—	—
Grand Total ..	984,823	8,602,599	999,822	8,747,590	14,999	144,991	—	—

Notes on Goods Traffic.

19. In dealing with goods traffic, it must be mentioned that the tonnage conveyed in August and September, 1914, namely, after the outbreak of the war, was considerably less than the quantity conveyed in 1913, the decrease for the two months being 44,796 tons, made up as follows :—Rice 5,074 tons, tea 1,915 tons, plumbago 2,088 tons, manure 13,327 tons, fruits and vegetables 267 tons, coconut produce 9,114 tons, and other goods 13,011 tons.

20. It will, however, be seen from the preceding table that the total quantity conveyed during the year, exclusive of railway material and free goods, shows a nett increase of 3,223 tons, foreign traffic contributing 992 tons, and this is a very satisfactory result under the circumstances.

Kerosine Oil.—In this class of traffic Colombo and Wharf show increases of 87 and 735 tons respectively, whilst Maradana Kelani Valley has fallen off to the extent of 213 tons.

Rubber.—The tonnage conveyed shows a satisfactory increase of 65 per cent. The principal increases are Kalutara 622 tons, Ratnapura 714 tons, and Rambukkana, Matale, Haputale, and Alutgama over 300 tons each.

Coconut Produce.—Although there was a large falling off in August and September, the total quantity conveyed during the year shows an increase of nearly 5,000 tons, and it is interesting to note that Negombo forwarded no less than 1,968 tons in excess of the previous year. The other increases are Mirigama 2,699 tons, Kurunegala 1,123 tons, Panadure 768 tons, and Hikkaduwa 782 tons. The decreases recorded are Polgahawela 1,576 tons and Matara 875 tons.

Tea and Rubber Packing.—The increase is largely due to imported packing forwarded from Colombo, Wharf, and Maradana Kelani Valley, which show increases of 1,388, 332, and 733 tons respectively. Moratuwa also shows an increase of 401 tons of locally manufactured packing.

Liquid Fuel.—Colombo and Maradana Kelani Valley, the principal stations from which liquid fuel is forwarded, show increases of 1,260 and 166 tons respectively.

Sundry Goods.—The tonnage under this head, comprising chiefly machinery, food stuffs, and cotton goods, shows an increase of 4,976 tons. The increases are Wharf 5,409 tons, Kurunegala 698 tons, Kandy 1,959 tons, Kalutara South 1,229 tons, and Galle 2,491 tons; whilst of the decreases, Colombo shows a falling off of 2,657 tons, Kankesanturai 1,262 tons, and Maradana Kelani Valley 3,581 tons.

Cocoa.—The quantity conveyed shows a considerable falling off. The principal items are Kurunegala 100 tons, Kandy 703 tons, and Matale 229 tons.

Railway Materials and Free Goods.—The increase under this head is due to large quantities of railway material conveyed both for the open lines and the extensions under construction. The increase under open lines is 2,742 tons, and under extensions 8,533 tons.

21. The statistical figures given above, considered in connection with the outbreak of war in August, which naturally brought about a sudden reduction in traffic, may be considered very satisfactory, and even up to the time of writing this report, though in certain directions there is a falling off in tonnage as a direct result of the present abnormal state of affairs, the traffic generally has kept up remarkably well. In order to reduce expenses to meet as far as possible this falling off, it has been necessary to curtail the train service, both passenger and goods, and this, together with the fact that we have as yet scarcely received any benefit from the large programme of additional wagons sanctioned and under construction, is at the moment resulting in some delay to goods traffic; but this wagon shortage is a matter that, I anticipate, will right itself before long. When war requirements interfered with the Tuticorin service, we undertook the conveyance of South Indian rice *viâ* Talaimannar before the wagons ordered from home for this traffic had arrived, and generally speaking, owing to the congested state of the home market, rolling stock or materials for its manufacture have been much delayed in delivery.

22. This delay has affected the question of conveyance of liquid fuel (which is almost entirely conveyed in tank wagons), as six new wagons ordered so far back as November, 1913, were not delivered in Ceylon until February, 1915, and as a result there was a certain amount of difficulty in conveying the traffic until these vehicles were put on to the line; but the tank wagon supply is now sufficient, and as a further five tank wagons are on indent, the supply will be sufficient for the next three or four years certainly, if the estimated figures of traffic given by the suppliers of the fuel are to be relied upon.

23. Progress was made during the year in the task of bringing the Railway up to a higher standard of modern efficiency, and at the present time it may be stated that in general up-to-date equipment it bears comparison with any other railway of its size. It is largely supplied with the most modern type of block signalling apparatus and interlocking; its rolling stock is enormously improved both in standardized design and maintenance; the stock, both passenger and goods, is completely fitted with vacuum brake; the permanent way is greatly improved, both as regards rails, sleepers, and general maintenance; the programme of renewal of bridges on the busier portion of the system is nearly complete, and so is the scheme for introduction of better and stronger drawgear and couplings. The latter improvements have resulted in our being able to introduce a more powerful type of engine, which enables us to handle loads greatly in excess of those possible in the past, and altogether the Railway is a very different concern to what it was, say, ten years ago. A careful check is kept as regards the individual requirements of stations, with a view to providing additional accommodation as promptly as possible where it is required.

24. So far as the large scheme of Station Extensions in Colombo is concerned, progress was made during the year with the work, but unfortunately the outbreak of plague in Colombo necessitated the taking of special steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and in order to assist in this direction, the Department not only handled a large quantity of imported rice in an exceptional manner, including its exposure to the sun for disinfecting purposes before loading into wagons, but they also handed over the practically completed new Fort station to the Plague Committee to be used as at emporary rice store.

25. The question of the desirability of proceeding with the duplication of the Main line to Rambukkana and with the enlargement of the latter station has been under consideration for some time past, and during the year I reported to Government that the time had arrived when the works should be put in hand. I am glad to say that authority has been granted to commence the work in 1914–15, and it is already in hand. It includes not only the duplication of the line, but the improvement of the Up and Down trace, both as regards curves and gradients.

26. The opening of the section from Madawachchi to Talaimannar for passenger traffic on February 24, 1914, was an historic event, whereby the railways of Ceylon and India were brought almost into communication. The linking up of the two railway systems, each run on different methods, has involved an immense amount of work, and obviously it is a matter of great difficulty to train the staff concerned to pick up the altered system of working, and I am afraid that the public suffered a certain amount of inconvenience at first. The opening of the new route has undoubtedly proved an immense boon to the public travelling between India and Ceylon, and the rolling stock specially built for the Ceylon portion of the service is, I believe, as good as can be found on any of the Indian railways.

27. Rice traffic was accepted from India by the new route on and from September 14 (before the arrival from England of the wagons specially designed for the service), in order to provide for the interruption of the Tuticorin service. These bogie covered wagons are of steel, and have a carrying capacity of nearly 35 tons.

28. I am glad to be able to report that there were no serious accidents on the railway during the year, the worst case having occurred on August 3, when the Down day express became partially derailed at Ballany, resulting, I much regret to say, in the death of Mr. Warman, Locomotive Foreman.

29. Very serious trouble was experienced in October and December, 1913, on account of abnormal weather, whereby serious damage was done to the railway, but as the Engineer of Way and Works is dealing with this matter in his report I will not comment on it in detail. Though this trouble actually occurred before the commencement of the calendar year which is being dealt with, I report it as it was not recorded in my previous report, which does not cover the period. Trouble also occurred at the 147¼ mile, near Ohiya, in October, 1914, owing to a landslip, but, generally speaking, little trouble was experienced during the north-east monsoon of 1914.

30. I am glad to say that since the grave trouble experienced on account of the big landslide on Haputale estate (154½ mile) at the beginning of 1913 we have had no trouble at the place, and this is attributable to the extensive and costly drainage works which were carried out by the Department.

I am much indebted to Mr. D. McMillan, Engineer of Way and Works, for the very able manner in which he performed the duties of Acting General Manager during my absence on home leave from April to December, 1914. The health of Mr. H. G. Unsworth (Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent), who was the senior officer, precluded his undertaking this acting appointment.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

Colombo, March 27, 1915.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT FOR 1914.

I BEG to submit my report for the year 1914.

Personal.—I was away on home leave from April 6, 1914, to January 5, 1915, and during my absence Mr. W. C. Dyer Davey, Assistant Accountant, acted for me, and Mr. J. F. Franciscus, Chief Clerk, acted for Mr. Davey.

Financial Transactions.—The total receipts, payments, transfer orders, and transactions with the Stores Department dealt with during the financial year ended September 30, 1914, amount to Rs. 31,450,112, as against Rs. 30,468,767 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the Department during the twelve months ended September 30 was Rs. 186,468, or Rs. 22,570 in excess of last year. This increase is mainly due to the opening of the new section of the line to Talaimannar and annual increments.

The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts is 1·12, as against 1·04 in 1912–13 and 1·09 in 1911–12.

Stores and Materials for Open Lines and Extensions.—Materials to the extent of 40,256 tons were conveyed during the year for the maintenance of open lines, and freight charges amounting to Rs. 108,069 were written off. The quantity of coal conveyed during the same period was 98,176 tons. Large quantities of firewood were also conveyed free, the mileage of these wagons being 190,360 miles, as against 202,291 miles in 1912–13.

As regards the Construction Department, the quantity of material conveyed was 16,074 tons, charges written off on this account being Rs. 50,468.

Other Services rendered free by the Railway.—In connection with the camp and range practice, free transport to the extent of Rs. 22,775 and Rs. 801 respectively was allowed to the Volunteers. Sums of Rs. 925 and Rs. 712 on account of parade and agri-horticultural shows were also written off during the year.

Railway Stores Department.—The value of the general stores and permanent way materials on September 30, as certified by the Colonial Auditor after taking stock, was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
General stores, including stationery	2,247,435 18
Permanent way material	181,778 61
	2,429,213 79

These figures have been compared with the Treasurer's books and the Stores ledgers, and reconciliation statements have been submitted to Government.

The stock of stores has greatly increased owing to the necessity of providing for a large programme of works for 1914–15, and also, as stated in my last Administration Report, the necessity of providing for a twelve-months' stock of certain articles.

Establishment.—The office accommodation is insufficient, as stated in the reports of many years past, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the staff, which is ever increasing, is provided for. I cannot say more than that the office is very overcrowded and unhealthy.

During the year under review our railway system was connected with the South Indian Railways, and a branch has been opened in my office to deal with the necessary divisions and statistical work. As this traffic develops the work will become intricate and extremely important, as upon accuracy depends the proper division of the joint earnings. A large staff will, no doubt, eventually be employed on this work.

The staff have most efficiently carried out their duties and have given every satisfaction, and I am desired by the Assistant Accountant to add that he associates himself entirely with these remarks.

HENRY THORPE,
Assistant General Manager and Accountant.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of this Department for 1914. The length of open lines on September 30, 1914, was 671 miles 79 chains, the increase over last year being due to the opening of the Mannar extension, which, however, remains in charge of the Construction Department. The length in charge of the Way and Works Department is 604 miles 11 chains, the small decrease on last year's length being due to discrepancies and overlap of sections opened, which have been corrected this year. The "running track mileage" in charge of this Department is 627 miles 52 chains (a similar small decrease), and the total track mileage, including sidings, is 715 miles 53 chains.

The total expenditure for the fifteen months on account of revenue is Rs. 2,622,564·96, and as a comparison with the previous twelve months I have adopted the figure of Rs. 2,030,184·30, which is four-fifths of the expenditure for the fifteen months financial period, leaving out the special expenditure of Rs. 84,834·58, which is made up of the following principal works:—Laying 80-lb. rails between Polgahawela and Kurunegala, renewal of bridges, new turntable for Polgahawela, renewal and improvements of lines, and minor works of various kinds.

There has been an expenditure of Rs. 2,030,184·30 as an average for twelve months, equal to a "running track mileage" expenditure of Rs. 3,234 as against Rs. 2,892 last year, and 76 cents per train mile as against 72 cents. The expenditure corresponds fairly closely to what it was in 1900, and is still very considerably below what it was in 1901. The more powerful and heavier locomotives now running on the Ceylon Government Railway entails a strengthening of the road generally and an increased expenditure in permanent way materials, the price of which at the same time has risen very much in the last few years. The working expenses for the year shows an increase of about 6 per cent. per train mile, or 12 per cent. per track mile. This is mostly due to the higher cost of sleepers and to the increased number required, more particularly on the Northern line, where the sleepers have now reached the age when very heavy renewals are called for, and these factors account for 7 per cent. of the increase, whilst increases in wages and cost of general stores account for the other 5 per cent.

Permanent Way.—Permanent way renewals have been carried out as under:—Steel rails 2,207 tons, as compared with 2,400 tons last year; sleepers 150,965, as compared with 115,000 last year. Of the sleepers used this year, about 23,372 have been for narrow gauge lines (all Ceylon native woods), while of the broad gauge sleepers, 2,659 were Ceylon woods, the balance being Jarrah and Tasmania stringy bark.

Slips and Washaways.—Although no slips and washaways of any consequence occurred within the calendar year, it is necessary to mention those which occurred in October and December, 1913, as they contributed to the general increase in cost of maintenance, and were not recorded in my last Administration Report, which only dealt with the January floods. In the October floods the Kelani-ganga rose 7 to 8 feet over the railway yard and station at Yatiyantota, and submerged something like 5 miles of railway between Padukka and Yatiyantota, the Main line between Colombo and Ragama, the Kelani Valley line between Colombo and Nugegoda, and the Coast line between Colombo and Talpitiya being also seriously affected. The Maha-oya flooded the Main line between Ambepussa and Rambukkana, the whole of the line as far as the 43¾ milepost between Alawwa and Polgahawela being practically under water to various depths up to 5 feet. The railway between Polgahawela and Rambukkana was also under water in many places. The Mahaweli-ganga also flooded and rose 8 feet above the rail level at Gampola station, partly submerging station buildings and goods shed, and in the watershed of this river we had numerous slips and washaways. An exceptional flooding of the Kalu-ganga took place, and did considerable damage to the railway works in the Ratnapura District, submerging a bank about 30 feet in depth and destroying the Colombo abutment of the 40 feet bridge at 63 miles. In December we had another severe storm, which affected the Main line from Kadugannawa to Bandarawela, the Matale Branch, Uda Pussellawa railway from Nanu-oya to Ragalla, and the Coast line from Kalutara to Matara. On the Main line, from 73 miles 32 chains to 74 miles 13 chains, the railway was flooded, the depth at Gili-oya bridge being about 15 feet above rail level, being sufficient to completely submerge any of our rolling stock. The water at Gampola station rose 11 feet 10 inches above rail level, being 3 feet 3¾ inches above the October floods, and establishing a record for Gampola station. Damage occurred on the Haputale line, where further trouble was experienced on the January slips and other places. There was a heavy rainfall on the Matale Branch, but there was only one place where serious trouble took place, where a 10-foot culvert was washed out. The heavy rainfall in the Nuwara Eliya District produced a large number of slips and washaways, the majority of them not being of a serious nature. The floods in the town of Nuwara Eliya were very extensive, and I believe created a record in every way. The Coast line suffered more from the high wind that accompanied the storm, which blew down many trees and so damaged a number of buildings.

I annex a map showing the districts affected by the 1913 floods and washaways in January, October, and December, which is of interest, as showing the extensive lengths affected and the amount of additional work thrown on this Department in 1913 and 1914.

New Works.—New works to the value of Rs. 2,218,658·38 were carried out during the financial year, the following being among the most important of them upon which work was done:—

Relaying Northern line with 80-lb. rail.	Railway sanitary works, Colombo.
Relaying Kurunegala Branch with 80-lb. rail.	New engine shed and yard, Nawalapitiya.
Interlocking signals.	New lifting shop for Locomotive Department.
Renewal of bridges.	Rebuilding of Veyangoda station.
Bungalows for Drivers and Guards, Colombo.	

The duties of Engineer of Way and Works were ably performed by Mr. G. E. Hooper from April 21 to December 9, 1914.

April 20, 1915.

D. McMILLAN,
Engineer of Way and Works.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery were kept in efficient working order during the year.

All Lines, including Broad and Narrow Gauge.

The engine mileage for all lines in the year ended December 31, 1914, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 3,926,183 miles. Comparing this with the previous year, there is an increase of 181,780 miles, or nearly 5 per cent.

Train mileage for all lines in the year ended December 31, 1914, including service mileage, was 2,889,442 miles. Comparing this with the previous year, there is an increase of 214,725 miles 40 chains.

Vehicle mileage for all lines in the year ended December 31, 1914, was 52,346,271 miles 6 chains. Comparing this with the previous year, there is an increase of 4,034,278 miles 69 chains.

Fuel consumption for all lines shows a decrease of ·25 per engine mile, and a decrease of 2·71 per train mile.

Consumption of oil for all lines in the year ended December 31, 1914, remains the same as in the previous year per engine mile.

Motor vehicle mileage run in the year ended December 31, 1914, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1913. Miles.	1914. Miles.	Increase. Miles.	Decrease. Miles.
Motor bus*	141	—	—	141
Motor mail service	98,741	158,741	60,000	—
Albion touring cars	80,690	90,972	10,282	—
Motor traction	10,154	10,265	111	—
Total	189,726	259,978	70,393	141

* Sold.

Expenditure on all Lines.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total expenditure for the twelve months October, 1913, to September, 1914, including new works and Motor Department, &c.			8,225,927	79
Less work done for other Departments	537,404	64		
Less expenditure on account Motor Department and motor traction	164,385	39		
Less Railway Works Extraordinary	2,765,679	31		
			3,467,469	34
Total working expenses, exclusive of new works, Motor Department, &c.			4,758,458	45

NOTE.—The total working expenditure, Rs. 4,758,458·45, includes the supervision of works other than maintenance (such as new works and work for other Departments) to the amount of Rs. 21,251, which should be deducted from the total working expenses. This brings the actual total working expenditure to Rs. 4,737,207·45, consequently the figure Rs. 4,737,207·45 must be taken for statistical purposes.

General Remarks.

The new iron foundry has been in full work for this calendar year, and has enabled us to do all our own castings instead of obtaining them from England. This has effected a large saving to Government.

Fourteen new engines have been erected and put to work this year, of which five are of the superheated type. The superheated type of engine has exceeded expectations in economy both in load and coal consumption. The average saving in coal consumption as compared with the Nanu-oya non-superheated engines of the same type is equal to a saving of 20 per cent. During this calendar year the new works added 39 bogie coaches and 73 wagons.

The new carriage and wagon shops now being built to cope with the additional stock (carriages and wagons) which have from time to time been added to meet the extra traffic requirements are, I am glad to say, well in hand, and the new wheel shop and lifting department, which is capable of dealing with no less than 10,000 pairs of carriage and wagon wheels which are necessary to keep the stock running, is now at work.

I have pleasure in again acknowledging the good work put in by the whole of my staff.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent.

March 6, 1915.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Traffic Department for the year 1914.

2. The revenue and other figures available for comparison are given in the reports of the General Manager and Assistant General Manager and Accountant, and are not therefore repeated here, but in considering them it must be borne in mind that they have been adversely affected by the war, and that the traffic, both goods and coaching, has fallen off, without its being possible to effect a proportionate saving in working expenses, although immediate steps were taken to curtail the goods service. At the same time the decrease in traffic has not been so great as at one time seemed probable.

3. The ordinary passenger and mixed train services were not interfered with during the period covered by this report.

4. The curtailment of expenditure on works already sanctioned, which would give increased facilities for the handling of traffic, has been necessary.

5. The reduced train service has caused delay to goods traffic and to the working of empty wagons as required. More work has been thrown upon the passenger and mixed train services, adversely affecting their working.

6. A much-needed re-issue of the working and public time tables has been held over for the opening of the new Fort station and the handing over to traffic of the double line between Slave Island and Maradana. Until the new main lines between Maradana and Fort are brought into use, the increased accommodation provided for the handling of goods traffic in Colombo cannot be completed.

7. During the year Government agreed to additional expenditure for the provision of 170 covered, 30 bogie lowsides, and 5 liquid fuel wagons, and when these arrive they will give considerable relief in the handling of goods traffic.

8. The most important event of the year has been the opening of the Indo-Ceylon route for passenger traffic on March 1, 1914, and for the first time the Ceylon Railway has had to face the complications and obligations of working which arise when maintaining connections with other railways and boat services. The late arrivals of boats and trains on either side of the channel have far-reaching effects, which have already been felt.

On September 16, 1914, the conveyance of rice and other goods traffic by this route was inaugurated, although the special wagons on order for the traffic had not, and at the time of writing have not, arrived in the Island. Had it not been for the decrease in local goods traffic, it would have been impossible to supply wagons from our existing stock for this service, and it has frequently happened that the demand has been greater than our capacity to supply.

9. At the outbreak of plague in Colombo arrangements were made by the Railway to handle rice traffic direct from the Customs premises at Wharf, the Harbour Works, and at the new Fort station. This practice, which still obtains at the Wharf and new Fort station, will continue until the new Government rice stores become available.

10. I should like to place on record the able assistance rendered by officers and men, particularly during the closing months of the year, when every effort had to be made to keep the working expenses at the lowest possible level.

April 16, 1915.

T. E. DUTTON,
Traffic Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER FOR 1913-14.

Railway Extensions : Bandarawela-Badulla.—This is an extension of the main up-country line beyond Bandarawela. The length is approximately 21 miles. The line traverses very rough and broken country throughout, necessitating sharp curves and heavy gradients. The elevation of Bandarawela is 4,104 and Badulla 2,226 feet above sea. There are six tunnels and four large viaducts on the line. The line will serve, when completed, the large and important tea districts of Badulla, Passara, and Lunugala.

2. The construction of the line will not be completed for some time yet, but good progress has been made with the work last year.

3. *Ratnapura-Pelmadulla Extension.*—This is an extension of the narrow gauge line beyond Ratnapura. The line is 17 miles in length, and serves one of the richest rubber districts in the Island. The construction of this line for the first 7 miles from Ratnapura is fairly easy ; but beyond this point the country is rough, broken, and sidelong. The elevation of Pelmadulla is such that the frequent use of the steep gradient of 1 in 80 is necessary. Good progress is being made with this work.

4. *Chilaw Extension.*—This is an extension of the broad gauge line from Negombo northwards. The line is 27 miles in length, and serves a very populated district and the richest coconut plantations in the Island. The country through which the line passes is flat, but several very large bridges are essential. During the heavy floods of 1913 this line, which was at that time only about half completed, was badly damaged. There are eight stations on the line, from the majority of which large traffic can be expected. The construction is approaching completion.

5. The survey of the further extension of this line towards Puttalam is completed to Rajakadaluwa, a point 7 miles north of Chilaw.

6. *Opanake Extension.*—This line is only 4¾ miles in length, and is an extension of the narrow gauge beyond Kahawatta (Pelmadulla). The sanction for the construction of the line was only received in 1914. Up to the present, with the exception of applying for the acquisition of a portion of the land, no construction work has been started.

7. *Main Line Duplication.*—This is a further duplication of the Main line north of Ragama to Rambukkana, a distance of 43 miles 24 chains. Work has been started late in 1914, and is proceeding satisfactorily up to date.

8. *Colombo Stations Extension.*—Steady progress is being made with the extension of the goods yards, both broad gauge and narrow gauge, in Colombo to deal with the fast increasing traffic of the railway.

M. C. BOWEN,
Chief Construction Engineer.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1914.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Alteration in Area.

1. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—Kudawalakanatta reserve in the Colombo Division was released for sale purposes. The area of reserved forests is in consequence reduced by 53 acres.

2. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—As a result of the definition of the boundaries of Darakulkanda and Ensalwatta proposed reserves their acreage proved less than anticipated, and there is a further reduction of 2,976 acres in the area of proposed reserves.

3. The usual comparative table is here given :—

Description.	Area appearing on January 1, 1914.		Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	Area appearing on December 31, 1914.	
	Acres.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Reserves	589,354	920·87	—	53	589,301	920·79
Proposed Reserves	2,542,920¾	3,973·30	—	2,976	2,539,944¾	3,968·64
Total	3,132,274¾	4,894·17	—	3,029	3,129,245¾	4,889·43

4. (iii.) *Other Crown Forests.*—No alteration of previous estimates as regards the extent of other Crown forests is practicable.

5. (iv.) *General Remarks.*—In paragraph 7 of the last report (1912–13) a reference was made to the difficulties which stood in the way of proceeding with the proper reservation and demarcation of forest areas. Two conferences were held during 1914, at which the details of the procedure to be adopted to suit the reservation and demarcation of different classes of forest areas were decided upon. It was further decided that two Forest Surveyors should be employed in surveying the boundary lines when opened. In consequence of retrenchment the surveys were not commenced during the year. Progress was made with the demarcation work in the Northern Province, where forest boundaries have been cleared and are ready for survey. In the Southern Province, as the survey boundaries of blocks proposed to be reserved were not traceable on the ground in some cases and not clear in others, no demarcation work could be commenced.

II.—Forest Settlements.

6. Demarcation of the areas proposed to be reserved by the Forest Department and their survey must necessarily precede the work of the Land Settlement Department.

7. Demarcation has progressed slowly in all parts of the Island. It is now almost complete in the Jaffna Division ; arrangements are being made for the required surveys.

III.—Demarcation.

8. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—The cost of maintaining the boundaries of reserved forests was Rs. 1,374·82, against Rs. 1,069·50 in the previous year.

9. The sum of Rs. 160 was spent in erecting notice boards along the eastern boundary of the Wilpotuwa game sanctuary in the Anuradhapura Division.

10. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—The opening of new lines and re-clearing of old lines cost Rs. 2,216·11 and Rs. 8,363·02, respectively. Of new lines, 4,784 chains were opened and 17,995 chains of old lines were re-cleared, and in most cases widened. The number of concrete pickets made was 1,638 ; these are for the use of the Survey Department in the work of surveying proposed reserves, Northern Province. New boundary posts—356 in all—were erected, and 60 old ones replaced.

11. (iii.) *General.*—The work of demarcation was mainly confined to the Jaffna Division, where, as already stated, preparations were in progress for the survey and settlement of the areas with the view to their proclamation as reserved forests.

12. Similar work in the Galle and Batticaloa Divisions will shortly be undertaken.

13. It is intended to bring into force a system for the annual perambulation and inspection of boundaries and boundary marks, and for recording such inspections. Such a procedure is necessary to prevent encroachment.

IV.—Forest Surveys.

14. No surveys were undertaken. There is a pressing need for complete plans of forests in order to ascertain the character and composition of the growing stock with some degree of accuracy.

15. Surveys for the purpose of land settlement are confined to individual villages, and as proposed forest reserves generally include portions of several villages, the preparation of a complete map of a forest must, under present circumstances, await the final survey of all the villages concerned.

16. The Settlement Officer has been asked to include the settlement of forest reserves when conducting his plan of operations.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—Regulation of Management.

17. (*a*) *Control and Preparation of Working Plans.*—The working plan for the Haputale-Ohiya plantations has been finally approved. This is the only working plan in operation. The preparation of the Kilinochchi working plan was postponed, as the shortage of the staff necessitated the employment on ordinary range work of the officer detailed for special duty in connection with the necessary enumerations. An officer will shortly be detailed for the work.

18. (*b*) *Preliminary Working Plan Reports.*—A preliminary plan to regulate the working and development of the Sundapola plantation is being prepared, and is expected to be completed at an early date.

19. The supply of firewood to the Railway Department on the up-country line and to the Nuwara Eliya depôt has caused some anxiety in recent years. Faulty treatment in the past, combined with a desire to supply material to the consumer at the lowest possible cost, with no consideration for the destruction caused to the forests nor for the rights of future generations, is mainly responsible.

20. The question has now been taken in hand, and a Special Officer—Mr. Owen Jones, Assistant Conservator of Forests—has been appointed to consider existing conditions.

21. While his investigations are still incomplete, it may tentatively be stated that the position is not so bad as anticipated. The wood will be forthcoming, and the future supply can be ensured by the establishment of plantations and by working on scientific lines.

22. The consumer, however, will necessarily no longer enjoy the privilege of obtaining his firewood at the low rates which have prevailed in the past.

23. A working plan for the forests concerned will be prepared in due course.

24. (*c*) *Enumeration Surveys.*—None were undertaken.

25. (*d*) *Sample Plots.*—There are sample plots in all divisions, with the exception of Anuradhapura. All records of the plots maintained in the Uva Division were destroyed when the Haputale Forest Office was burned down. Duplicate copies of the registers will, in future, be kept in the head office.

26. Reports indicate that sufficient interest is not taken in obtaining reliable figures on which preliminary working plans can be based. In most instances the task of measuring the trees is entrusted to subordinates, who generally have not sufficient forest education to realize the importance of the work.

27. In several cases the boundaries of the plots have been allowed to become overgrown, and the distinctive numbers on the trees obliterated.

28. The total expenditure was Rs. 651·25.

29. (*e*) *Plan of Operations.*—The usual detailed plan of operations, based on the sanctioned estimates, was carried out in each division, with the exception of the supply of satinwood and ebony to the Central Timber Depôt, which was suspended, as the sales had fallen off considerably owing to the war.

II.—Communications and Buildings.

30. (*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*—The length of cart roads was increased by 18 miles 35 chains, bridle paths by 2 miles, and inspection paths by 10 miles 52 chains.

31. The construction of a masonry pier for a permanent bridge over the Kuda-oya on the Devilana-Pullumalai road was commenced and Rs. 841·89 expended. Further expenditure on this work has been stopped as not being immediately necessary.

32. The total amount involved in constructing ten roads and paths was Rs. 2,382, representing an expenditure of Rs. 94·82 and Rs. 50·75 per mile of road and path, respectively.

33. Maintenance of previously existing roads and paths cost Rs. 1,194·62.

34. At the close of 1914 the Department had 284 miles 74 chains of roads, 38 miles 56 chains of bridle paths, and 141 miles 9 chains of inspection paths under its control—a large extent considering that this is a small Department, which is under-staffed.

35. (*b*) *Buildings.*—Fourteen new buildings, including quarters for the Forest Rangers, Murungan and Henaratgoda, and eleven Forest Guards' huts were constructed during the year.

36. The above, together with additions to the circuit bungalow on Kawdagala and Forest Ranger's quarters, Valaichena, cost Rs. 4,616·42.

37. The forest watcher's hut, Moon Plains, a temporary structure, was abandoned.

38. General repairs to buildings cost Rs. 4,735·65. A sum of Rs. 1,977 was paid in rent, the more important items under the latter head being Rs. 716 and Rs. 600 for the Assistant Conservators of Forests' quarters, Ratnapura and Matara, respectively.

39. (*c*) *Miscellaneous Works.*—Repairs to wells and fences cost Rs. 461·51.

III.—Protection of Forests.

40. (*a*) *General Protection:* (i.) *Prosecutions.*—There were 905 new cases instituted and 422 old cases remaining to be disposed of during the year. Of these, convictions were obtained in 720 instances, 133 cases resulted in acquittals, and 298 were withdrawn, the majority of which were settled. 176 cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

41. 84 per cent. of the cases resulted in convictions, as against 79 per cent. in 1912–13.

42. There was an appreciable reduction in the number of cases, which is not sufficiently explained by the fact that the previous report covered a period of eighteen months.

43. The decrease is entirely confined to Government Agents' cases, and indicates either less activity on the part of headmen in detecting illicit chenas, or that the preventive measures adopted in previous years have proved effective.

44. The most important Forest Department case was one in the Anuradhapura Division, in which a timber trader was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for illicit felling of satinwood, and a Forest Ranger, who connived at the offence, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default nine months' further imprisonment.

45. In three other cases, one in Jaffna and two in Colombo Division, the accused were sentenced to imprisonment.

46. There were two important cases in the Batticaloa Division, in which a wealthy Moorish trader and a Hindu temple manager, respectively, were involved. Both resulted in convictions.

47. (ii.) *Composition.*—Compensation amounting to Rs. 15,346·98 was accepted in 1,497 cases, of which 72 were pending from 1912–13, while 38 cases were carried forward for settlement in 1915.

48. Details of the above are given in the following table :—

	Government Agents.	Forest Department.
Number of Cases	1,127 ..	370
Number of Persons	3,045 ..	614
Amount recovered per Case ..	.. Rs. 9·00 ..	Rs. 14·07
Amount recovered per Person..	.. Rs. 3·33 ..	Rs. 8·48

49. (*b*) *Protection from Fire.*—The natural forests of Ceylon are generally immune from danger from fire. Protective measures are necessary only in depôts, plantations—more especially where teak is the predominating species—areas where forest operations have been proceeding, and forests adjoining grass lands, which are periodically fired by villagers to improve grazing or for the collection of horns.

50. In Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya Divisions fire traces are cleared annually, while in Jaffna Division the plantations are protected by a belt of evergreen forest, or by fire traces where this is not practicable.

51. Fire protection cost Rs. 403, this sum being spent in the Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya Divisions.

52. (*c*) *Protection from Cattle.*—Cattle grazing in tree-clad areas acts as a bar to natural reproduction, and while it remains unrestricted and uncontrolled, regeneration fellings are a useless expense.

53. The following instance from particular observation is significant. A small experimental area was cleared at Vavuniya for the purpose of observing the regeneration of satinwood. In the part of this area which was fenced off there was a plentiful growth of seedlings which did well. Contrasted with this, in the remaining portion, which was purposely left unfenced, the growth of satinwood seedlings was at once destroyed by cattle roaming through the area.

54. Under such conditions a sustained yield of timber or fuel is impossible.

55. The area of plantations could be considerably extended but for the excessively high cost of erecting fences as a protective measure, and large areas could be dealt with and re-afforested if this cattle nuisance could be stopped.

56. Matters will not improve till the villager is brought to realize that it would pay him better to keep a number of cattle of a better quality, proportionate to the amount of pasture available in a definite pasture ground, rather than that the innumerable hordes of wretched, useless animals which obtain but the scantiest sustenance and multiply indefinitely, until rinderpest inevitably restores the balance of nature.

57. At present cattle found trespassing on forest plantations are seized and fines recovered where possible, for which provision is made under the Forest Ordinance, but the Department is too much under-staffed for this to be in even a slight degree effective.

58. Another serious cause of damage in the northern, eastern, and north-western portions of the Island is the lopping of trees for the feeding of goats. In no country of which I am aware has the goat been recognized as "a beast of common."

59. The grazing on Crown lands of cattle and goats belonging to persons having little or no landed interest is a matter that requires consideration.

60. (*d*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*—Unseasonable rain and drought are sources of the destruction of seedlings. Thorny growth and "nelu" in the dry zone, "bata" in the low-country wet zone, and in the mountain zone the various species of *Strobilanthes* (nelu) prevent regeneration. Woody climbers interfere with the successful development of seedlings which escape the perils of their early state, while parasitic growths generally decrease the economic value of the tree in its maturity.

61. Except in plantations, where they are reported from all divisions where such exist, insect and fungoid pests are, to a certain extent, held in check by the immense variety of species which go to form the Ceylon forest estate.

62. Sambur and pig are not numerous enough to cause anxiety to the forester, their natural protector.

63. (*e*) *General.*—The state of forest protection is only relatively satisfactory. The number of offences detected may be considered very fair work on the whole, when it is realized that the Department is staffed with only 100 Forest Guards, or one for every 250 square miles. Most of these officers are engaged in supervising fellings.

IV.—Sylviculture.

64. (*a*) *Natural Regeneration.*—Reports indicate that climatic conditions again favoured successful seed crops of all the principal species, with the important exception of calamander in the Colombo Division. Germination was also satisfactory, but the development of the seedlings was in most cases checked by drought and cattle. Hora and na, however, in the Colombo and Galle Divisions escaped these pests to some extent.

65. (*b*) *Artificial Regeneration.*—The area of regular plantations was increased to 2,767 acres 1 rood and 14 perches by the addition of 25 acres 2 roods in the Jaffna Division, 2 acres 10 perches in Anuradhapura, 73 acres in Batticaloa, and 1 acre 2 roods in Kurunegala. The difference of 9 acres is explained by the elimination of that extent from previous figures from the Batticaloa Division, which were found to be incorrect after survey.

66. The Kilinochchi plantation in the Jaffna Division now extends to 21 acres, rather more than half of which is teak, the remaining portion containing mahogany with occasional margosa.

67. Growth of all species is fairly satisfactory. The nursery adjoining the Dri-aru tank was maintained during the year for mahogany and teak, the former in supply baskets. In future it will be treated for mahogany alone, as both here and at Vavuniya broadcast sowing of teak seeds has proved more effective.

68. The nursery at Madukanda, which was established in order to provide plants for the Tonigala (Vavuniya) teak plantation, will be continued for mahogany and margosa in supply baskets.

69. In Tonigala plantation at Vavuniya, in addition to teak, there is a considerable number of satinwood seedlings.

70. The plantation of 2 acres in extent in Anuradhapura Division is of an experimental nature.

71. Activities in Kurunegala Division were confined to the extension of the Puttalam plantation by 1½ acres of halmilla, mahogany, jak, and margosa, the filling in of vacancies at Sundapola, Badagamuwa, and Kumbalpola, and the establishment of nurseries at these places for the purpose of extending the plantations. The Sundapola area is, perhaps, the most important plantation in charge of the Department, and deserves more attention.

72. No additions were made to the area of plantations in the Colombo and Uva Divisions, the Assistant Conservators of Forests devoting their attention to the supplying of vacancies.

73. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colombo Division, in addition opened nurseries at Kotadeniyawa, Matugama, and Mahatenna. He reports the failure to germinate of the calamander seed sown in the Rakwana nursery.

74. The calamander and jak plantations in the Galle Division are favourably reported on by the Divisional Officer.

75. An extent of 73 acres was taken over from chena cultivators in the Batticaloa Division and added to the list of plantations. The older areas received some attention as regards thinning, clearing, and weeding.

76. (i.) *Chena Plantations.*—As already stated, 73 acres of chena plantation were taken over from the chena cultivators in the Batticaloa Division. The Divisonal Officer does not state what acreage is still in the hands of the cultivators, but he reports that 2,198 measures of teak, margosa, milla, and ranai seeds were distributed. A special officer will shortly be put in charge of these plantations.

77. In Galle Division two blocks of chenas, in extent 70 acres, were demarcated for afforestation purposes.

78. The total amount expended on plantations was Rs. 6,113·89.

79. (ii.) *Cultural Operations.*—During the year all plantations received the necessary attention.

80. (c.) *Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.*—In the Jaffna Division the improvement felling area in Mahairambaikulam reserve was re-cleared, but the result is not reported to be satisfactory.

81. Improvement and strip fellings were carried out in Nuwaragam proposed reserve in Anuradhapura Division.

82. Kurunegala Division reports light improvement fellings in Kankaniamulla and Manuwangama proposed reserves.

83. Useful work was done in the Colombo Division in connection with operations to assist the growth of hora, nedun, and calamander.

84. Nuwara Eliya Division was engaged in similar work in connection with halmilla.

85. Strip fellings were the order in Batticaloa Division, where 54 acres were gone over. Portions of this work in the Kantalai reserve were rendered directly remunerative by the sale of firewood.

86. (*d*) *Experiments.*—The sandalwood seeds in the Puttalam teak garden failed to germinate. Galle Division continued to experiment with calamander.

V.—Exploitation.

(*a*) *System of Management.*

87. (i.) *Major Forest Produce: Selection Fellings.*—Except in areas to be released for sale, all fellings are nominally on the selection system. This method is admirably adapted to meet Ceylon conditions when carried out with due regard for sylvicultural rules. In reality the selection is made solely to suit intending purchasers, without any consideration for the effect the fellings may have on the forest.

88. *Improvement Fellings.*—Improvement fellings were carried out in Kantalai reserve and in the Haputale-Ohiya plantations.

89. *Coppice Fellings.*—In Colombo Division material for plumbago pits was exploited under the coppice system to a limited extent.

90. The fellings in Haputale-Ohiya plantations would be more correctly classified under this head.

91. *Unregulated Fellings.*—The greater portion of the fellings is unregulated, and must continue so till the ranger staff is brought up to the requirements both in numbers and training.

92. (ii.) *Minor Forest Produce.*—The right to collect shed horns was not sold in any division.

93. The sale of certain products was managed under the license system, while the right to collect others within definite areas was sold by public auction.

(*b*) *Agency of Exploitation.*

94. (1) *Departmental Agency: Minor Produce.*—No minor forest produce was exploited by the Department itself.

95. *Major Produce.*—The revenue derived from sales from depôts in 1914 amounted to Rs. 127,065·72, as compared with Rs. 161,739·69 in 1913 and Rs. 105,205·39 in 1912.

96. The quantity of material disposed of during the year compared with 1913 is given in the following table :—

Description.	1913.	1914.	Difference, + or —.
Logs	983	1,690	+ 707
Logs, cubic feet	24,980	24,619	— 361
Sleepers	5,227	2,993	— 2,234
Other sawn timber :—			
(*a*) Cubic feet	2,011	7,324	+ 5,313
(*b*) Superficial feet	—	—	—
(*c*) Lineal feet	—	—	—
Ebony, tons	161·35	51·25	— 110·10
Small round timber and pieces	6,292	7,684	+ 1,392
Warichchies	—	—	—
Firewood :—			
(*a*) Cubic yards	7,955	8,108¼	+ 153¼
(*b*) Tons	3,870·5	4,792·2	+ 921·7

97. 1,800 broad gauge and 16,043 narrow gauge sleepers were sawn on behalf of the Railway Department. These were obtained from 7,983 trees.

98. Other supplies to Public Departments were 21,057 cubic feet of timber, 430 telegraph posts, 11,577 scantlings, 8,130 pieces, and 53 tons and 76,510 cubic yards of firewood.

99. Including a portion of the sleepers referred to in paragraph 97 above, the Railway Department took over 20,697 broad gauge and 34,979 narrow gauge sleepers.

100. The Central Timber Depôt was supplied with 485 logs of timber. This compares unfavourably with the previous year, when 1,195 logs were supplied, but is accounted for by the dislocation of the export timber trade owing to the war, and the consequent failure to effect sales and thus clear the depôt for the 1,029 logs awaiting transport in the various divisions.

101. The average cost of delivery was as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Broad gauge sleeper ...	3 87	Fuel (per ton) ..	5 21
Narrow gauge sleeper ...	1 36	Ebony (per ton) ..	47 35
Fuel (per cubic yard) ...	1 25	Timber (per cubic foot) ..	1 12

102. Sleeper work has been reduced, as it was considered too heavy a drain on the forests under present conditions as regards the paucity of staff and the absence of working plans. This work has, as a general rule, only proceeded in the past in areas to be released for sale under irrigation schemes, and those adjoining the railway to be disforested for colonization purposes.

103. The value of material disposed of during the year 1914 was as follows :—

Division.	Royalty. Rs. c.	Cash. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Jaffna	20,179 16	55,099 80	75,278 96
Anuradhapura ..	50,424 97	36,459 23	86,884 20
Kurunegala ..	38,881 64	7,605 5	46,486 69
Colombo ..	5,051 33	—	5,051 33
Nuwara Eliya ..	17,238 7	15,673 15	32,911 22
Batticaloa ..	971 88	32,075 17	33,047 5
Galle	12,367 83	144 13	12,511 96
Uva	3,489 80	1,465 25	4,955 5
Total, 1914 ..	148,604 68	148,521 78	297,126 46
Total, 1913 ..	208,867 66	176,922 29	385,789 95
Difference, + or — ..	— 60,262 98	— 28,400 51	— 88,663 49

104. Compared with 1913 there is a decrease of Rs. 60,262·98 under "Royalty" and Rs. 28,400·51 under "Cash." The former is explained by the reduction in sleeper supplies, while the latter is more than accounted for by paragraph 100 above.

105. Recoveries in the Central Timber Depôt were Rs. 74,692·35 less than in 1913, so that there was actually an increase of Rs. 46,291·84 in ordinary local depôt sales. The latter increase is believed to be permanent, if regular supplies are maintained.

106. Payments for work done during 1914 on behalf of other Public Departments amounted to Rs. 178,674·80, and the bills for 1914 amounted to Rs. 245,802·40.

107. The amount realized by sales and supplies to Public Departments for 1914 is as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Treasury transfers for sales from depôts	21,456 6
Paper credit for royalty on supplies to Public Departments ..	148,604 68
Total ..	170,060 74

108. *Central Timber Depôt: Ebony.*—91 logs weighing 30·05 tons were sold during 1914 for Rs. 5,870·02, or an average of Rs. 195·34 per ton. These cost Rs. 47·35 per ton to place in the depôt. The highest price realized in 1914 was Rs. 255 per ton.

109. *Satinwood.*—227 logs containing 4,929·61 cubic feet were sold for Rs. 18,058·72 in 1914, which gives an average of Rs. 3·66 per cubic foot. The highest price realized during the year was Rs. 13·40 per cubic foot.

110. *Ranai.*—67 logs containing 2,544·03 cubic feet were sold in 1914 for Rs. 6,064·51, or an average of Rs. 2·38 per cubic foot.

111. *Other Species.*—A few halmilla, teak, palu, and milla logs were sold.

112. At the close of the year there were in the depôt 583 logs valued at Rs. 55,612.

113. (2) *Purchasers: Major Produce.*—A comparative table for the years 1913 and 1914 gives the following figures :—

	1914.	1913.	Difference, + or —.
Trees sold by the tree ..	128,173 ..	31,125 ..	+ 97,048
Warichchies sold, number ..	595,024 ..	1,299,269 ..	— 704,245
Timber sold by the cubic foot, cubic feet	303,738 ..	348,242 ..	— 44,504
Firewood sold by the cubic yard, cubic yards	35,429¾ ..	30,971 ..	+ 4,458¾
Charcoal sold, cubic feet ..	4,590 ..	4,927½ ..	— 337½

114. The increase in the number of trees sold per tree is accounted for by the clearing of the timber standing on irrigable areas which was sold at the beginning of the year.

115. The decrease under "Charcoal" is apparently accounted for by the alteration in the system, purchasers preferring to buy the raw material by the cubic yard.

116. The war is responsible for the other two decreases, and the increase under "Firewood," an unusual demand having arisen from the planting community.

117. (i.) *Major Produce.*—The following table represents the sums recovered from purchasers :—

Division.	1914. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	Difference, + or —. Rs. c.
Jaffna	4,624 23	2,525 27	+ 2,098 96
Anuradhapura ..	6,724 33	4,612 22	+ 2,112 11
Kurunegala	11,117 64	10,901 75	+ 215 89
Colombo	36,505 54	43,813 20	— 7,307 66
Nuwara Eliya ..	26,133 6	21,408 55	+ 4,724 51
Batticaloa	19,838 62	39,668 74	— 19,830 12
Galle	11,641 85	13,910 45	— 2,268 60
Uva	4,297 77	4,963 17	— 665 40
	120,883 4	141,803 35	— 20,920 31
Paper credit for royalty on permits issued to and on timber removed by Public Departments ..	26,063 64	14,300 43	+ 11,763 21
Total ..	146,946 68	156,103 78	— 9,157 10

118. There was an exceptional sale of timber on lands to be alienated in the Batticaloa Division in 1913 resulting in an increase of revenue of nearly Rs. 18,000, so that the position in 1914 is very little less than normal.

119. The war has apparently affected only the Colombo and Galle Divisions.

120. Through the courtesy of the Director of Irrigation a return of the material used on the work of his Department was furnished, for which credit is now taken.

121. (ii.) *Minor and Other Produce.*—The revenue realized from this source was :—

Division.	1914. Rs. c.	1913. Rs. c.	Difference, + or —. Rs. c.
Jaffna	1,008 80	1,815 51	— 806 71
Anuradhapura ..	554 99	874 60	— 319 61
Kurunegala	4,297 49	2,137 79	+ 2,159 70
Colombo	526 50	664 80	— 138 30
Nuwara Eliya ..	2,176 46	1,793 53	+ 382 93
Batticaloa	591 10	2,320 75	— 1,729 65
Galle	511 68	1,991 15	— 1,479 47
Uva	514 33	1,814 76	— 1,300 43
	10,181 35	13,412 89	— 3,231 54
Paper credit for royalty on permits issued to and on forest produce removed by Public Departments ..	40,070 35	96 10	+ 39,974 25
Total ..	50,251 70	13,508 99	+ 36,742 71

122. The differences are attributed to various causes ; a smaller demand generally on account of the war accounts for the decreases, while there was an increase in the sale of bamboos and canes in Kurunegala and Nuwara Eliya Divisions, which is not explained by the Divisional Officers.

123. The Public Works Department kindly furnished a return of the minor produce removed from Crown forests.

124. (iii.) *Rights and Privileges.*—There were no exceptional rights recognized nor privileges granted during the year.

125. (iv.) *Free Grants.*—The value of materials granted free by the Government Agents and the Conservator of Forests amounted to Rs. 39,162·02.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

126. The income for the financial period July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, is composed of the following items :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cash credited at the Treasury	383,145 73	
Treasury transfers for value of timber sold to Public Departments	24,881 80	
		408,027 53
Paper credit for the following :—		
Royalty on supplies to Public Departments ..	218,496 45	
Twenty-five per cent. excess royalty on supplies of squared timber to Public Departments ..	31,756 45	
Sixteen per cent. supervision charges on above work	48,257 62	
Value of free grants ..	73,775 30	
Estimated value of timber on lands sold ..	59,550 92	
Royalty on forest produce removed by the Public Works and Irrigation Departments ..	57,389 72	
		489,226 46
Total ..		897,253 99
Deduct Expenditure		405,732 60
Surplus ..		491,521 39

127. The actual financial condition of the Department was as follows :—

In favour of the Department.	Rs. c.	*Against the Department.*	Rs. c.
Surplus	491,521 39	Outstandings due from the Department on September 30, 1914 ..	492 18
Outstandings due to the Department on September 30, 1914 ..	—	Outstandings due to the Department on July 1, 1913	96 40
Outstandings due from the Department on July 1, 1913	148 40	Value of stock on July 1, 1913 ..	166,807 96
Value of stock on September 30, 1914 ..	155,662 3		
		Total ..	167,396 54
Total ..	647,331 82	Surplus ..	479,935 28

128. Expenditure falls into percentages as follows under the usual heads :—

	Rs. c.	Per Cent.
(*a*) Extension	18,206 7	4·49
Constitution	2,607 16	·64
Improvement	28,327 44	6·98
Exploitation	96,310 23	23·74
(*b*) Administration	149,421 21	36·83
Executive	73,052 48	18·00
Protection	37,808 1	9·32
Total ..	405,732 60	100·00

129. Expenditure on charges yielding no immediate return amounted to Rs. 45,162·61, which is made up as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Communications and buildings	17,404 79
Cost of stores	5,910 27
Demarcation and surveys	19,740 89
Miscellaneous	2,106 66
Total ..	45,162 61

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

Superior Staff.

130. *Headquarters.*—The Department was in charge of Mr. F. J. S. Turner, who continued to act as Conservator of Forests till September 30, when the writer was appointed to act as Conservator.

131. The post of Assistant to the Conservator of Forests in the head office was filled by Mr. A. B. Lushington from May 27 to June 2, by Mr. F. J. S. Turner from October 1 to December 16, and by Mr. A. J. Kilmartin from December 19 till the end of the year. During the intervals in which there was no Assistant additional responsibilities devolved upon the Chief Clerk.

132. *Divisional.*—The office of Assistant Conservator of Forests in the several divisions has been held by—

Jaffna Division :—
Mr. A. J. Kilmartin
Mr. J. D. Sargent
Anuradhapura Division :—
Mr. J. D. Sargent
Mr. A. B. Lushington
Kurunegala Division :—
Mr. O. Jones
Mr. A. B. Lushington
Mr. G. D. Templer
Colombo Division :—
Mr. J. C. C. Middleton
Nuwara Eliya Division :—
Mr. R. M. White
Mr. O. Jones
Batticaloa Division :—
Mr. C. W. Fisher
Galle Division :—
Mr. W. W. Fyers
Mr. A. J. Kilmartin
Mr. F. J. S. Turner
Uva Division :—
Mr. J. R. Ainslie
Mr. O. Jones

133. *Promotions.*—Mr. R. M. White was promoted, with effect from January 19, 1914, to a salary of £400 per annum.

134. *Leave.*—During the year under review the following officers in the Assistant Conservator grade were on leave out of the Colony :—Messrs. G. D. Templer, A. B. Lushington, W. W. Fyers, R. M. White, J. R. Ainslie. Messrs. G. D. Templer, A. B. Lushington, and W. W. Fyers took leave for the purpose of undergoing a course of technical training in Europe.

135. *Examinations.*—The following officers were successful in passing the departmental examinations noted against their names :—

Assistant Conservators of Forests.	Subject.
Mr. R. M. White	Sinhalese
Mr. J. R. Ainslie	Accounts

Subordinate Staff.

136. *Re-organization.*—One appointment of Forester was added to the Department in accordance with the sanctioned scheme.

137. *Appointments.*—Five appointments were made in the second grade of Rangers.

138. *Examinations.*—Three Rangers passed in law, two in Tamil, and one in Sinhalese.

139. *Leave.*—Of forty-seven officers in the Executive Staff, thirty-four took leave; of these, twenty-five had leave for a week or more.

140. *Technical Training.*—Mr. A. Hensman, Forest Ranger, Grade I., was deputed to undergo a course of technical instruction in the Ranger Class at the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun for two years from April, 1914.

141. *Miscellaneous.*—One Forester was under interdiction, and one Ranger was dismissed.

Clerical Staff.

142. Mr. A. P. Amerasinghe, Chief Clerk at headquarters, who was under interdiction, was dismissed with effect from January 6. Mr. H. W. Weeraratne, who continued to act as Chief Clerk, was confirmed in the appointment with effect from April 21.

143. One officer remained under interdiction, and one officer in the subordinate service was discontinued. One new appointment, one promotion, twenty-nine increments, three transfers to other Departments, and eleven transfers within the Department took place during the year.

144. Of thirty-six clerks in the Department, twenty-nine took leave; of these, twenty-one had leave for a week or more.

145. The clerical staff worked on the whole well.

CHAPTER V.

146. Attention is drawn to the number of forest offences referred to in Chapter II., paragraphs 40 and 48. These total for the year 2,824. The knowledge that such a large number of offences undoubtedly represents but a small proportion of the total number of those which were undetected indicates the pressing necessity for the immediate increase in the staff, and there is every reason to consider that the increased cost involved would be immediately, or in the near future, returned to revenue.

147. A matter for early consideration is the provision of a better class of building for the housing of the staff in practically all the ranges. The absence of suitable office accommodation is very noticeable. It is hoped that it will shortly be found possible for arrangements to be made to meet this want, and for the maintenance, through the agency of the Public Works Department, of the existing buildings where they are reasonably accessible. On these buildings being provided considerable economy in the cost of maintenance of the present temporary structures will follow.

148. A shed at the Forest Department depôt at Nuwara Eliya was constructed by the Public Works Department during the year.

149. Provision in the Estimates of the Public Works Department was made for erecting quarters and an office for the Forest Ranger, Kandy; difficulties arose as to a suitable site; the vote, in consequence of the delay, was unfortunately allowed to lapse.

150. The Forest Manual was not printed, as further revision and alteration is required.

151. New marking hammers in leather cases and boxes were issued to Rangers.

152. Steps were taken to improve the methods of accounting in the Department; inventories of stores, tools, timber, and other material in charge of the Department were carefully verified.

153. A commencement was made with re-modelling departmental details with a view to ensuring uniformity and more systematic working.

154. A scheme for re-organization chiefly with regard to the subordinate staff is under consideration.

155. The above is one of the pressing needs of the Department. Others are—

(*a*) The technical education of the subordinate staff.
(*b*) The increase of the superior staff to admit of the formation of two additional divisions—a working plans division and an officer for special duty.
(*c*) The placing of the subordinate staff in uniform.

156. The observations in the preceding paragraph correspond mainly with those offered by Mr. T. J. Campbell in his Administration Report for 1910–11.

H. F. TOMALIN,
Acting Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, June 19, 1915.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DURING 1914.

THIS report covers the period January 1 to December 31, 1914.

2. I acted as Solicitor-General from January 1 to February 16, 1914, and thereafter remained unconnected with the Department until on October 25, 1915, I was appointed to the office in succession to the late Mr. James van Langenberg, K.C.

3. The following observations are necessary for a proper understanding of the returns annexed to this report :—

(*a*) Serious crime must be understood to mean (1) offences which are not summarily triable by Police Courts, except under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code ; (2) the offences of voluntarily causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons punishable under section 315 of the Penal Code ; and (3) offences against property under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, when the loss caused or the amount stolen or misappropriated exceeds Rs. 250.

(*b*) Sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code give jurisdiction to Police Magistrates to try in certain circumstances offences ordinarily beyond their jurisdiction, where the accused parties consent to such trial or the Police Magistrate has also the rank of District Judge.

(*c*) Some of the offences under Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code—a Chapter comprising offences against property—are summarily triable by Police Courts, whatever may be the value of the property involved. As regards these offences, the object aimed at by means of the above definition is to treat them as serious crimes where the value of the property involved exceeds Rs. 250, although the offence is summarily triable by a Police Court.

(*d*) The prosecutions mentioned in the statements relating to serious crime are cases in which the accused parties appeared on summons or were brought up for the purposes of the preliminary inquiries.

4. The tabular statements A to M relate exclusively to serious crime.

5. Table A shows that during the period under review there were 3,529 prosecutions instituted in Police Courts, as against 3,268 during the year 1913, while Table B shows that the number of persons accused in those prosecutions was 5,686, against 5,342 in the year 1913. The increase under both heads is apparent, and I regret to have to say is not inconsiderable.

6. The 3,529 prosecutions referred to above were disposed of as follows :—In 1,121 cases the accused were discharged by Police Magistrates under the provisions of section 157 (1) and (3) ; in 932 cases the records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 ; 320 cases were summarily disposed of under the special powers created by sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) ; the remainder, 1,156, represent cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates.

7. These figures when compared with those for the previous year show a slight falling off in the number of cases in which the accused were discharged by Police Magistrates, and in the number of cases referred to the Attorney-General—the figures for 1913 being 1,182 and 960 respectively. The number of cases tried under the provisions of sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) has increased from 257 in 1913 to 320 in the year under review. The number of cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates was 869 for the year 1913, showing that there has been a considerable increase of such cases in the period under review.

It would seem that the principal class of crime in which the increase has occurred is that of causing hurt with dangerous weapons punishable under section 315, and triable by Police Courts.

8. Of the cases (932) transmitted to the Attorney-General, the persons accused were discharged in 119 cases, and in the remaining 813 they were committed for trial before a higher court. In 6 of these the persons accused were found to be of unsound mind, and in 1 the indictment was withdrawn. In 587 cases one or more of the accused were convicted, and in 219 all the persons accused were acquitted. The percentage of cases which have been successfully prosecuted is 72, as against 74 in 1913.

9. The number of cases sent up for trial before a higher court as indicated in the preceding paragraph was 813, and compares favourably with the figures for the years 1913 and 1912, which were 844 and 845 respectively. This shows a slight, though gratifying, diminution in the number of indictable offences.

10. Table B is an analysis of serious crime in relation to the persons accused. There were 350 persons tried by the Supreme Court, of whom 255 were convicted, 88 acquitted, 6 found to be insane, and 1 discharged on withdrawal of the indictment. In the case of District Courts 951 persons were tried, of whom 620 were convicted, 329 acquitted, and 2 discharged on the withdrawal of the indictment. These figures compare favourably with those of the previous year. In the case of Police Courts, however, 1,644 persons were tried in the exercise of their ordinary summary jurisdiction, as against 1,160 in 1913, and the number convicted was 1,107, against 806 in the previous year.

11. The tables marked C to M relate to cases sent for trial before a District Court or the Supreme Court. They show the results of prosecutions under each head of serious crime.

In the year under review there were 476 convictions obtained for offences against the human body and 392 for offences against property—the corresponding figures for 1913 being 427 and 444 respectively. In 1913 the number of persons convicted of murder was 46; for 1914 the number is 54.

There is no diminution in the number of appeals from convictions. In 133 cases the convictions were affirmed, and set aside in 26. The figures in 1913 were 125 and 38 respectively.

THOMAS F. GARVIN,
Solicitor-General.

November 24, 1915.

TABULAR STATEMENTS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

A.—Showing the Number of Prosecutions instituted and how they were disposed of.

	No.
Prosecutions instituted in Police Courts	3,529
Cases disposed of by discharge of accused under section 157* (1) (a) and (3) without reference to Attorney-General	1,121
Cases in which records were forwarded to the Attorney-General for instructions under section 157 (1) (b)	932
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 388	35
Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 158 (1)	84
Cases in which all the accused were committed for trial	813
Cases which resulted in the conviction of one or more of the accused	587
Cases which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused	219
Indictments withdrawn	1
Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates	1,156
Cases summarily disposed of by Police Magistrates under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	320
Cases in which after committal accused were found to be of unsound mind	6

* Sections cited in this and the next table are sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

B.—Showing the Number of Persons accused in Table **A** and how such Persons were dealt with.

	No.
Persons accused before the Police Courts	5,686
Persons discharged by Magistrates without reference to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (a) and (3)	2,095
Persons with reference to whom records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (b)	1,515
Persons discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under sections 158 (1) and 388	214
Persons discharged on acceptance of pardon tendered under section 283	—
Persons committed for trial by the Supreme Court	350
Persons committed for trial by District Courts	951
Persons convicted by the Supreme Court	255
Persons acquitted by the Supreme Court	88
Persons convicted by District Courts	620
Persons acquitted by District Courts	329
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in the Supreme Courts	1
Persons discharged on withdrawal of indictments in District Courts	2
Persons tried summarily by Police Courts for serious crimes	1,644
Persons tried by Police Courts under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1)	432
Persons convicted by Police Courts	1,107
Persons acquitted by Police Courts	969
Persons found insane after committal and acquitted in the Supreme Court	6

C.—Showing the Number of Convictions and Acquittals in Trials for Offences* in each Class of Serious Crime.

Crimes.†	No. of Convictions.	No. of Acquittals.
I.—Offences against the State	No committals.	
II.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	No committals.	
III.—Offences against the public tranquillity	79	123
IV.—Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, public servants	1	—
V.—Offences relating to the giving or fabricating of false evidence and offences against public justice generally	23	9
VI.—Offences relating to coin, Government stamps, and the Ceylon paper currency	21	1
VII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	No committals.	
VIII.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	No committals.	
IX.—Offences against the human body	476	304
X.—Offences against property	392	295
XI.—Offences relating to documents and property marks	41	9
XII.—Offences affecting the reputation of persons	No committals.	
XIII.—Offences calculated to cause intimidation, insult, or annoyance	2	1
XIV.—Offences regarding the administration of unlawful oaths	No committals.	
XV.—Offences against revenue laws	6	—
XVI.—Offences under local enactments not falling under the above headings	No committals.	

* *I.e.*, "Serious Crimes" as defined in paragraph 3 of this report.

† "Offences" referred to in this column and the connected tables following include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

D.—Class III.: Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Results of Trials.

Offences.*	No. of Persons Convicted.†	No. of Persons Acquitted.†
Being members of an unlawful assembly (section 140)‡	17	65
Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon (section 141)	15	10
Rioting (section 144)	47	48

* Except in the cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, "Offences" in this and the connected tables include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

† See paragraph 11 of this report.

‡ Sections cited in this table and Tables C to M are sections of the Ceylon Penal Code.

E.—Class IV.: Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, Public Servants—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person (section 180)	1	—

F.—Class V.: Offence of giving or fabricating False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice generally—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding (section 190)	9	2
False charge of offence with intent to injure (section 208)	10	4
Taking gift to recover stolen property (section 212)	2	1
Resistance to lawful apprehension (section 219)	2	1
Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful authority (section 220)	—	1

G.—Class VI.: Offences relating to Coin, Government Stamps, and the Ceylon Paper Currency—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin (section 227)	3	—
Possession of instruments for counterfeiting coin (section 230)	2	—
Having counterfeit coin (sections 235 and 237)	4	—
Offences under the Paper Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884	12	1

H.—Class IX. : Offences affecting the Human Body—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Murder (section 296)	54	44
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297)	49	3
Causing death by rash or negligent act (section 298)	2	2
Attempt to murder (section 300)	13	11
Concealment of birth (section 309)	14	2
Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314)	28	71
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315)	69	29
Causing grievous hurt (section 316)	37	50
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 317)	144	63
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation (section 326)	1	—
Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life (section 329)	4	—
Assaulting or using criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (section 345)	14	8
Kidnapping (section 354)	17	2
Kidnapping or abducting with intent to confine a person (section 356)	3	2
Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel marriage (section 357)	5	6
Bigamy, &c. (section 362)	1	—
Rape (section 364)	16	7
Unnatural offences (section 365)	5	2

I.—Class X. : Offences against Property—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Theft (section 357)	33	16
Theft of cattle or prædial produce (section 368)	14	16
Theft in a dwelling house (section 369)	109	55
Theft by clerk or servant (section 370)	5	—
Extortion (section 373)	2	—
Robbery (section 380)	61	71
Causing hurt in committing robbery (section 382)	32	49
Robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt (section 383)	2	—
Criminal breach of trust by carrier, &c. (section 390)	2	1
Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant (section 391)	8	1
Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. (section 392)	8	1
Cheating (section 400)	—	—
Cheating by personation (section 402)	7	7
Cheating and inducing delivery of property (section 403)	13	14
Mischief by fire (sections 418 and 419)	4	9
House-trespass to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 437)	3	4
House-breaking to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 440)	21	45
House-breaking by night (section 443)	59	5
House-breaking by night after preparation for causing hurt (section 444)	9	

J.—Class XI. : Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Forgery (sections 456 and 457)	24	5
Using as genuine forged document (section 459)	16	3
Fraudulently destroying a will, &c. (section 466)	1	1

K.—Class XII. : Offences affecting the Reputation of Persons—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Defamation (section 480)	—	—

L.—Class XIII. : Offences calculated to cause Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Criminal intimidation (section 486)	2	1

M.—Class XV.: Offences against the Revenue Laws—Results of Trials.

Offences.	No. of Persons Convicted.	No. of Persons Acquitted.
Offences under the Post Office Ordinance, No. 11 of 1908	1 ..	—
Offences under the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910	5 ..	—

N.—Number of Offences tried by Village Tribunals during 1914 and the Quinquennial Period ending 1913.

Year.	Breaches of Village Council Rules.	Assaults.	Thefts.	Malicious Injuries.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance, &c.	Amicably settled in Court.	Total decided.
1909	33,663	6,524	7,252	1,253	2,538	39	7,929	59,198
Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	49,666	9,899	9,880	1,789	3,487	218	11,623	86,562
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	41,989	6,014	6,583	1,158	2,566	66	8,597	66,973
1912	49,435	6,267	6,310	1,039	2,478	102	11,067	76,728
1913	41,309	6,817	6,383	1,046	2,455	104	9,586	67,700
1914	33,750	6,972	5,789	1,257	4,223	—	9,061	61,052

O.—Statement showing the Number of Persons on whom Sentences of Death and of Imprisonment have been passed in the different Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1914.

Sentences.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Not exceeding 2 weeks ..	2,600	2,990	2,939	3,146	3,339	2,943	3,046	3,176	3,159	3,436
Do. 1 month ..	1,992	2,159	2,169	2,290	2,279	1,873	2,142	2,548	2,423	2,615
Do. 3 months ..	1,072	1,117	1,009	1,223	1,190	1,231	1,394	1,765	1,924	2,121
Do. 6 months ..	728	1,015	1,002	932	909	761	997	931	914	1,092
Do. 1 year ..	310	355	382	393	432	456	422	387	424	415
Do. 2 years ..	294	306	294	289	314	282	218	225	206	234
Do. 3 years ..	72	72	110	62	85	84	82	72	62	72
Do. 4 years ..	78	90	78	72	72	54	55	70	68	54
Do. 5 years ..	74	46	63	60	56	57	49	40	32	43
Between 5 and 10 years ..	87	92	81	92	105	55	69	91	38	59
Over 10 years	16	17	3	16	11	5	14	18	7	26
To be hanged	53	54	59	46	48	35	50	48	46	54

P.—Number of Persons sentenced to different forms of Punishment by Police Courts during each Year of the above Period.

Nature of Punishment.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Fine	18,457	31,096	18,641	25,543	27,306	33,175	27,579	27,396	26,377	28,670
Fine and simple imprisonment.	27	55	50	62	28	99	80	108	116	117
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	116	182	146	227	206	267	301	322	188	175
Simple imprisonment only ..	141	213	128	196	158	181	165	171	167	207
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	2,363	2,525	2,582	3,087	2,755	3,997	3,857	4,960	4,300	4,730
Bound over	830	766	817	1,041	903	769	868	704	585	659
Whipping of juvenile offenders	343	487	1,413	505	614	624	604	538	564	493

Q.—Statement of the Number of Persons convicted once and oftener during each Year of the above Period.

Prisoners.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Not previously convicted ..	5,966	6,590	6,423	6,798	7,221	6,277	6,989	7,706	7,442	8,257
Convicted once before ..	819	964	1,077	1,042	973	921	908	995	1,120	1,229
Convicted twice before ..	255	315	306	345	287	320	314	358	349	346
Convicted thrice before ..	134	191	160	190	145	134	131	150	157	168
Convicted oftener before ..	202	253	222	246	214	184	196	212	235	221
Total ..	7,376	8,313	8,188	8,621	8,840	7,836	8,538	9,421	9,303	10,221

The annual average for the period 1909 to December 31, 1913, stands as follows:—

Prisoners.	Percentage.
Not previously convicted	81·1
Convicted once before	11·2
Convicted twice before	3·7
Convicted thrice before	1·6
Convicted oftener than thrice before	2·4
Total ..	100·0

R.—Daily Average of Convicts (Male and Female) in all Prisons in the Island during each Year of the Period 1905 to 1914.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Males ..	2,498	2,783	2,936	2,949	2,908	2,717	2,655	2,650	2,682	2,756
Females ..	23	28	41	47	63	54	55	57	59	62

S.—Classification according to Race of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment during each Year of the Period 1905 to 1914.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Sinhalese	5,445	6,392	5,949	6,267	6,261	5,115	5,502	5,680	5,096	5,484
Tamils*	1,556	1,781	2,009	1,977	2,129	2,182	2,405	2,959	3,414	3,723
Moors*	460	525	539	530	515	485	504	566	666	609
Malays	54	49	53	50	81	47	56	54	55	55
Burghers	29	33	37	33	36	44	47	49	79	75
Europeans*	43	9	13	18	14	14	20	18	18	47
Others	142	99	75	125	212	163	195	261	130	347

* Under these heads are included not only the resident population, but, in the case of "Tamils" and "Moors," immigrants from South India, and, in the case of "Europeans," temporary sojourners answering to that description arriving here from different parts of the world.

T.—Results of Appeals from Judgments of District Courts in Criminal Cases.

	1913.	1914.
Appeals by Accused Parties.		
Convictions affirmed	125	133
Convictions varied while sentences were maintained ..	3	14
Cases remitted for committal of accused for trial by the Supreme Court	—	1
Convictions set aside	38	26
Sentences reduced or varied	4	15
Cases sent back for new trial	10	10
Appeals by the Attorney-General.		
Sentence varied	—	—
Acquittals set aside and accused sentenced to imprisonment	2	—
Fine commuted to imprisonment	—	—
Acquittals set aside and cases transferred to Supreme Court ..	—	—
Acquittals set aside and cases sent back for new trial ..	—	2
Appeals dismissed	2	1

FURTHER STATISTICS.

I.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted, during the Period of one year beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.*

(Municipal Courts excepted.)

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences (each Case being reckoned as an Offence).	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against the Revenue and other Laws relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts, including Laws relating to Indian Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine	23,989	1,065	941	20	11,842	512	9,609
Fine and imprisonment ..	119	51	41	—	4	—	14
Fine and rigorous imprisonment	145	42	32	17	20	3	31
Simple imprisonment only ..	182	8	19	—	18	49	88
Rigorous imprisonment only ..	4,017	485	1,430	104	271	1,258	469
Bound over	406	33	66	1	120	24	162
Whipping juvenile offenders ..	609	—	—	—	—	—	609
Released under First Offenders Act	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Otherwise dealt with ..	306	—	—	—	—	—	306
Total ..	29,765	1,684	2,529	142	12,275	1,846	11,289

II.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts (including Municipal Courts)	81,281	86,130	80,562	77,999	78,466	78,239	82,609
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Magistrates (including Municipal Magistrates)	84,459	93,825	87,355	87,363	85,679	82,850	85,417
The number of summary convictions:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	1,568	1,266	2,146	2,518	2,567	2,251	2,250
2. For offences against property ..	2,677	221	2,374	2,823	3,546	2,844	3,023
3. For cattle stealing ..	—	—	254	279	287	172	205
4. For other offences ..	21,754	31,465	29,080	27,356	28,131	27,458	30,116
Total ..	25,999	32,952	33,854	32,976	34,531	32,725	35,594
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—							
1. For offences against the person ..	656	570	590*	440*	445*	363*	419*
2. For offences against property ..	731	756	304*	254*	275*	240*	156*
3. For cattle stealing ..	—	—	12*	11*	9*	12*	9*
4. For other offences ..	99	151	222*	218*	228*	181*	253*
Total ..	1,486	1,477	1,128*	923*	957*	796*	837*
The number of persons acquitted:—							
1. In the Superior Courts ..	1,032	1,023	718*	762*	570*	439*	467*
2. In the Inferior Courts ..	36,263	37,327	34,931	35,746	34,739	34,316*	33,823

* Includes only serious crime.

In 1908 and 1909 cattle stealing is included under the head "Property."

III.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities Ordinance during the Period beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.

		Western Province.	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1914	Civil ...	67	41	128	26	130	284	311	119	304	1,410
	Criminal	234	78	1,520	16	239	673	445	228	1,249	8,682
Instituted during the period	Civil ..	3,501	4,052	6,220	697	7,253	7,925	3,743	1,724	2,894	38,009
	Criminal	18,937	8,749	19,959	580	6,368	9,068	4,441	2,950	15,961	87,013
Total number of cases	Civil ...	3,568	4,093	6,348	723	7,383	8,209	4,054	1,843	3,198	39,419
	Criminal	19,171	8,827	21,479	596	6,607	9,741	4,886	3,178	17,210	91,695
Decisions :—											
Civil ..	Money ..	3,079	3,634	4,950	413	7,123	6,709	2,970	1,486	2,740	33,104
	Land	1	81	121	239	—	66	87	72	35	702
	Cattle Trespass ..	421	345	1,068	48	52	1,073	788	155	273	4,223
Criminal	Breach of V. C. Rules	4,225	3,328	6,951	286	3,130	3,480	3,891	644	7,815	33,750
	Irrigation ..	77	1	221	—	—	547	—	365	8	1,219
	Assault ..	2,177	680	1,398	152	751	703	492	145	474	6,972
	Theft.. ..	1,916	431	1,284	40	310	1,032	62	50	664	5,789
	Malicious Injury ..	430	168	208	15	28	273	26	7	102	1,257
	Vaccination ..	288	39	577	—	309	39	—	132	550	1,934
	Maintenance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Public Nuisance ..	62	17	52	—	172	6	—	69	109	487
	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ..	7	21	68	—	10	8	—	—	—	114
	Rinderpest ..	67	16	2	—	191	23	—	11	31	341
	Firearms ..	11	20	47	—	71	92	1	6	197	445
	Knife Ordinance ..	3	6	45	—	—	31	—	—	4	89
	Schools ..	7,850	3,420	8,125	—	1,185	2,026	—	1,278	5,491	29,375
	Sanitation ..	222	41	24	—	82	5	—	57	103	534
	Abusive Language ..	—	—	13	78	—	—	15	—	—	106
	Thoroughfares Ordinance ..	250	4	347	—	43	80	—	29	93	846
	Cattle Ordinance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous ..	1,071	532	710	3	16	739	—	93	24	3,188
Total Decisions ..	Civil ..	3,501	4,060	6,139	700	7,175	7,848	3,845	1,713	3,048	38,029
	Criminal	18,656	8,724	20,072	574	6,298	9,084	4,487	2,886	15,665	86,446
Amicable settlements under section 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ..	778	506	841	17	2,630	1,078	1,319	241	70	7,480
	Criminal	2,229	1,547	1,469	76	1,154	882	968	303	433	9,061
Appeals :—											
To Government Agent :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	44	70	191	9	8	165	126	11	81	605
	Set aside ..	11	24	34	4	3	108	13	10	11	218
Criminal	Confirmed ..	191	198	399	29	11	137	99	22	103	1,189
	Set aside ..	40	25	66	1	—	54	7	9	23	225
From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council :—											
Civil ..	Confirmed ..	2	12	24	2	—	10	4	—	4	58
	Set aside ..	—	1	6	1	—	2	1	—	—	10
Criminal	Confirmed ..	—	10	35	—	—	3	10	—	1	59
	Set aside ..	4	2	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	13
Pending on December 31, 1914	Civil ..	67	33	209	23	208	361	209	130	150	1,390
	Criminal	515	103	1,407	22	309	657	399	292	1,545	5,249

IV.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the Year 1914.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Police.		Vehicles.		Weights and Measures.		Unlawful Gaming.		Ceylon Penal Code.		Municipal Councils.		Dogs.		Rabies.		Bread.		Schools.		Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases.		By-laws.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																																	
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 13 of 1907.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 9 of 1901.		§ 259, C. P. C.		No. 17 of 1889.		No. 2 of 1883.		1896 and 1910.		No. 25 of 1901.		No. 7 of 1893.		No. 13 of 1864		No. 5 of 1906.		No. 3 of 1897.		No. 9 of 1896.					
Pending on Jan. 1, 1914.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
Colombo ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	66	78	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	36	96	117
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	1	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	25	26
Galle ..	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	14	14
Total ..	1	1	9	9	—	—	68	80	6	6	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	1	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	29	39	135	157
Instituted during the Year.																																				
Colombo ..	1,055	2,065	91	91	2,712	2,712	2,014	2,110	1,713	2,014	334	366	10	10	187	876	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,610	3,256	10,726	13,500
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	84	18	20	42	48	—	—	—	—	7	8	121	122	67	67	70	70	3	3	23	23	1	1	—	—	225	232	657	678
Galle ..	12	20	130	130	142	142	125	127	231	233	61	62	—	—	27	107	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	192	79	128	1,019	1,161
Total ..	1,067	2,085	221	221	2,854	2,854	2,219	2,321	1,962	2,267	437	476	10	10	214	983	7	8	141	142	67	67	70	70	3	3	23	23	1	1	192	192	2,914	3,616	12,402	15,339
Convicted during the Year.																																				
Colombo ..	1,012	2,006	87	87	2,673	2,673	1,742	1,811	1,691	1,990	322	354	12	12	183	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,282	2,926	10,004	12,709
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	69	12	12	15	15	—	—	—	—	6	6	76	76	45	45	68	68	3	3	13	13	1	1	—	—	185	192	489	500
Galle ..	10	18	131	131	141	141	113	115	221	223	62	63	—	—	20	86	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	164	79	128	956	1,084
Total ..	1,022	2,024	218	218	2,814	2,814	1,920	1,995	1,924	2,225	399	432	12	12	203	936	6	6	91	91	45	45	68	68	3	3	13	13	1	1	164	164	2,546	3,246	11,449	14,293
Acquitted during the Year.																																				
Colombo ..	42	58	4	4	39	39	299	338	19	21	10	10	—	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	320	732	816
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	8	8	21	27	—	—	—	—	1	2	42	43	23	23	4	4	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	30	31	159	168
Galle ..	2	2	8	8	1	1	2	2	10	10	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	61	71
Total ..	44	60	12	12	40	40	318	357	37	39	31	37	—	—	7	39	1	2	47	48	23	23	4	4	—	—	13	13	—	—	30	30	345	352	952	1,055
Pending on Dec. 31, 1914.																																				
Colombo ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	39	39	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	46	86	92
Kandy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	34	36
Galle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	16	20
Total ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	49	49	7	9	9	9	—	—	4	8	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	52	58	136	148

V.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during the Period of One Year beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1914.	Suits instituted or restored during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on Dec. 31, 1914.
				On Evidence.	Suits otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admissions, Defaults, &c.	Total Number of Suits disposed of.	
Anuradhapura ..	5	34	39	4	25	29	10
Badulla	75	108	183	14	112	126	57
Batticaloa	31	192	223	14	143	157	66
Chilaw	118	185	303	45	97	142	161
Colombo	1,382	2,723	4,105	373	1,554	1,929	2,176
Galle	643	776	1,419	588	156	744	675
Hatton	19	76	95	1	72	73	22
Jaffna	423	859	1,282	86	739	825	457
Kalutara	186	493	679	208	230	438	241
Kandy	311	855	1,166	289	499	788	378
Kegalla	150	201	351	75	72	147	204
Kurunegala ..	233	414	647	167	191	358	289
Mannar	6	23	29	—	15	15	14
Matara	352	437	789	312	89	401	388
Mullaittivu	5	10	15	3	11	14	1
Negombo	340	504	844	406	166	572	272
Nuwara Eliya ..	32	104	136	4	34	38	98
Puttalam	36	88	124	8	82	90	34
Ratnapura	184	183	367	18	121	139	228
Tangalla	27	69	96	30	34	64	32
Trincomalee ..	10	31	41	1	24	25	16
Total ..	4,568	8,365	12,933	2,648	4,466	7,114	5,819

VI.—Table showing the Number of Cases disposed of out of those entered on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during the Period of One Year beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1914.	Cases entered on the Roll during the Period.	Total Cases for Adjudication.	Cases decided on Evidence.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on Dec. 31, 1914.
Anuradhapura	4	7	11	4	5	2
Badulla	11	33	44	14	18	12
Batticaloa	4	54	58	14	28	16
Chilaw	35	86	121	45	23	53
Colombo	581	1,104	1,685	375	504	806
Galle	93	531	624	336	85	203
Hatton	3	34	37	1	17	19
Jaffna	100	264	364	86	157	121
Kalutara	66	351	417	200	91	126
Kandy	73	363	436	289	29	118
Kegalla	81	168	249	75	2	102
Kurunegala	70	285	355	167	98	90
Mannar	—	1	1	1	—	—
Matara	87	392	479	312	89	78
Mullaittivu	1	8	9	3	6	—
Negombo	92	379	471	406	13	52
Nuwara Eliya ..	3	15	18	4	10	4
Puttalam	18	83	101	8	76	17
Ratnapura	61	138	199	18	97	84
Tangalla	7	52	59	30	10	19
Trincomalee ..	2	5	7	1	1	5
Total ..	1,392	4,353	5,745	2,389	1,429	1,927

VII.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on Jan. 1, 1914.	Instituted during the Period.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending on Dec. 31, 1914.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admission or by Default.	Total.	
Anuradhapura	62	404	466	25	351	376	90
Avissawella	66	388	454	48	345	393	61
Badulla	82	351	433	60	281	341	92
Balapitiya	106	561	667	108	453	561	106
Batticaloa	87	966	1,053	16	863	879	174
Chavakachcheri	94	413	507	50	388	438	69
Chilaw and Marawila	59	426	485	38	409	447	38
Colombo	958	5,405	6,363	1,218	4,661	5,879	484
Dandagomuwa	179	475	654	83	385	468	186
Galle	22	355	377	88	229	317	60
Galle (Additional)	235	501	736	100	430	530	206
Gampola and Nawalapitiya	53	578	631	44	475	519	112
Hambantota	6	99	105	7	88	95	10
Hatton	21	277	298	4	211	215	83
Jaffna	115	675	790	43	601	644	146
Jaffna (Additional)	145	729	874	68	618	686	188
Kalmunai	80	356	436	5	344	349	87
Kalutara	66	231	297	46	205	251	46
Kalutara (Additional)	88	278	366	107	186	293	73
Kandy	217	826	1,043	117	690	807	236
Kandy (Additional)	172	664	836	195	489	684	152
Kayts	35	477	512	34	412	446	66
Kegalla	327	542	869	50	428	478	391
Kurunegala	150	764	914	118	617	735	179
Kurunegala (Additional)	173	500	673	108	415	523	150
Mannar	33	366	399	—	357	357	42
Matale	90	425	515	46	401	447	68
Matara	34	314	348	23	272	295	53
Matara (Additional)	292	481	773	259	288	547	226
Mullaittivu	41	185	226	45	159	204	22
Negombo	246	832	1,078	96	799	895	183
Nuwara Eliya	52	250	302	23	218	241	61
Panadure	82	474	556	38	384	422	134
Panwila and Urugala	50	200	250	43	139	182	68
Pasyala	36	145	181	7	141	148	33
Point Pedro	97	459	556	114	362	476	80
Puttalam	45	404	449	22	407	429	20
Ratnapura and Rakwana	248	528	776	47	456	503	273
Tangalla	80	252	332	66	214	280	52
Trincomalee	55	380	435	11	317	328	107
Total ..	5,079	22,936	28,015	3,620	19,488	23,108	4,907

VIII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island from January 1 to December 31, 1914.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for Delivery of Articles.	Cattle Trespass.	Fiscal's Sale.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Services.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anuradhapura	26	28	29	16	21	1	—	11	19	9	2	—	—	220	5	1	8	—	4	4	404
Avissawella	32	4	71	16	79	—	2	5	10	20	3	—	—	113	—	5	—	—	—	28	388
Badulla, &c.	50	25	30	9	71	—	8	—	14	8	7	—	—	113	5	1	3	—	6	1	351
Balapitiya	96	6	144	18	16	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	127	—	26	—	—	1	125	561
Batticaloa	15	32	165	7	54	—	20	—	14	6	5	—	3	569	1	3	15	—	—	57	966
Chavakachcheri	53	49	67	23	28	—	7	25	9	12	10	2	—	99	2	5	21	—	—	1	413
Chilaw and Marawila ..	26	25	47	6	19	—	4	—	7	6	50	—	—	226	—	6	—	—	—	4	426
Colombo	83	215	227	119	1,350	—	—	10	1,063	170	—	—	—	1,553	86	55	—	4	180	290	5,405
Dandagomuwa ..	48	26	72	21	13	—	—	10	5	4	3	—	—	233	7	10	—	—	—	23	475
Galle	38	9	90	23	30	—	—	—	28	22	4	—	—	67	5	12	1	—	—	26	355
Galle (Additional) ..	81	25	97	11	27	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	228	1	18	—	—	—	8	501
Gampola and Nawalapitiya	46	35	35	13	125	—	—	—	29	5	10	—	1	240	1	1	4	—	—	33	578
Hambantota ..	3	11	4	—	1	15	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	30	—	—	14	—	—	9	99
Hatton	3	13	—	3	112	—	—	—	16	13	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	1	10	277
Jaffna	35	95	15	16	11	4	46	—	28	7	17	—	—	191	—	8	28	—	—	174	675
Jaffna (Additional) ..	76	196	166	2	5	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	269	1	1	—	—	—	—	729
Kalmunai	9	8	40	3	8	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	246	—	2	6	1	—	26	356
Kalutara	7	46	57	11	11	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	61	—	15	—	—	—	13	231
Kalutara (Additional) ..	37	6	86	26	11	—	1	—	9	7	9	—	—	54	—	2	8	—	5	17	278
Kandy	36	139	28	29	128	43	20	19	124	31	—	—	—	172	4	2	7	—	28	16	826
Kandy (Additional) ..	56	28	62	19	77	9	6	5	32	13	—	—	—	339	4	4	2	—	5	3	664
Kayts	33	78	43	7	83	—	12	5	1	8	11	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	1	2	477
Kegalla	82	16	168	29	38	—	—	—	13	11	1	—	—	122	1	22	2	—	1	36	542
Kurunegala ..	38	86	105	40	3	—	—	—	30	8	31	—	—	332	3	7	9	—	—	72	764
Kurunegala (Additional) ..	106	17	77	25	24	—	2	1	7	3	8	—	—	174	8	8	4	—	7	29	500
Mannar	2	26	16	—	33	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	43	366
Matale	54	8	23	17	68	—	—	10	26	16	7	—	—	181	—	4	2	1	5	3	425
Matara (Additional) ..	210	8	128	16	20	—	—	1	7	5	2	—	—	52	1	3	1	—	—	27	481
Matara	—	25	98	27	17	22	6	—	6	3	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	2	314
Mullaittivu	3	16	18	4	6	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	114	—	—	3	—	—	13	185
Negombo	72	13	147	6	44	—	5	14	3	—	—	—	—	409	10	32	—	—	21	56	832
Nuwara Eliya ..	13	10	7	8	54	1	4	—	50	4	—	—	—	66	2	—	—	—	—	31	250
Panadure	43	61	98	33	21	—	—	—	27	6	8	—	—	132	6	—	—	—	—	39	474
Panwila and Urugala ..	46	19	22	15	19	—	—	2	14	3	—	—	—	55	—	—	4	—	—	1	200
Pasyala	18	—	23	8	2	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	63	—	2	—	—	—	21	145
Point Pedro	85	41	88	8	38	—	7	—	14	1	7	—	1	137	3	—	15	—	1	13	459
Puttalam	8	2	9	3	51	—	16	4	6	3	17	—	—	271	3	—	—	—	—	11	404
Ratnapura and Rakwana ..	118	7	81	37	63	—	5	—	22	16	—	—	—	120	—	2	—	—	1	56	528
Tangalla	43	8	61	11	13	—	3	5	2	10	—	—	—	58	—	4	5	—	12	17	252
Trincomalee	5	9	38	5	26	—	3	4	24	5	3	—	7	231	—	4	5	—	1	10	380
Total ..	1,835	1,471	2,782	690	2,820	95	224	133	1,687	451	221	3	11	8,286	159	265	167	6	280	1,350	22,936

REPORTS FOR

the Criminal Cases

	IDLAND CIRCUIT.					SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.											TOTAL.					
			Kurune			Matara.						Tangalla.										
	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Unl	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	112	61	22	—	29
Rio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	88	41	47	—	—
Ass	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Oth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tak	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Oth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Giv	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	12	15	6	8	1	—
Fal	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—
Fal	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	4	—	—
Fra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	6	—	1
Fal	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	4	8	—	—
Esc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Oth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	21	6	12	—	3
Cor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	7	—	—
Ha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—
Oth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Cas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cor	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	3	13	—	—
Do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	53	11	42	—	—
Gri	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	103	35	63	—	5
Cas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	6	7	1	—	14	23	8	15	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	156	208	61	143	—	4
Wr	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Ass	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	23	4	19	—	—
Kic	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	2	14	—	—
Oth	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	8	9	—	—
The	—	2	9	10	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	180	43	124	—	13
The	—	—	1	4	4	—	2	6	6	—	—	—	3	8	7	1	—	—	21	43	22	18	—	3
The	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	23	32	11	21	—	—
The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	4	—	—
Ex	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	5	—	—
Rol	—	—	8	11	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	61	132	65	57	6	4
Cri	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	22	5	16	—	1
Cri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	3	4	—	—
Ro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	26	10	16	—	—
Ch	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	5	12	—	—
Fra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Mis	—	—	5	7	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	33	16	17	—	—
Ho	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	36	17	18	—	1
Ho	—	—	8	15	5	—	7	11	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	159	53	100	—	6
Ho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	4	—	—	28	35	18	16	—	1
o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	29	9	11	—	9
Ot	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	3	—	—
Gri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	—
Cor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O h	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	30	51	2	49	—	—
	—	3	61	83	21	—	35	62	26	27	—	9	13	30	18	12	—	—	953	1542	533	922	7	80

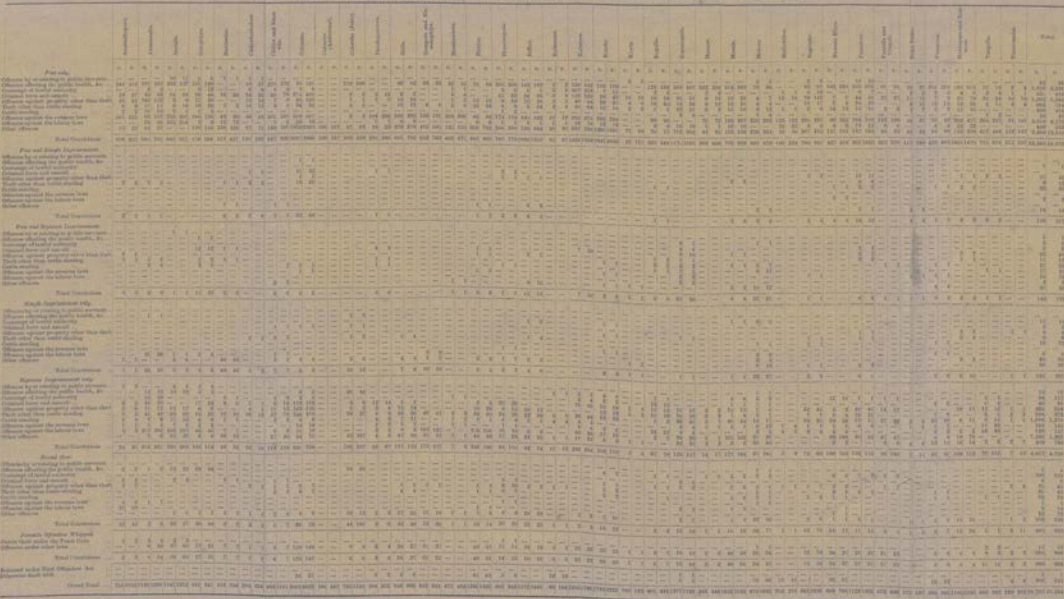
IX.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before each of the District Courts of the Island during the Year 1914.

Offences.	Western Circuit: Colombo.						Negombo.						Kalutara.						Galle.						Matara.						Hambantota.						Kandy.						Kurunegala.						Chilaw.						Puttalam.						Anuradhapura.						Jaffna.						Mannar.					
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.	Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Discharge on Probation.	Pending.
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																																																																															
Unlawful assembly	4	77	46	15	—	15	6	16	16	—	—	—	1	10	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on public servants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Public Servants.																																																																															
Taking illegal gratification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																																																																														
Giving or fabricating false evidence	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False assurance	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricating evidence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False charge	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and connected offences	14	15	12	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																																																																														
Counterfeiting coin	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having or using instruments for counterfeiting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the Public Health and Morality.																																																																														
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Human Body.																																																																														
Causing miscarriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable homicide	13	17	11	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapon	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrongful confinement	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault and criminal force	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences Against Property.																																																																														
Theft other than of cattle or grain or grain products	47	57	39	18	—	—	4	5	4	1	—	—	5	6	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of cattle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft of grain or grain products	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft by servant	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacoity	11	17	7	10	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	12	12	11	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal case, &c. of trust	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mischief	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass	11	11	9	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	21	22	16	6	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit any offence	22	23	21	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences in Trade and Property.																																																																														
Using false trade marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal intimidation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	207	252	182	64	—	15	40	45	32	13	—	—	47	55	31	20	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

the Criminal Cases tried before each of the District Courts of the Island during the Year 1914.

	Northern Circuit.																										Southern Circuit.																								Total.				
	Kurunegala.						Kegalla.						Anuradhapura.						Jaffna.						Mannar.						Mullaitivu.						Batticaloa.						Trincomalee.						Galle.						Matara.						Tangalla.										
	Cases.	Persons.	Acquitted.	Convictions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.

3.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for the Various Classes of Offence and the Kinds of Punishment inflicted in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1914.



XI.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Period beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.

	Avissawella.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa and Kalmunai.	Chavakachcheri.	Chilaw and Marawila.	Colombo.	Colombo (Additional).	Colombo (Joint).	Dandugamuwa.	Galle.	Gampola and Nawalapitiya.	Hambantota.	Hatton.	Henaratgoda.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kayts.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Colombo (Itinerating).	Mannar.	Matale.	Matara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya.	Panadure.	Panwila and Urugala.	Point Pedro.	Putalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Total.
Executions under sentence of Supreme Court ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Homicide.																																				
Amounting to murder ..	5	—	5	—	—	2	5	16	—	—	—	3	2	—	3	10	7	10	1	—	16	—	1	2	11	—	7	2	12	2	1	—	9	—	—	132
Not amounting to murder	4	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	27
Caused by negligence ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Suicide.																																				
In wells	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
In tanks, lakes, or sea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
Hanging	5	—	9	—	4	4	—	12	—	—	2	8	11	—	11	5	1	5	4	—	3	6	—	1	—	5	—	2	1	6	2	1	1	9	2	—	120
Poison	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	36
Shooting	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	14
Cutting throat, &c. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Killed by																																				
Wild beasts	—	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	19
Crocodiles or sharks ..	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	12
Snakes	7	7	11	2	17	6	11	2	—	—	19	2	2	2	—	9	1	1	6	1	6	38	—	2	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	22	4	202
Mad dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Wasps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental Deaths.																																				
Drowning in wells ..	4	2	—	4	9	7	1	6	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	10	24	14	10	7	—	10	—	1	5	11	1	3	—	6	6	—	—	2	5	3	168
In tanks, rivers, or lakes	—	3	—	1	10	—	5	10	—	—	4	1	12	2	14	—	3	3	1	6	—	5	—	1	3	6	2	5	1	14	—	2	3	8	2	—	127
In sea	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	10	—	9	55
In rivers or streams ..	10	—	8	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	16	—	4	7	—	2	—	—	3	10	—	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	94
Falling from trees ..	9	3	20	14	1	2	4	6	—	—	2	20	9	—	2	19	4	26	21	—	31	28	—	—	16	33	1	7	2	14	12	3	—	—	15	1	325
Gunshot wounds ..	5	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	8	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	45
By lightning ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
On the railway ..	3	1	—	6	—	1	1	17	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	7	2	9	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Other means ..	11	4	36	16	12	2	4	102	—	—	9	23	17	2	31	10	9	16	39	3	16	24	—	2	21	23	—	14	27	11	24	6	—	29	6	5	554
Natural Causes.																																				
Diseases	74	33	129	29	25	5	25	599	—	—	38	61	43	9	89	44	22	65	70	2	49	80	—	6	33	46	13	43	33	52	42	2	22	74	11	3	1,871
Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Found Dead.																																				
Causes known ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Causes unknown ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	17
Total ..	153	67	238	79	86	32	65	818	—	—	82	151	104	17	156	137	98	166	184	35	140	216	—	18	92	156	25	93	80	124	92	26	36	149	72	29	4,016
In prisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
In asylums	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
In other places ..	137	67	238	79	86	32	64	708	—	—	82	146	104	17	156	122	79	166	162	35	140	216	—	18	92	148	19	76	80	124	92	26	36	149	72	29	3,797

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1914, and to report as follows:—

1. Referring to Table A, it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases committed both to the Supreme and District Courts, making a total of 813, as compared with 758 in 1913. Though comparing favourably with the figures of the years 1905 to 1909, it is an appreciable increase on the figures of the year 1912.

2. Table B, giving particulars of cases tried in the Supreme Court, shows that there were 73 cases of homicide, including 1 case transferred from the Southern Circuit, as against 53 in 1913, and convictions obtained in 55 cases, as against 40 in the previous year.

3. Table C shows that of the 84 persons committed for homicide, 28 were convicted of murder, 30 of lesser offences, and 26 were acquitted.

I regret to say this is the largest number of convictions for murder since 1905, with the exception of the year 1909, where there were 29.

4. Table E, giving particulars of the cases tried in the District Courts, shows an increase in the number of cases of causing hurt or grievous hurt with dangerous weapons and of house-breaking, but a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of theft other than of cattle or prædial products, 66 as against 107, when compared with the figures of 1913.

5. Table F, a return of the cases tried in the District Courts, calls for particular attention, showing as it does a most remarkable decrease in the number of cases tried in the District Court of Colombo, only 222 as against 309 in the previous year, and the smallest number tried since 1905.

Kalutara, on the other hand, shows a considerable increase of 146, as against 89 in 1913. The total, too, 482, compares very favourably with previous years.

6. Table G shows that out of 841 persons committed for trial before the District Courts 530 were convicted, and 44 were awaiting trial.

7. Turning to Table H, it will be seen that there has been an increase in the total number of cases of cattle stealing and hurt with knife, as compared with 1913—1,068 cases as against 936, and 501 persons convicted for these offences, as against 356 in the previous year.

The increase in the number of knife cases is marked.

W. E. BARBER,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, March 17, 1915.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number of Cases compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1905 ..	173 ..	528 ..	24 ..	145 ..	53 ..	923 ..	59
1906 ..	157 ..	578 ..	37 ..	103 ..	51 ..	926 ..	74
1907 ..	161 ..	653 ..	28 ..	58 ..	29 ..	929 ..	66
1908 ..	160 ..	691 ..	43 ..	72 ..	51 ..	1,017 ..	80
1909 ..	175 ..	688 ..	11 ..	64 ..	61 ..	999 ..	48
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911..	187 ..	1,000 ..	28 ..	43 ..	43 ..	1,341 ..	68
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..	144 ..	518 ..	43 ..	56 ..	23 ..	789 ..	21
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	128 ..	477 ..	33 ..	44 ..	28 ..	710 ..	17
1913 ..	112 ..	509 ..	28 ..	58 ..	51 ..	758 ..	15
1914 ..	131 ..	526 ..	35 ..	74 ..	47 ..	813 ..	37

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364	10	22	9	18	1	4	—	—
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	7	7	5	5	2	2	—	—
Bigamy, § 362	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315 ..	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt by rash and negligent act, § 328 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal breach of trust, §§ 391, 392	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	10	14	9	13	1	1	—	—
Giving false evidence, § 190 ..	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night, theft, &c., §§ 444, 369, &c. ..	1	4	1	3	—	1	—	—
Making false entries, § 466A ..	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380, 382 ..	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Theft, §§ 369, 367, 371 ..	4	7	3	6	1	1	—	—
Contempt of court, § 223 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	8	8	5	5	3	3	—	—
Homicide cases ..	73*	84†	55	—	17	26	—	1
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Concealment of birth, § 309	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 317	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total ..	131	165	103	126	26	39	1	1

* Including one case transferred from Southern Circuit.
† Including four persons transferred from Southern Circuit.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Western Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1905 ..	62 ..	82 ..	25 ..	29 ..	28
1906 ..	67 ..	96 ..	22 ..	57 ..	17
1907 ..	60 ..	91 ..	23 ..	33 ..	35
1908 ..	60 ..	91 ..	12 ..	58 ..	21
1909 ..	68 ..	91 ..	29 ..	39 ..	23
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	79 ..	103 ..	20 ..	47 ..	36
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	61 ..	82 ..	21 ..	43 ..	18
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	66 ..	100 ..	21 ..	46 ..	33
1913 ..	51 ..	72 ..	20 ..	30 ..	22
1914 ..	72 ..	84 ..	28 ..	30 ..	26

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1905	173 ..	528 ..	701
1906	127 ..	578 ..	705
1907	149 ..	638 ..	787
1908	145 ..	691 ..	836
1909	166 ..	688 ..	854
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	186 ..	960 ..	1,146
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	146 ..	497 ..	643
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	127 ..	466 ..	593
1913	114 ..	509 ..	623
1914	130 ..	482 ..	612

E.—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	9 ..	97 ..	53 ..	22 ..	— ..	22
Riot	2 ..	52 ..	10 ..	42 ..	— ..	—
Taking illegal gratification ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	8 ..	9 ..	3 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
False statements	2 ..	2 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	—
False personation	2 ..	2 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Forgery	6 ..	8 ..	1 ..	6 ..	— ..	1
False charge	10 ..	10 ..	4 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Counterfeiting coin	5 ..	5 ..	— ..	5 ..	— ..	—
Concealment of birth	7 ..	8 ..	1 ..	7 ..	— ..	—
Defamation	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Hurt	26 ..	34 ..	8 ..	26 ..	— ..	—
Grievous hurt	22 ..	36 ..	13 ..	22 ..	— ..	1
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	98 ..	126 ..	31 ..	91 ..	— ..	4
Assault and criminal force ..	11 ..	14 ..	3 ..	11 ..	— ..	—
Kidnapping	7 ..	7 ..	1 ..	6 ..	— ..	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	66 ..	85 ..	18 ..	65 ..	— ..	2
Theft of cattle	11 ..	14 ..	4 ..	7 ..	— ..	3
Theft of prædial products ..	10 ..	11 ..	1 ..	10 ..	— ..	—
Theft by servants	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Robbery	32 ..	59 ..	25 ..	27 ..	6 ..	1
Criminal misappropriation ..	14 ..	15 ..	2 ..	13 ..	— ..	—
Criminal breach of trust	4 ..	5 ..	2 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Receiving stolen property ..	15 ..	18 ..	7 ..	11 ..	— ..	—
Cheating	2 ..	4 ..	1 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Mischief	8 ..	8 ..	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
House-trespass	4 ..	6 ..	4 ..	2 ..	— ..	—
House-breaking, &c.	59 ..	88 ..	31 ..	53 ..	— ..	4
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offence	23 ..	26 ..	15 ..	10 ..	— ..	1
Criminal intimidation	1 ..	2 ..	— ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Other offences	57 ..	85 ..	18 ..	62 ..	— ..	5
Total ..	526	841	261	530	6	44

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
1905	245 ..	74 ..	124 ..	37 ..	7 ..	41 ..	528
1906	269 ..	101 ..	112 ..	39 ..	15 ..	42 ..	578
1907	331 ..	85 ..	123 ..	47 ..	20 ..	47 ..	653
1908	324 ..	103 ..	146 ..	47 ..	26 ..	45 ..	691
1909	326 ..	91 ..	127 ..	49 ..	24 ..	71 ..	688
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	472 ..	97 ..	246 ..	83 ..	24 ..	38 ..	960
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	282 ..	37 ..	102 ..	28 ..	11 ..	29 ..	489
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	259 ..	40 ..	104 ..	26 ..	9 ..	28 ..	466
1913	309 ..	44 ..	89 ..	25 ..	12 ..	30 ..	509
1914	222 ..	39 ..	146 ..	31 ..	9 ..	35 ..	482

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts in the Western Circuit for the Year 1914.

	Colombo.	Negombo.	Kalutara.	Chilaw.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Total.
Number of cases ..	250 ..	40 ..	147 ..	40 ..	10 ..	39 ..	526
Number of persons ..	382 ..	62 ..	222 ..	63 ..	21 ..	91 ..	841
Number of persons acquitted ..	130 ..	20 ..	71 ..	19 ..	5 ..	16 ..	261
Number of persons convicted ..	224 ..	35 ..	150 ..	35 ..	15 ..	71 ..	530
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	— ..	6 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	6
Number of persons pending trial	28 ..	1 ..	1 ..	9 ..	1 ..	4 ..	44

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Western Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	229 ..	796 ..	43 ..	1,068
Number of persons	304 ..	959 ..	51 ..	1,314
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	55 ..	385 ..	38 ..	478
Number of persons convicted ..	67 ..	434 ..	43 ..	544
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	159 ..	374 ..	3 ..	536
Number of persons acquitted ..	237 ..	525 ..	8 ..	770
Number of cases pending ..	15 ..	37 ..	2 ..	54

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR 1914.

THE annexed statistical returns relating to crime in the Northern and Southern Circuits during the year 1914 point to little or no difference when compared with similar returns affecting the two previous years.

Table A, which relates to the Northern Circuit, shows that there were 18 cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court in 1914, of which 13 were cases of homicide; in the respective years 1912 and 1913 there were 27 and 15 cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court; there were 13 cases of homicide in each of these years, too.

In 1914 there were 75 cases committed for trial before the District Courts; this compares favourably with the 88 and 115 cases committed for trial before the District Court in the years 1913 and 1912 respectively.

In the Southern Circuit there were 36 Supreme Court cases in 1914 as against 44 and 45 cases in 1913 and 1912 respectively; and there were 110 District Courts cases in 1914, as against 111 and 97 in 1913 and 1912 respectively.

In these circumstances, it cannot be said that there has been a palpable decrease or increase of crime either in the North or South.

Colombo, March 23, 1915.

S. OBEYESEKERE,
Crown Counsel.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Northern Circuit, from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number of Cases pending.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1905 ..	21	119	13	68	8	229	16
1906 ..	21	117	12	54	22	226	21
1907 ..	27	144	7	14	6	198	14
1908 ..	37	108	8	18	4	175	13
1909 ..	23	87	11	21	16	135	4
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	36	137	3	33	12	221	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	101	2	9	6	151	17
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	27	115	3	1	16	162	10
1913 ..	15	88	6	7	22	138	8
1914 ..	18	75	2	5	19	119	8

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	—
Bigamy, § 362	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery, § 456	2	8	2	3	—	5	—	—
Making false entries, § 466A ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Homicide cases	13*	25†	9	—	4	10	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing grievous hurt, § 317 ..	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
(4) Concealment of birth, § 309 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing hurt, § 314 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	18	38	13	20	5	18	—	—

* Including two cases in which the accused were found to be of unsound mind when they committed the deeds.
† Including two persons found to be of unsound mind when they committed the deeds.

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Northern Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1905	7	12	—	6	6
1906	12	20	1	8	11
1907	12	22	2	13	7
1908	15	24	1	11	12
1909	11	17	2	8	7
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	15	43	1	24	18
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	13	15	3	4	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	13	16	2	7	7
1913	13	16	—	9	7
1914	13	25	1	14	10

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Northern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total
1905	21	119	140
1906	20	117	137
1907	27	140	167
1908	37	108	145
1909	22	87	109
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	35	131	166
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	31	84	115
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	27	110	137
1913	15	88	103
1914	18	69	87

E.—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	1	23	23	—	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence ..	1	3	3	—	—	—
Counterfeiting coin	1	1	—	1	—	—
Concealment of birth	3	5	2	3	—	—
Hurt	3	3	—	3	—	—
Grievous hurt	7	10	5	5	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	9	13	6	7	—	—
Assault and criminal force ..	1	1	1	—	—	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1	—	—
Theft other than cattle or præedial products	13	16	7	9	—	—
Theft of cattle	1	5	—	5	—	—
Robbery	9	32	25	6	—	1
Criminal breach of trust ..	2	2	1	1	—	—
Receiving stolen property ..	4	4	2	2	—	—
Cheating	2	3	—	3	—	—
Mischief	2	2	2	—	—	—
House-trespass	3	10	10	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	3	4	—	4	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offence	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences	8	13	4	4	—	5
Total ..	75	152	92	54	—	6

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Batticaloa.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaittivu.	Trincomalee.	Total.
1905	32	81	3	—	3	119
1906	30	78	—	1	8	117
1907	42	88	2	1	11	144
1908	26	73	1	—	2	102
1909	31	49	2	1	4	87
1910–11*	43	80	1	2	5	131
1911–12†	23	51	—	—	10	84
1912‡	19	82	—	—	9	110
1913	14	61	4	—	9	88
1914	13	51	1	1	3	69

*January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. †July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡January 1 to December 31.

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1914.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Batticaloa	13	19	9	10	—	—
Jaffna	52	112	75	36	—	1
Mannar	1	2	2	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	1	5	—	5	—	—
Trincomalee	8	14	6	3	—	5
Total	75	152	92	54	—	6

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1914.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	48	131	5	184
Number of persons	84	170	10	264
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	8	54	3	65
Number of persons convicted	4	63	6	73
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	36	65	2	103
Number of persons acquitted	80	107	4	191
Number of cases pending	4	12	—	16

I.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Southern Circuit, from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1905	69	184	52	73	29	407	34
1906	56	254	21	60	24	415	47
1907	84	241	4	12	24	365	19
1908	69	146	—	20	12	247	19
1909	40	135	10	21	23	229	16
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81	215	5	17	25	343	10
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	44	103	2	8	2	159	7
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	100	6	9	4	164	5
1913	44	111	10	7	15	187	11
1914	37	121	9	10	3	180	14

J.—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364	5	5	3	3	1	2	—	1
Attempt to commit murder, § 300	4	6	2	2	2	4	—	—
Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 315 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing hurt, § 314 ..	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459..	4	5*	4	5	—	—	—	—
Robbery, § 380	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offence, § 365 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Homicide cases.. ..	20†	28‡	15	—	5	10	—	—
(1) Murder, § 296 ..	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Causing grievous hurt, § 316	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	37	51	28	33	8	18	—	1

* Exclusive of one person died before trial.
† Including one case in which prisoner was found to be of unsound mind when he committed the deed.
‡ Including one person found to be of unsound mind when he committed the deed.

K.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Southern Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1905	38	63	11	21	31
1906	23	33	8	13	12
1907	35	49	10	23	16
1908	36	57	9	25	23
1909	18	28	5	13	10
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	47	67	12	33	22
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	24	36	5	18	13
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	23	32	6	16	10
1913	15	23	5	13	5
1914	20	28	7	11	10

L.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Southern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1905	69	184	253
1906	56	254	310
1907	82	227	309
1908	69	146	215
1909	39	135	174
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	81	212	293
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	42	96	138
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	45	97	142
1913	44	111	155
1914	36	110	146

M.—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Unlawful assembly	2	15	8	—	—	7
Assault on public servant	1	1	—	1	—	—
Giving or fabricating false evidence	1	1	—	1	—	—
False personation	2	2	1	1	—	—
Counterfeiting coin	1	1	—	1	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hurt	4	9	1	8	—	—
Grievous hurt	27	37	13	24	—	—
Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons	16	26	10	16	—	—
Assault and criminal force	1	1	—	1	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	5	8	4	4	—	—
Theft of cattle	7	16	14	2	—	—
Theft of prædial products	5	10	6	4	—	—
Theft by servants	2	2	1	1	—	—
Extortion	1	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery	4	10	6	4	—	—
Criminal misappropriation	3	3	2	1	—	—
Receiving stolen property	2	2	1	1	—	—
Cheating	2	3	3	—	—	—
Fraudulent dealing with property	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mischief	3	12	2	10	—	—
House-trespass	1	3	3	—	—	—
House-breaking, &c.	21	35	10	23	—	2
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offence	3	6	2	4	—	—
Other offences	5	9	—	7	—	2
Total	121	215	87	117	—	11

N.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
1905	81	67	36	184
1906	101	96	57	254
1907	87	103	51	241
1908	37	64	40	141
1909	38	63	34	135
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	83	81	48	212
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	36	43	17	96
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	37	27	33	97
1913	54	31	26	111
1914	71	26	13	110

O.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1914.

	Galle.	Matara.	Tangalla.	Total.
Number of cases	73	35	13	121
Number of persons	123	62	30	215
Number of persons acquitted	43	26	18	87
Number of persons convicted	78	27	12	117
Number of persons pending trial	2	9	—	11

P.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1914.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases	144	139	145	428
Number of persons	309	203	197	709
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained	49	73	81	203
Number of persons convicted	82	87	90	259
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted	91	64	62	217
Number of persons acquitted	227	116	107	450
Number of cases pending	4	2	2	8

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR 1914.

IT is gratifying to note that there has been a diminution of the more serious crimes, the total number of cases committed to the Supreme Court for the year being 81, the lowest for some years (*vide* Table A), and the total number of homicide cases being 35, the lowest since 1905 (*vide* Table C).

2. Of the homicide cases, 13 were the result of petty quarrels, 3 of drink and gambling, and 2 of litigation. A bad feature of this class of crime is the number of cases in which women—the wives or mistresses of the offenders—have been fatally assaulted: no less than 10 homicide cases falling within this category, mostly from the Kandyan districts.

3. Gang robberies present a striking number, 8 being of the very worst type. The practice appears to be for one or more villagers out of revenge to employ a band of outsiders—possibly professional robbers—to break into the houses of their victims by night, tie up and assault the inmates, and rob them of their property. The gang is usually armed, and in one or two cases the assault has resulted fatally. Identification is often impossible, and most of the offenders usually escape detection.

4. A sessions of the Supreme Court having been held at Kurunegala in January, 1915, no less than 9 cases were postponed for trial at the March sessions, 1915. It seems very undesirable that cases should be postponed, as witnesses are sometimes difficult to trace after a lapse of time, especially in the case of Tamil coolies employed on estates, and evidence often becomes unreliable owing to the amount of hearsay incorporated into the real evidence. Not only are postponements undesirable, but every case committed during the course of a sessions should, where possible, be added to the current calendar, so as to ensure prompt disposal and the shortest possible period of remand.

W. S. DE SARAM,
Crown Counsel.

Kandy, April 24, 1915.

A.—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Number compounded.	Total.	Number pending at the end of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before District Courts.					
1905	72	265	21	86	14	458	12
1906	98	274	37	72	40	461	39
1907	81	317	28	58	29	513	66
1908	114	323	24	78	64	603	31
1909	103	361	24	56	45	589	41
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	114	493	40	66	76	789	20
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	95	249	11	34	20	409	15
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	111	253	8	37	17	426	29
1913	124	259	9	37	21	460	20
1914	81	231	6	20	9	347	40

[For Table B see next page.]

C.—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Midland Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons convicted of Murder.	Persons convicted of lesser Offences.	Persons acquitted.
1905	37	43	9	18	16
1906	41	56	30	13	13
1907	39	64	19	23	22
1908	54	75	24	26	25
1909	44	50	11	25	14
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	64	74	18	44	12
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	43	52	21	23	8
1912 (January 1 to December 31)	50	56	15	32	9
1913	57	76	19	34	23
1914	35	48	12	24	12

D.—Cases tried and disposed of in the Midland Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Supreme Court.	District Courts.	Total.
1905	75	274	349
1906	97	274	371
1907	75	306	381
1908	113	298	411
1909	99	361	460
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	114	475	589
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	89	239	328
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	110	242	352
1913	121	259	380
1914	75	212	287

B.—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Cases withdrawn.	Number of Cases pending.
Attempt to commit murder, § 300 ..	5	4	2	2	2	2	—	1
Causing hurt, § 314	1	4	1	3	—	1	—	—
Causing hurt, § 315	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt, § 317	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cheating, § 403	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Criminal breach of trust, § 391 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Using criminal force, § 345	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459	10	15	6	7	3	8	—	1
Giving false evidence, § 191	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
House-breaking by night, theft, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 369, 380, 382.. ..	8	25	4	13	3	12	—	1
Making false entry, § 446A	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Public servant attempting to take gratification, §§ 158, 490	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rape, § 364	7	6	4	4	2	2	—	1
Unnatural offence, § 365	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 ..	2	3	1	1	1	2	—	—
Homicide cases	38*	49†	31	—	5	12	—	2
(1) Murder, § 296	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
(3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(4) Concealment of birth	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Causing grievous hurt, § 317 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(6) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(7) Wrongful confinement, § 333 ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total ..	82	117	59	77	17	40	—	6

* Including one case in which accused was found to be of unsound mind when he committed the deed.
† Including one person found to be of unsound mind when he committed the deed.

E.—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1914.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Riot	1	13	8	5	—	—
Taking illegal gratification ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Giving false evidence	2	2	—	1	1	—
False statements	1	1	1	—	—	—
False personation	1	1	—	1	—	—
False charge	2	2	—	2	—	—
Escapes and connected offences ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	2	—	2	—	—
Hurt	5	7	2	5	—	—
Grievous hurt	12	20	4	12	—	4
Causing hurt or grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons	33	43	14	29	—	—
Wrongful confinement	1	1	—	1	—	—
Assault and criminal force ..	4	7	—	7	—	—
Kidnapping	5	8	1	7	—	—
Theft other than cattle or prædial products	43	71	14	46	—	11
Theft of cattle	2	8	4	4	—	—
Theft of prædial products ..	8	11	4	7	—	—
Extortion	5	5	1	4	—	—
Robbery	16	31	9	20	—	2
Criminal misappropriation ..	4	4	1	2	—	1
Receiving stolen property ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Cheating	6	7	1	6	—	—
Fraudulently dealing with property ..	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mischief	9	11	8	3	—	—
House-trespass	14	17	—	16	—	1
House-breaking, &c.	28	32	12	20	—	—
House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offence	1	2	—	2	—	—
Using false trade mark	5	5	2	3	—	—
Criminal intimidation	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences	15	16	6	10	—	—
Total ..	231	334	93	221	1	19

F.—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Midland Circuit from 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
1905	17	23	133	27	79	—	297
1906	17	14	115	70	58	—	274
1907	11	18	139	70	79	—	317
1908	8	22	87	77	104	—	298
1909	18	30	84	99	122	8	361
January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 ..	23	39	169	94	128	22	475
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 ..	15	17	69	51	63	19	234
1912 (January 1 to December 31) ..	12	21	78	45	73	13	242
1913	28	23	105	39	58	6	259
1914	14	13	100	24	61	—	212

G.—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1914.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons otherwise disposed of.	Number of Persons pending Trial.
Anuradhapura ..	20	38	3	29	—	6
Badulla ..	16	30	8	19	—	3
Kandy	100	118	33	85	—	—
Kegalla ..	34	65	28	27	—	10
Kurunegala ..	61	83	21	61	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	231	334	93	221	1	19

H.—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1914.

	Cattle Stealing (§ 368).	Hurt with Knife (§ 315).	Offences tried by Consent.	Total.
Number of cases ..	224	268	24	516
Number of persons ..	282	350	31	663
Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained ..	25	122	14	161
Number of persons convicted ..	39	150	15	204
Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted ..	194	133	9	336
Number of persons acquitted ..	243	200	16	459
Number of cases pending ..	5	13	1	19

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1914.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE FORCE.

1. Changes.
2. Strength.
3. Nationalities.
4. Education.
5. Length of Service.
6. Enlistments.
7. Training School.
8. Casualties.
9. Conduct.
10. Clerical Staff.
11. Secret Service.
12. Cost.

PART II.—CRIME.

13. General Character of the Year.
14. Detection of Crime.
15. Absconders and Cases of Insufficient Evidence.
16. Homicide.
17. Cattle Stealing.
18. Theft of Prædial Produce.
19. Investigation of Crime.
20. Municipal and Statutory Offences.

PART III.—INCIDENCE OF CRIME.

21. Comparison with Madras.
22. Distribution of Crime.
23. Distribution of Police.

PART IV.—THE PROVINCES.

24. Organization.
25. Means of Communication.
26. Supreme Court Sessions.
27. Regulation of Traffic.

Western Province.

28. Re-distribution of Districts.
29. Manufacture of Guns.
30. Permanent Court at Henaratgoda.
31. Points of Interest.

Southern Province.

32. Causes of Crime.
33. Right of Private Defence.
34. Communication.
35. Galle Harbour.
36. Headmen and Police.

37. *Central Province.*

North-Western Province.

38. Sessions at Kurunegala.
39. Unlicensed Guns.
40. Chilaw District.
41. Need of the Province.
42. Co-operation by Headmen.
43. Health.
44. Buildings.
45. Work of the Police.

Northern Province.

46. Talaimannar Route.
47. Examination of Coolies.
48. Health at Talaimannar.
49. Kayts and Kankesanturai.
50. Record of the Year.

51. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

52. *Province of Uva.*

53. *North-Central Province.*

54. *Eastern Province.*

PART V.—COLOMBO.

55. Offences.
56. Street Accidents.
57. Motor Vehicles and Public Carriages.
58. Traffic.
59. Street Lighting.
60. Fire Alarm Posts.
61. Vagrants.
62. Municipal Court.
63. European Police.
64. Mounted Police.
65. Harbour Police.
66. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
67. Cattle Seizers.
68. Buildings.
69. Work of Officers.

PART VI.—THE WAR.

70. Duties of the Police.
71. Censor.
72. Town Guard.
73. Active Service.
74. Good Services of Officers.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

75. Finger Print Bureau.
76. Habitual Criminals.
77. Criminal Investigation Department.
78. Government Analyst.
79. Fairs and Pilgrimages.
80. Epidemics and Outbreaks of Disease.
81. First Aid.
82. Health of the Force.
83. Police Boys' Brigade.
84. Library and Recreation Rooms.
85. Recreation Ground.
86. Departmental.
87. Institutions of the Force.
88. Police Stations.
89. New Buildings.
90. Merits of Officers.
91. Summary.

PART I.—THE FORCE.

Changes.—The principal changes among the officers were as follows :—

In March, 1914, Mr. A. G. Gottelier, Assistant Superintendent, was promoted Superintendent.

In October, 1914, Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Assistant Superintendent, was promoted Superintendent.

In January, 1914, Police Probationers Mr. H. N. Wood, Mr. W. C. C. King, and Mr. J. D. Aitken were appointed Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. H. A. Collette, who was acting as an Assistant Superintendent, was confirmed in his appointment.

In February, 1914, Mr. P. N. Banks was transferred from Tangalla to Kalutara, Mr. A. I. Sheringham from the Western Province succeeding him at Tangalla. Mr. Sheringham remained in charge of the Tangalla District till October, when he proceeded to Ratnapura on the additional appointment of an officer for Sabaragamuwa being sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Mr. H. N. Wood was transferred from the Training School to the Western Province, and from there to Kandy.

On March 28 Mr. C. L. Tranchell proceeded to England on leave, and Mr. A. G. Gottelier assumed duties as Acting Superintendent, Central Province.

Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Assistant Superintendent, Chilaw, was placed in charge of the North-Western Province, with Mr. R. J. Tyler as his Assistant at Chilaw.

Mr. J. D. Aitken was transferred from the Southern Province to Colombo Division North, being relieved by Mr. C. G. Piggford, who was subsequently posted to Tangalla.

Mr. G. H. Farrell resigned the Force on May 17.

2. *Strength.*—The following additions to the Force were sanctioned during the year :—

(*a*) *To Colombo Division.*—7 sergeants and 32 constables.

(1) For the Criminal Investigation Department—1 sergeant and 1 constable.

(2) For traffic and patrol duty in the Pettah, Cinnamon Gardens, Dematagoda, Maradana, and Kotahena Divisions—5 sergeants and 25 constables.

(3) For additional quarantine duty in the harbour in connection with precautions against plague—1 sergeant and 6 constables.

(*b*) *To Western Province.*—1 Sub-Inspector, 3 sergeants, and 8 constables, to provide additional men for duty at Negombo, Minuwangoda, Henaratgoda, and Avissawella.

(*c*) *To Central Province.*—3 constables for traffic and patrol duty at Gampola.

(*d*) *To Southern Province.*—2 sergeants and 2 constables for Matara.

(*e*) *To North-Western Province.*—2 sergeants and 2 constables for the Chilaw District.

(*f*) *To the Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—1 sergeant and 4 constables for the investigation of crime outside the Local Board limits at Ratnapura, and 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 8 constables for duty in the district to meet the needs of a Province of growing importance.

(*g*) *To the Province of Uva.*—1 sergeant and 4 constables for duty at Bandarawela.

On March 1, 1914, a punitive Police Force consisting of 1 sergeant and 10 constables was established at Kehelpannala, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, for a period of 5½ months.

A punitive Police Force of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 sergeant, and 6 constables was maintained at Kinniyai, in the Trincomalee District, throughout the year. This Force was established in August, 1913, for a period of two years.

The following table gives the sanctioned and actual strength of each grade on December 31, 1914 :—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Inspector-General	1	1
Superintendents	8	7
Assistant Superintendents and Probationers	18	16
Inspectors	35	26
Sub-Inspectors	84	88
Station House Officers	20	7
Native Sergeants	290	273
Native Constables	2,127	2,143

European Police.	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Inspectors	1	—
Sub-Inspectors	2	2
Sergeants	28	19
Constables	—	1

3. *Nationalities.*—The Force is composed of men of the following nationalities :—

	Europeans.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Malays.	Burghers.	Others.
Inspectors	3	10	4	2	6	1
Sub-Inspectors	3	49	3	19	14	2
Station House Officers	—	7	—	—	—	—
Sergeants	21	67	46	95	34	29
Constables	1	991	497	365	49	241
Total	28	1,124	550	481	103	273

4. *Education.*—Of the sergeants and constables, 688 men can read and write English, and 1,734 men can read and write a vernacular language. There are 35 men in the Force who can read and write no language ; these men are employed on guard duties.

5. *Length of Service.*—There are 354 men with 17 years' service and over, 485 men with 10 years' service and under 17 years, 910 men with 3 years' service and under 10 years, and 492 men with 1 year's service and under 3 years. One-third of the Force is composed of men of over 10 years' service.

6. *Enlistments.*—During the year 1,110 men presented themselves for enlistment. Of these, 643 were rejected as unsuitable and physically or educationally unfit for service in the Force. Enlistments to the number of 467 were made to the following grades :—8 Sub-Inspectors, 1 first class sergeant, 30 first class constables, 60 second class constables, and 368 third class constables.

7. *Training School.*—Mr. W. C. C. King had charge of the Training School throughout the year. On January 1, 1914, there were 190 recruits in the school, and in the course of the year 467 recruits were admitted. 270 passed out after examination, 18 resigned, and 78 were discharged as unsuitable for retention in the Force or for desertion. On December 31, 1914, there were 291 recruits in the school under training. The war had a good effect on recruiting; in addition to an increase in the number of men presenting themselves for enlistment, there was a marked improvement in the quality of recruits.

The course of training in the school consists of instruction in law, police orders, drill, physical exercises, and practical work. Under the latter head an attempt is made to develop the habit of observation and to instil into a recruit sound general knowledge; instruction is given in traffic regulation, first aid, use of the telephone, and in the method of dealing with disorderly persons and criminals armed with dangerous weapons. Officers engaged in executive work attend the school and deliver lectures on the practical side of police work, thus ensuring the instruction given being up to date and in keeping with modern requirements.

Classes for training constables to qualify as sergeants were held throughout the year.

The Police Training School was started by the late Mr. C. C. Longden in 1905, and serves as a permanent record of Mr. Longden's administrative ability. The Police Training School in the Madras Presidency had proved a success, and Mr. Longden was convinced that the establishment of such a school was an urgent necessity in Ceylon. There was no accommodation available, and as a purely temporary measure Mr. Longden housed the school in the Pettah, but immediately proceeded to seek a more suitable site, which was found at Mount Lavinia. Early in 1913 plans were drawn up and approved, and all that is now required is the provision of funds.

The Pettah is the most undesirable place in which a police officer can be trained, and as the future of the Force depends to a very great extent on the men now being enlisted, it is important that the school should be moved to Mount Lavinia as soon as possible. The Police Training School is an essential part of a large Police Force. To enlist a man and immediately confer on him all the powers of a police officer without sound instruction or training in the duties, responsibilities, and manners required of a police officer puts the Government, the Force, and the public into a false and unsound position. The Government cannot look upon an untrained man with any confidence, and the public cannot regard him with respect. Instruction in law is a small part of a police officer's training; clean and healthy sourroundings are essential for the development of physique and the establishment of a sound, healthy moral tone.

8. *Casualties.*—The following statement shows the casualties of the Force in proportion to the strength. For comparison I give the figures from 1904 :—

	Total Strength.	Died.	Pensioned.	Resigned.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Percentage of Men resigned, discharged, and dismissed, to Strength.
1904	1,748	12	57	34	47	46	7·2
1905	2,002	8	25	68	130	73	13·5
1906	2,109	15	39	175	99	57	15·7
1907	2,156	23	39	149	79	58	13·2
1908	2,229	16	29	162	64	39	11·9
1909	2,313	18	22	209	71	67	15
1910	2,369	22	44	142	72	86	12·7
1911	2,405	20	34	115	80	57	10·5
1912	2,443	17	31	154	92	64	12·7
1913	2,512	9	25	133	70	76	11·1
1914	2,614	21	36	108	105	96	11·8

It will be seen that the percentage of men who were discharged as unsatisfactory in 1904, prior to the re-organization of the Force in 1905, was considerably lower than the number now so dealt with. The statement is of interest, as showing the high standard of conduct demanded. The average for the past five years is 11·7, as against 14 per cent. in the five years immediately following the re-organization; from this it will be gathered that a large number of undesirables were weeded out between 1905 and 1909, and that this policy has had effect. The removal of the unsatisfactory and inefficient man at an early stage has brought about an improvement in the conduct of the Force.

9. *Conduct.*—The statement below shows the number and nature of the punishments awarded during the twelve months :—

Dismissed	96	Black-marked	1,857
Discharged	105	Fined	2,832
Reduced	305	Judicially punished	19

The infliction of fines is almost entirely confined to the offence of absence without leave.

The re-grading of the Force from three to nine grades of constables, besides improving the conditions of service and attracting a better class of recruit, secures more frequent consideration of every man's work and conduct. Promotions, which depend entirely on a man's position and conduct, are made monthly. All promotions are printed and published in the *Police Gazette*, and a printed list showing the position of every man in the Force is revised monthly and hung up in every police station and office. This system has had more effect than any new disciplinary measure could have brought about in making every man feel that he should be advancing in the service month by month. It also serves as a constant reminder of the fact that advancement depends entirely on work and good conduct; this fact was apt to be lost sight of, promotion, when it came, being attributed to good fortune rather than to recent good work. The danger of a constable losing interest by ignorance of his chances of promotion is now avoided; he is on the *qui vive*, and zealous to guard the place he has reached. Before any promotion is made, privilege granted, or punishment inflicted, the man's previous history and his position in the seniority list are examined, and good conduct is made the one point on which the success of every application depends, bad conduct being a bar to privileges which a man of good conduct enjoys. The influence and personality of the officer, aided by the fact that his recommendations for promotion and privileges depend on good conduct, are as valuable a deterrent against misconduct as the incidence of punishments inflicted. The only standard of conduct to be aimed at is the highest: the good name of the Force depends on the conduct of every individual member.

In the course of the year Rs. 28,020 was paid to men of the Force as rewards for good work. Two men were granted the good service allowance, and in many cases special acts of bravery were rewarded by special promotion. As instances of good work may be quoted the cases of—

Police Constable No. 570 Banda, of Colombo, specially promoted for bravery displayed when arresting a habitual criminal who was armed with a knife.

Police Constable No. 1,506 Marthelis Appu, of the Western Province, specially promoted for bravery in a similar case.

Police Sergeant No. 2,059 Sandanayaka, Police Constable No. 825 Kiri Banda, Police Constable No. 1,902 B. Banda, and *Police Constable No. 1,478 Jacob*, of the Central Province, specially promoted for arresting burglars in the act of committing a burglary, one of the accused being armed with dangerous weapons.

Sub-Inspector Nanayakara, Police Sergeant No. 1,807 Ratnayake, and *Police Constable No. 499 Fernando*, of the North-Western Province, specially promoted for conspicuous good work in rendering first aid and securing the prompt removal of the wounded at the Karadana bridge disaster. A temporary suspension wire bridge over the river gave way, with the result that everybody on the bridge at the time, some 200 persons, fell into the river below, 40 falling on rock, buttresses, and loose iron. Twenty-four were seriously injured, of whom 4 died. But for the efficient first aid rendered and the prompt removal to hospital the death-roll would have been heavier.

10. *Clerical Staff.*—The clerical staff of the Department on December 31, 1914, consisted of 1 Special Class clerk; 4 clerks of Class I., Grades I. and II.; 22 clerks of Class II., Grades I., II., and III.; 24 clerks in Grade I. and 73 clerks in Grade II. of the Subordinate Clerical Service; total 124. The clerical staff requires development. The clerical branch is an essential part of a well-organized Force. The work done by the Force has necessarily to be placed on record, the issue of orders and the communication of information must be accurate and prompt to be effective. The various branches of the Force require the services of men with special aptitude for the work, and clerks who have made themselves thoroughly efficient deserve encouragement in perfecting their knowledge of the work for which they are responsible. I hope to evolve a scheme by which a difference is made between clerks who have studied and made themselves thoroughly efficient in a particular branch, and those who have not done so or are incapable of attending to work out of the routine. In the same way that special attention has been paid to bringing the work of the Force in the streets up to a standard, suited to modern requirements, by encouraging members of the Force to thoroughly master some special work, *e.g.*, fixed point duty, similar action is required to make the clerical branch a thoroughly business-like and efficient body. The officer whose clerks are efficient has more time to devote to the investigation of crime and the supervision of his men than the officer whose clerks do not bring knowledge, skill, and method combined with accuracy and a spirit of industry to bear on their work. As mentioned under Part IV., "Provinces," prompt action is essential in all police work; small hope can be expected of any successful result attending the despatch of orders or information at a considerable interval after a crime has been committed. A notice of persons wanted received within a few hours of the commission of a crime receives prompt attention. There is need for close co-operation between the executive and clerical branches of the Force.

A scheme was approved and sanctioned by Government whereby the *ex-officio* rank of Mudaliyar was attached to the post of Chief Clerk of the Inspector-General's Office and the rank of Muhandiram to the Head Clerks of the Colombo, Western, Central, and Southern Province Police Offices, and also to the Registrar of Servants, Colombo.

In my next report I trust that I shall be in a position to bring to the notice of Government the good services of clerks who have rendered specially useful and able service to the Force.

11. *Secret Service.*—The expenditure under the secret service vote during the year was Rs. 1,170·02. Thirty-three members of the public were rewarded for making arrests.

12. *Cost.*—The cost of the Force for the twelve months was Rs. 1,578,633. The cost of the police per man is Rs. 603; the cost per head of population 38 cents.

PART II.—CRIME.

13. *General Character of the Year.*—Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year number 15,013. Of these, 10,166 were disposed of by the courts as true cases.

Analysing the 10,166 true cases which occurred in the year 1914, it is found that 7,430 were cases falling under the twelve heads of crime reportable by headmen and registered by the police as "Crime," viz., abduction, arson, burglary, cattle stealing, exposure of children, grievous hurt, homicide, hurt by knife and dangerous weapons, rape, riot, robbery and theft over Rs. 20. 4,419, or 43·6 per cent., resulted in conviction.

The state of the most prevalent forms of crime in the year under review as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

	1913.	1914.
Homicide	172 ..	209
Grievous hurt	593 ..	613
Causing hurt by dangerous weapons	1,002 ..	1,218
Burglary	1,203 ..	1,609
Theft of cattle and prædial produce	666 ..	796

It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of cases of crime committed in the year under review as compared with the previous year. Examination of the criminal returns shows that this increase occurred entirely in the second half of the year. In an ordinary year the majority of the cases of crime occur in the first rather than in the second half of the year. This has always been attributed to the fact that the Sinhalese New Year, invariably an occasion for an outbreak of crime against property, falls within the first six months of the year. The incidence of crime in 1914 is the exact reverse of that

of previous years. It will be seen from the table below that by far the greater proportion of cases occurred in the last six months of the year :—

	Percentage of Cases which occurred: In the First Half-year.	In the Second Half-year.
Murder and homicide	37 ..	63
Grievous hurt	42 ..	58
Causing hurt by dangerous weapons	44 ..	56
Burglary	30 ..	70
Theft of cattle and prædial produce	34 ..	66

The unusual increase in crime between July and December may be attributed entirely to the war. Following on the outbreak of war in August, although there were no cases of complete destitution, there was an undoubted increase in the cost of luxuries and of certain articles in common use. Moreover, the closing of plumbago pits, the economical working of factories, mills, and estates with smaller labour forces added to the number of persons not regularly employed. Regular daily employment and hard work is the best preventive of crime. In the Chilaw District, in which there had been a great increase in crime in the months of September, October, and November, a noticeable decrease in burglary in the month of December coincided with the re-employment of labour early in December, when conditions became more favourable.

More than half the murders committed were stabbing cases, and a large majority followed on sudden and unpremeditated quarrels.

14. *Detection of Crime.*—Every case of murder is investigated on the spot by a Magistrate and by a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, with, it may be said, good effect, for out of 209 cases, in all but 16 cases the offenders were traced. In 11 cases the accused died or proved to be insane, and in 115 cases the accused were convicted. It can be claimed, therefore, that the number of undetected murders is small in proportion to the number committed, viz., 7 per cent. In every case the evidence is most thoroughly sifted, and in the large majority the facts are brought to light.

Ten years ago a former Chief Justice remarked that "the inadequate organization for the prevention and detection of crime and the collection of evidence in cases of serious crime by untrained men was responsible for many failures of justice, and the only effectual method of insuring the thorough investigation of crime was the employment of regular police systematically throughout the districts where crime prevailed. A large proportion of prosecutions failed for want of proper collection and preparation of evidence." It was in consequence of this opinion, which was shared by the other Judges of the Supreme Court and by all who came into contact with criminal investigation, that the Force in the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces was increased by Government in 1906.

The system on which the Force has endeavoured to work in these Provinces is to station at convenient centres a small body of men, in some degree trained to their work, to assist the headmen by bringing at once a trained police officer on the scene of every serious case of crime. The headman in criminal districts has multifarious duties to perform, and it is unreasonable to expect him to pursue a series of intricate and difficult criminal investigations. If the headman arrests the accused, sends immediate information of the offence to the nearest police station, and until the arrival of the police guards the productions and keeps all the witnesses and parties on the spot, he has done well. It is for the trained police officer then to proceed to investigate completely every source of information with a view to arriving at the correct facts and placing them before the court. As an instance of the success which has met the efforts of Government to ensure a trained police officer investigating every serious case of crime in a criminal district may be quoted a report by the Chief Justice on the Sessions recently held in Kurunegala, the headquarters of the North-Western Province, which was formerly notorious for a large amount of undetected and badly investigated crime :—"The work of the Sessions was wholly satisfactory. Out of 18 cases tried not one was false. In one the jury were divided by four to three, and it had therefore to stand over for trial at the next Sessions. There were three verdicts of acquittal. Of these, two were bad, and the third was right, because while the case was true there was some incidental doubt in a part of the evidence. In the remaining 14 cases there were convictions."

As the cases from the North-Western Province, above all others, gave cause for the remarks of the Chief Justice in 1905, the system inaugurated by Government in 1906 may be said to have, in some measure, brought about an improvement in the methods of investigating crime in the Colony.

15. *Absconders and Cases of Insufficient Evidence.*—A decrease in the number of absconding accused has been brought about, as will be seen from the following statement, in which the number of absconding accused in 1914 is compared with the number in previous years ; it is satisfactory that while more crime was committed, the number of absconding accused is lower than in any previous year. The prompt arrest of accused persons is a fair test of police work :—

Year.	Cases in which Accused have absconded.	Number of absconding Accused.	Cases in which insufficient Evidence was forthcoming.
1909	323 ..	601 ..	3,305
1910	271 ..	620 ..	2,763
1911	225 ..	516 ..	2,639
1912	319 ..	487 ..	2,911
1913	268 ..	339 ..	2,286
1914	177 ..	234 ..	2,065

16. *Homicide.*—It is interesting to analyse the causes of and means adopted in committing the 238 cases of murder, homicide, and attempted homicide which occurred during the year :—

I.—Means by which the Offences were committed.

In 123 cases the weapon used was a knife.
47 do. club.
29 do. firearm.
5 cases of homicide were caused or attempted by means of strangulation.
3 do. poison.
31 do. by other means.

II.—Causes of Cases of Homicide and Attempted Homicide.

77 were the result of sudden quarrels.
45 do. jealousy over women.
35 do. long-standing enmity.
14 were committed for the purpose of plunder.
13 were due to land disputes.
54 were due to other causes.

17. *Cattle Stealing.*—As regards cattle stealing, the Superintendents of the Western and North-Western Provinces mention the difficulty experienced in dealing with this form of crime: the efforts of the police have been frustrated in the final court stage by the acquittal or discharge of the accused. 1,275 cases of cattle stealing were reported during the year, 648 of which were dealt with by the Magistrate as true cases. A certain proportion of cattle stealing cases are no doubt false, but I think the fact that practically 50 per cent. of the cases reported were not dealt with as true cases makes liberal allowance for complaints made for the purpose of putting an enemy into difficulties. The degree to which theft of cattle is carried on depends solely on the manner in which the offenders are dealt with in the cases found after full inquiry to be true. In certain Provinces cattle theft has always been conducted in a systematic manner: *e.g.*, in the Western Province stolen cattle are taken across the river into Rayigam Korale and *vice versâ;* in the North-Western Province a special Magistrate was once appointed to deal with cattle stealing cases only; yet it is in the Provinces in which cattle stealing is notoriously common that the police have found most difficulty in securing the punishment of the offenders. The majority of the cases come from the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces, which account for 519, or 80 per cent., of the 648 cases dealt with as true; but whereas in the Southern Province in 33 per cent. of cases the accused were convicted, in the Western Province convictions number only 17 per cent., and in the North-Western Province 20 per cent.

From the fact that it was necessary to pass a special Ordinance in 1891, it will be gathered that it is not the first time that attention has been drawn to cattle stealing. The only method by which cattle stealing can be reduced is by the Magistrates, headmen, and police stationed in districts where cattle stealing is prevalent, giving these cases their close and careful attention. The remedy to the complaint that the evidence is stereotyped lies in the prompt record of evidence before the salient facts have been forgotten by the witnesses.

18. *Theft of Prædial Produce.*—There was no serious epidemic of thefts of prædial produce in the year under review. The limitation of licenses to deal in rubber and cacao to a number that can be efficiently supervised has had good effect. The police and the headmen cannot check thefts of prædial produce by patrolling the large area under cultivation; this form of theft can only be checked by confining the purchase and sale of prædial produce to reliable persons and limiting the licenses issued to a number that can be efficiently supervised. The law requires that dealers shall buy, sell, and deal under certain conditions. The dealer's books are examined weekly, and from these books extracts are taken and details verified by reference to the Province or district where it is alleged that the produce was grown. There must be a reasonable limit to the number of such licensed premises for the enforcement of the law to be possible. The system is being carefully worked with good effect.

19. *Investigation of Crime.*—A tendency not to persevere with cases of crime which appear difficult was brought to the notice of all ranks. It is distinctly the duty of the police to persevere until every effort has been made to arrive at the correct facts, and until every source of information has been investigated. The Magistrates can render very valuable assistance in the detection and prevention of crime by insisting that no case shall be disposed of until they are satisfied that the police have completely investigated every source of information and have arrived at the correct facts; by doing so they not only maintain a wholesome check on the work of the police, but create a feeling of confidence throughout the district that every case receives the careful attention it deserves. A Magistrate can in this manner exercise great power for good in his district. It has been impressed upon the police that the object of their inquiry is to elicit the truth, which, for some reasons, it often happens, both parties seek to evade. In spite of this tendency to conceal the truth, it is important for the preservation of order that the person who committed the offence should be dealt with. A spirit of determination to arrive at the truth, whatever difficulties there may be in the way, is necessary.

The expression of an opinion by police officers at a stage previous to the discovery of the facts has been strictly prohibited; such opinions have in some cases been accepted by the Magistrates as conclusive, and thereby saved the police officer the trouble of making the further inquiry which was necessary. It is the duty of the police to ascertain and report facts to court, and investigation should not cease until the true facts have been elicited.

20. *Municipal and Statutory Offences.*—Municipal and statutory offences number 17,841; in 16,537 cases the accused were convicted.

PART III.—INCIDENCE OF CRIME.

21. *Comparison with Madras.*—In reporting on crime and police in the Colony, it is interesting to compare the state of crime and the number of police in Ceylon with the Madras Presidency, our nearest neighbour:—

		MADRAS.	CEYLON.
Proportion of crime to population	..	1 case of crime to 1,971 persons	1 to 735
Do. murders to population	..	1 murder to 38,863 persons	1 to 13,353
Do. police to population	..	1 to 1,261 persons	1 to 1,571
Do. police to area	..	1 to 4·3 square miles	1 to 9·7
Do. police stations to area	..	1 to 103 square miles	1 to 204

It will be seen that though there is more crime per head of population the proportion of police to population and to area is smaller in Ceylon than in Madras.

A comparative statement of the number of police in Ceylon and in other countries is here given:—

	Proportion of Police to Area.	Population.
		One to—
Cyprus	5·12 square miles ..	338 persons
Trinidad	2·8 „ ..	417 „
Mauritius	·95 „ ..	493 „
Barbados	·52 „ ..	631 „
Bombay	5·73 „ ..	738 „
Jamaica	5·3 „ ..	1,016 „
Punjab	5 „ ..	1,047 „
Madras	4·3 „ ..	1,261 „
United Provinces and Agra ..	1·29 „ ..	1,327 „
Ceylon	9·7 „ ..	1,571 „
Bengal	4·9 „ ..	2,296 „

22. *Distribution of Crime.*—The following table shows the local distribution of crime :—

Province.	Homicide and Attempted Homicide.	Grievous Hurt.	Hurt with Dangerous Weapons.	Burglary.	Theft of Cattle and Prædial Produce.	Other Offences.	Total.
Western	45	168	345	451	235	336	1,580
Southern	20	69	191	351	155	178	964
Central	17	60	92	212	20	350	751
North-Western	25	41	85	180	129	231	691
Sabaragamuwa	23	37	104	178	61	176	579
Colombo City	8	64	95	34	4	201	406
Uva	6	21	39	38	26	92	222
Northern	3	27	44	18	7	77	176
Eastern	1	10	23	29	5	41	109
North-Central	7	11	14	23	6	42	103
Total	155	508	1,032	1,514	648	1,724	5,581

From this statement it must not be taken that the North-Central is necessarily the least criminal Province. The population of the Provinces varies considerably: the smallest Province from the point of view of area (the Western) has the largest population, the largest (the North-Central) has the smallest population. The only fair way to determine the state of crime in each Province is to compare the distribution of crime with the population. Such an analysis shows that in the—

Western Province*	there is 1 case of crime	to every	563 persons.
North-Western	do.	do.	628 ,,
Southern	do.	do.	652 ,,
Sabaragamuwa	do.	do.	706 ,,
North-Central	do.	do.	837 ,,
Central	do.	do.	895 ,,
Uva	do.	do.	976 ,,
Eastern	do.	do.	1,676 ,,
Northern	do.	do.	2,100 ,,

* Crime and population of Colombo excluded.

It will be seen that the Eastern and Northern Provinces are particularly immune from crime, while Sabaragamuwa stands very close to the three Provinces which have always been regarded as the most criminal.

23. *Distribution of Police.*—The table below shows the proportion of police to population and area and the proportion of police stations to area in each Province :—

Province.	Proportion of Police to Population.	Area.
Central	1 to 2,055 persons	1 to 6·9 square miles
Southern	1 to 2,068 ,,	1 to 7 ,,
North-Western	1 to 2,894 ,,	1 to 20·1 ,,
Western*	1 to 2,955 ,,	1 to 4·7 ,,
Northern	1 to 3,005 ,,	1 to 27·3 ,,
Eastern	1 to 3,011 ,,	1 to 63 ,,
North-Central	1 to 3,451 ,,	1 to 162·7 ,,
Uva	1 to 4,815 ,,	1 to 72·6 ,,
Sabaragamuwa	1 to 7,295 ,,	1 to 33·7 ,,

* Colombo excluded.

As a result of comparing the distribution of crime with the distribution of police, the one point made clear is that Sabaragamuwa is insufficiently policed. Sabaragamuwa, which stands close to the most criminal Provinces in point of crime, has by far the smallest number of police per population, and may now be regarded as a Province in which crime is prevalent and additional police necessary for its investigation. An Assistant Superintendent has been specially appointed to Sabaragamuwa in the hope of securing the more thorough investigation of crime in the Province. Additional police and stations will be found necessary as the needs of the Province are discovered.

PART IV.—THE PROVINCES.

24. *Organization.*—The Provinces have in previous reports been divided into two groups, the policed and non-policed Provinces. This grouping was first used when the scheme for increasing the Force in certain Provinces was carried out in 1906. The term which was then quite applicable to the matter under consideration no longer correctly describes the situation, and is not used. The policy is to increase the Force in the Provinces when conditions of crime and means of communication make it difficult for the headmen and the existing Force to thoroughly investigate every case of crime, pursue absconders, and keep order in towns and in the vicinity of the railway stations. In 1906 the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces were specially provided with police on these lines, and since that date as similar conditions have arisen in any other part of the Island the question of additional police is considered, as in the case of Sabaragamuwa. The Government Agent is the head of the Province, and though relieved of detail work by the appointment of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent to the Province, the Government Agent is kept informed of every matter of importance and exercises a large control over the work of the police in the preservation of law and order. I particularly desire to bring to the notice of Government and to place on record my sense of obligation to the Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents for the control and supervision exercised and for their sound advice. The position of the Assistant Superintendent of Police towards the Assistant Government Agent is the same, within his own district, as that between the Government Agent and the Superintendent. It is only by co-operation on these lines that order can be maintained.

25. *Means of Communication.*—With the exception of the case of Sabaragamuwa, which requires more police, the chief need of the police in the Provinces where crime is prevalent is better means of communication between, and increased supervision over, the existing police stations rather than an addition to the number of police stations. No greater assistance can be afforded to the police than the provision of a telephone wherever possible. Police work depends so greatly on prompt information and prompt action that the provision of the best means of speedy communication and locomotion is more welcome than additions to the strength and to the number of existing stations. In the case of a police station situated at a considerable distance from the nearest telegraph office, railway station, or hospital, the police work under a great disadvantage. The case of Dandagamuwa in the North-Western Province, in the centre of the most criminal part of the Kurunegala District, may be taken as an example. The police station is 26 miles from a telegraph office, and information of serious crime has to be conveyed to the Superintendent by hand, a distance of 26 miles into Kurunegala. Of the 131 police stations in the Island, 44 are now on the telephone, viz., in Colombo 14 stations, Western Province 10 (6 being in the Kalutara District), Central Province 15, Northern Province 2, Southern Province 2, North-Central Province 1.

Not only does telephone communication between police stations greatly facilitate the arrest of absconders and the despatch of business, but it also serves as a useful check on the police.

The addition of three motor cars and five motor bicycles by Government in the course of the year to the two motor cars and three motor bicycles previously sanctioned permitted the supply of a motor car or motor bicycle to every Province and district where crime is prevalent and a large area had to be covered by the officer in charge. These cars and bicycles are driven and ridden by officers to whom they are issued, with the result that at any hour of the day or night the officer is in a position to proceed at once to the scene of crime or disturbance. Formerly the first two or three hours were spent in an attempt to secure a conveyance. In the investigation of crime everything depends on the first man on the scene: the sooner a police officer is on the spot the more he will discover. The provision of motor cars and motor bicycles has also secured increased supervision over police stations and the work of the police—the officer in charge is always on the move, which has an effect on the work in his district. As an instance of the value of means of speedy locomotion the following cases may be quoted :—

Nivitigala murder, 13 miles from Ratnapura. Information was received at 11 A.M. The Assistant Superintendent was on the scene at 12 noon.

Madampe murder, 20 miles from Ratnapura. Information was received at 4 P.M. The Assistant Superintendent was on the scene at 5 P.M.

There are 204 serviceable bicycles and 883 men who can ride bicycles in the Force.

26. *Supreme Court Sessions.*—The holding of Supreme Court Sessions in the Provinces has great effect. Following on the representations previously made, Sessions were held in Kurunegala, when cases which occurred in the year under review were tried. The result of the Sessions has been previously referred to in Part II. under the head "Crime." The results were most satisfactory, and prove completely the value of holding Sessions on the spot. The Province is not deprived of the service of police and medical officers attending Sessions in another Province, and in every respect the Sessions of the Supreme Court have an excellent effect in a criminal district in maintaining the dignity of the law and the preservation of order. The holding of Sessions in other criminal districts, such as Ratnapura, Chilaw, and Kalutara, should have effect as in the case of Kurunegala.

27. *Regulation of Traffic.*—The regulation of traffic having been taken in hand in Colombo, attention is now required to this duty in Municipal and Local Board towns in the Provinces. Every recruit is now trained in point duty in Colombo before being sent to a Province, and there is no reason why traffic should not shortly be as well regulated in the provincial towns as in Colombo.

Western Province.

28. *Re-distribution of Districts.*—The greatest number of cases of crime occurred in the Western Province, and a re-distribution of police stations and districts is necessary. The Kalutara District is an extremely heavy one, both from the point of view of the number of cases of crime to be investigated and stations to be visited. With an additional police station, which it is proposed to establish in order to check stolen property being taken across the river at Udawara, there will be 13 police stations in this district. The Colombo District of the Western Province has 21 stations, and it is proposed to divide the existing Colombo and Kalutara Districts into three districts :—Colombo 19 stations ; Kalutara 8 stations ; Panadure 7 stations. The Panadure district will include all the stations in the jurisdiction of the Panadure court. This should have the effect of securing the closer investigation of crime in the Province.

29. *Manufacture of Guns.*—105 prosecutions were entered under the Firearms Ordinance. The manufacture of guns in the villages from parts of old guns requires to be checked. The Firearms Ordinance, No. 31 of 1908, specially provides for no person being able to purchase a gun until he has obtained a certificate from the Government Agent that he is a fit and proper person to use and carry a gun. At the licensed dealer's his signature is taken, the number of the certificate granted by the Government Agent is entered in the register, and every precaution taken to see that the person who purchases the gun is the person certified by the Government Agent to be fit to use and carry a gun. If a gun can be purchased from a village gunsmith, who is not a licensed dealer, the whole point and object of the Ordinance is defeated. The manufacture of village guns is carried out on a very large scale in some districts: fifty unlicensed guns were found in the possession of one offender. A scheme for controlling the village manufacture of guns is before the Attorney-General. While it is not intended to interfere with the *bona fide* repairer of guns, it is intended to restrict the manufacture of guns from parts of old guns. It is proposed that a person requiring a gun to be repaired in the village should get a certificate from the headman that he is the owner of the gun, the licensed number of the gun being quoted. The headman keeps the original, and the duplicate is given to the owner, who takes the gun with the permit to the local repairer. The repairer then has in his house a permit for every gun in his possession, clearly showing the owner of each gun. If it is desired to manufacture guns, a register will have to be kept in exactly the same form as that kept by licensed dealers. Repairers of guns will not

be troubled by such a register, but if a person has sufficient knowledge and means to set up a place where guns can be manufactured, he can keep a register similar to that kept by the licensed dealers, so that whether a gun is purchased from a licensed dealer in a town or from a gun manufacturer in the district, the name of the purchaser and the number of the certificate of fitness from the Government Agent will be on record. There were 11 shooting cases in the Province in the course of the year.

30. *Permanent Court at Henaratgoda.*—This court, which was established in September, takes the place of the old Itinerating Court. The advantages of a permanent court are that the Magistrate and his staff can always be found. The court is situated on the railway in the centre of its jurisdiction, with the result that a more business-like method of dealing with the investigation of crime is secured.

31. *Points of Interest.*—A new police office and quarters for the Assistant Superintendent were built at Kalutara. Additions were made to the Negombo police barracks and to the Avissawella police station. A new police station and barracks at Panadure are in course of construction.

The good work of Sub-Inspectors R. J. Weerasinghe at Negombo and M. D. M. Gunasekere at Avissawella are brought to notice.

Mr. T. P. Attygalle has for eight years held charge of the Force in the Western Province.

Southern Province.

32. *Causes of Crime.*—In commenting on the incidence and the causes of crime, an instance of the reason for a particular locality being criminal may be taken from Beliatta in the Tangalla district. The Beliatta police station circuit covers a comparatively small area of 48½ square miles, and yet more than half the crime of the whole district of 370 square miles is committed in this area. Of 13 murders committed in the Tangalla district, 7 were committed in the Beliatta circuit, and 11 out of 13 cases of grievous hurt. The high percentage of crime in this circuit is explained by the presence of a rowdy element in the bazaar, and also by the fact that Beliatta is divided into two opposing parties by a feud of long standing. This is entirely the cause of the population of Beliatta being the most criminal of any in the Island. If the average of 7 murders to 1 police station area was normal, there would be 920 murders in Ceylon in a year.

There has been a great decrease in shooting cases in the Tangalla district, which is attributed to the systematic seizure and confiscation of unlicensed guns; there was not one case of deliberate shooting in the year under review.

33. *Right of Private Defence.*—The Superintendent makes the following remarks with regard to burglary:—"Seven out of every 10 cases of burglary are effected by making a hole through the wall of the house. In 2 cases, in which there were women only in the house, the housebreaker in each case got rather more than he bargained for. The women awoke on hearing the wall being breached and stood with katty in hand near where the breach was being made, waiting for the man to come through. In the first case the woman cut the man's left thumb clean off, and in the second case the culprit got two fingers cut off. Both men were ultimately traced through the injuries they had received."

34. *Communication.*—Communication between Galle and Yakkalamulla police station has been improved by the opening of a telegraph line to Nakiyadeniya, thus bringing the telegraph service within 3½ miles of Yakkalamulla police station. Previously Galle was the nearest telegraph office, 14 miles distant. In the Matara District the extension of the telegraph service to Akuressa, Hakmana, and Dikwella will be of great assistance to the police in the outlying parts of the Matara District, now badly situated in respect of means of communication. In the Ranna circuit of the Tangalla district the Assistant Superintendent mentions amongst the difficulties to be experienced, not only the lack of means of speedy communication between stations and the number of by-paths and tracks, which increases the chances of criminals avoiding police patrols, but also the difficulty of patrolling in the Ranna circuit at night owing to the presence of elephants.

35. *Galle Harbour.*—The Galle harbour was only used by 138 steamers in the course of the year; this includes 53 visits from "Round-the-Island" boats. The number 138 is lower than the average of the previous five years, which was 182.

36. *Headmen and Police.*—The Superintendent mentions the good services of the Mudaliyar of Hinidum pattu, Mr. Livera, who has done excellent work in the investigation of crime, for which he is reported to possess a special aptitude. The Superintendent reports that Mr. Livera has rendered him valuable assistance during the year in dealing with crime.

I inspected all the stations and offices in the Southern Province in the month of July, and found them well maintained. Mr. J. H. Daniel, the Superintendent, has not only personally investigated crime in a most thorough manner, but has administered the Force under his charge with marked success.

Central Province.

37. A serious fire broke out in the Hatton bazaar on August 18, when some 40 boutiques with their contents were entirely destroyed. Owing to want of water great difficulty was experienced in dealing with the outbreak. Assistance was rendered by several prominent residents of the district in extinguishing the fire and preserving order, and it is entirely due to their exertion that the whole of the bazaar was not destroyed. The origin of the fire was believed to be a light left burning by vagrants in an empty boutique.

The Police Magistrate of Hatton, who was on the spot, tried cases of disorderly conduct and theft summarily with good effect.

A notorious gaming den at Gampola, which had been in existence for many years, and was a fruitful source of crime in the Gampola district, was successfully raided by Mr. G. H. Farrell and Inspector F. T. Coore.

The Additional Superintendent of Police, Matale, specially mentions the good work of Sub-Inspector A. D. Packeer, who detected a series of organized burglaries which occurred in Matale in the middle of the year. Eight cases were proved to have been committed by one man, an habitual criminal, who was subsequently convicted.

The Superintendent, Mr. A. G. Gottelier, was particularly successful in securing recruits for the Force, heading the list as having sent the largest number of recruits for enlistment.

Cardamom thefts are prevalent in some parts of the Kandy District. The Superintendent mentions that it is difficult to deal with them effectively without special legislation on the lines of the Cacao Ordinance.

A new block of 12 married quarters is in course of construction at Gampola.

North-Western Province.

38. *Sessions at Kurunegala.*—Cases which occurred during the latter half of 1914 were tried in Kurunegala, where a Supreme Court Session was held by the Chief Justice after an interval of many years. The Chief Justice remarked that the Sessions and all the arrangements were in every way satisfactory. Regular annual Sessions of the Supreme Court in Kurunegala is bound to have good effect in this criminal Province.

39. *Unlicensed Guns.*—177 prosecutions were entered under the Firearms Ordinance, with good results. Fourteen cases of murder and hurt were caused by shooting.

40. *Chilaw District.*—The headquarters of the Assistant Superintendent in the Chilaw District were moved from Puttalam to Chilaw, the centre of the criminal part of the district.

41. *Need of the Province.*—The most urgent need of the Province is the provision of a telegraph or telephone between Kurunegala and Dandagamuwa. Most of the crime comes from Dandagamuwa, which is entirely cut off from communication with the headquarters of the district.

42. *Co-operation by Headmen.*—The Assistant Superintendent specially mentions that the headmen have been most prompt in reporting crime, an essential factor in its investigation. A large number of headmen have been specially rewarded by the Government Agent on the recommendation of the Assistant Superintendent for good work, which has resulted in good feeling and hearty co-operation between headmen and police. The good work of Mr. J. G. Tennekoon, Ratemahatmaya of Hiriyala hatpattu, is specially mentioned.

43. *Health.*—The work of the Police in the Province is still handicapped by the prevalence of malaria at certain times of the year. The holding of a regular "quinine parade" in the fever season is having good effect. At Narammala, in the 10 months previous to the issue of quinine, 10 men went to hospital. In the 10 months following not a man was sent to hospital.

44. *Buildings.*—A new police station at Kurunegala is in course of construction. Additions and improvements were made to the Puttalam police station.

45. *Work of the Police.*—The record of this Province in 1914 is chiefly noticeable for the remarkable improvement effected in the investigation of crime. The great change effected since 1905 is specially referred to under the head "Crime," Part II. The work of the Force was specially commended by the Chief Justice, and Mr. R. G. B. Spicer and all ranks deserve great credit for the thorough manner in which the crime of the Province was investigated and dealt with. The Force did specially good work in first aid and in watching Polgahawela railway station, which, with the opening of the Talaimannar route, has become a most important point.

The good work of Sub-Inspector C. V. Gooneratne at Wennapuwa, of Sub-Inspector A. P. Gooneratne at Giriulla, and of Sub-Inspector B. R. Doole at Narammala is specially mentioned.

The Province made a distinct and notable advance in the year under review, and Mr. Spicer is to be congratulated on the result which attended his efforts.

Northern Province.

46. *Talaimannar Route.*—The Talaimannar route was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on February 24, the boat mail started on March 1, and a local day service commenced on August 1. With the opening of the route additional duties were cast upon the police, who formerly watched the ports of Colombo, Galle, Kayts, and Kankesanturai only. A force consisting of 2 European sergeants, 4 native sergeants, and 15 constables is stationed at Talaimannar for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations and marking down arrivals and departures. The Madras Police have rendered most hearty co-operation in the supervision of passengers using the route, and effective supervision has been carried out. 89,844 passengers arrived in Ceylon by the new route in the course of the year. The number of departures exceeded arrivals by 11,469. The larger number of departures was probably due to the fact that a great many third class passengers left Ceylon by this route in the early days of the plague. 34 persons were prohibited from landing as being undesirables, and 115 as being without health passes. A system is arranged whereby the police throughout the Island communicate by telegraph with Talaimannar and with various points between Colombo and Talaimannar whenever a crime is committed, and it is suspected that the offenders might abscond by this route.

In addition to attending to the arrival and departure of boats and trains, the Talaimannar police provide men for duty on every steamer and train between Maradana and Mandapam, between which points a complete chain of supervision and communication is established. The police on duty have been able to act at once on receipt of telegraphic or other communication, with successful results.

Small police stations were opened at Mannar and Madawachchi on the railway station platform for the supervision of persons using the new route.

The Railway authorities have co-operated most heartily with the police, and the Assistant Superintendent specially mentions the assistance given by Mr. Kanagarayar, the Railway Traffic Inspector.

47. *Examination of Coolies.*—By arrangement with the Chairman of the Planters' Association, the Labour Commissioner at Trichinopoly, the Superintendent of the Mandapam Camp, and the Madras Police, coolies coming to Ceylon for the purpose of working on estates were specially examined before their departure from India, with a view to preventing absconders and members of the criminal tribes seeking this means of escape from India. These officers co-operated most successfully, thereby preventing gangs of criminals entering Ceylon with the alleged purpose of working on estates but bent on committing crime in planting districts. While no restrictions are placed in the way of coolies who have an honest connection with Ceylon, a member of a criminal tribe who has had no previous connection with an estate in Ceylon is prevented from landing. I desire to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and bodies above mentioned.

48. *Health at Talaimannar.*—The chief difficulty experienced by the police at Talaimannar is one of maintaining health. During the south-west monsoon the place is reasonably healthy, but it is not so from October to April. More than half the Force were admitted to hospital, and in 194 days of the year there were men in hospital on account of fever, in spite of the fact that quinine was issued and taken daily on parade and drinking water specially sent from Colombo. I attribute this exceptionally heavy return of sickness to the fact that the police station applied for and sanctioned in 1906, when the idea of an additional port was first mooted, was not ready for occupation when the railway was opened. A cadjan building was put up and used for ten months, viz., till the end of the year. The length of time for which the purely temporary cadjan building had to be occupied, and the complete absence of roads and paths of any kind in Talaimannar, made the conditions under which the Force worked throughout the year difficult and trying. In a hot place with no shade walking in particularly loose sand is exhausting, and I am personally of opinion that the making of roads and paths and the laying of a surface of gravel and earth in the compounds, as now proposed, will do as much to improve the health of the Force at Talaimannar as the provision of cool, airy, mosquito-proof buildings.

49. *Kayts and Kankesanturai.*—The police perform quarantine duty at Kayts and Kankesanturai. During the year 473 vessels called at Kayts, of which 431 were from Indian ports. Kankesanturai is worked as a port for six months of the year, from March 1 to October 31. 224 vessels called in this period, of which 93 came from Indian ports.

50. *Record of the Year.*—A new police office was built near the police station at Jaffna with a recreation room and quarters for the Sub-Inspector. A station and barracks were built at Talaimannar.

The police did good work in securing the finger prints of 256 out of 286 habitual criminals.

The Northern Province drill team won the Inspector-General's drill cup. This is the first occasion on which the cup has been won by a provincial team.

Mr. E. F. L. Wright, Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Province, had charge of the police at Talaimannar from the date of the opening of the new route. The good work done is greatly due to the tact and energy with which he set about the duty entrusted to him.

All the European sergeants and men who did duty at Talaimannar worked well under trying conditions, the good work of European Sergeant D. Lloyd being specially mentioned.

The Jaffna police rendered particularly good service at Talaimannar on the outbreak of war.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

51. The need for dealing with Sabaragamuwa as a Province in which crime is prevalent has been specially referred to under the head "Incidence of Crime," Part III.

The increase of crime in this Province is attributed to—

(*a*) The Railway Extension Works bringing to Ratnapura a number of doubtful characters.

(*b*) Extensive mining operations attracting speculators and causing mining disputes.

The Force in Sabaragamuwa was specially increased by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 12 constables during the year for dealing with the conditions prevailing in this Province. Mr. A. I. Sheringham took charge on October 1, and the result of a year's work should make clear the further needs of the Province.

119 prosecutions were entered under the Firearms Ordinance.

Province of Uva.

52. The war affected the Province little, and there was no increase in crime in the year under review; the conditions were practically normal.

The Government Agent reports that the headmen have worked well with the police, and especially mentions the good work of the Town Arachchi at Haputale.

Mr. Bartlett refers to the good work of the police on rinderpest duty and during the smallpox epidemic, when a constable died of smallpox contracted on duty. The good services of Police Constable No. 1,431 S. Thambimuttu, a merit class constable of 27 years' service, who at the time of the smallpox epidemic was in sole charge at Kattaragama for some three weeks, is specially reported; the Government Agent also mentions this constable as having been particularly successful in working with the headmen.

New quarters for the Sub-Inspector are in course of construction.

The police in this Province are fortunate in having a Government Agent who has taken a great personal interest in the men under his charge.

North-Central Province.

53. Apart from offences committed in and around Anuradhapura, the Province is free from crime.

Amongst the specially interesting cases was one of gang robbery by Koravers at Anuradhapura on October 27. The accused were found guilty and sentenced in the Supreme Court.

Two cases of shooting occurred, and there were 23 prosecutions entered under the Firearms Ordinance.

Quarters for the Sub-Inspector and for the police clerk were provided at Anuradhapura.

Eastern Province.

54. This Province enjoys with the Northern Province a reputation for immunity from serious crime.

The Punitive Police Force at Kinniyai, in the Trincomalee District, was well maintained, and the Assistant Government Agent reports that its establishment has had good effect.

There were only 21 cases of crime in the Trincomalee District throughout the year.

Barracks at Batticaloa for six married men are in course of construction.

PART V.—COLOMBO.

55. *Offences.*—There were 34 cases of burglary, as against 44 in the previous year and 71 in 1912. The night patrol system of visiting and signing books at houses has no doubt been the means of preventing housebreaking.

In the course of the year 119 cases were detected by beat constables and police officers stopping suspicious persons in the streets.

The total number of offences against municipal and statutory laws reported by the police amounted to 9,045, of which 8,854 cases resulted in conviction. Of these offences, the most prominent are: drunk and disorderly, 1,598; molesting passengers, 81; unlawful gaming, 296; breach of port rules, 236; quarantine regulations, 161.

56. *Street Accidents.*—Street accidents number 204, caused as follows:—By motor vehicles 95, by tramcars 27, by carts 40, and by other vehicles 42. Seven of these cases proved fatal: 4 caused by motor vehicles, 1 by tramcar, and 2 by carts.

57. *Motor Vehicles and Public Carriages.*—The statement below gives a record of the number of vehicles on the streets, prosecutions for reckless driving, &c., for the last four years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of motor vehicles on register ..	745	1,071	1,491	1,853
Number of prosecutions for breach of motor car regulations	45	64	89	63
Number of carriages licensed	186	186	194	181
Number of rickshaws licensed	3,165	3,494	3,239	2,909
Number of persons convicted for reckless and careless driving	60	52	95	66
Number of persons convicted for driving without lights	143	121	154	385
Number of prosecutions for breach of rules of the road	600	510	586	512
Number of prosecutions for loitering in streets after being warned to move on ..	551	580	548	231
Number of prosecutions for not fixing plates to carts, &c.	171	132	202	195

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of motor vehicles on the streets, and a decrease in the number of rickshaws. The increase in the number of privately-owned motor cars and the institution of a taxi-cab service, accompanied by the gradual growth in the size of the city, is having effect in reducing the number of rickshaws on the streets. The city is extending so far that it is impossible for the resident or a visitor to get through his business without great loss of time, unless some vehicle with greater speed than a rickshaw is employed. Whereas four years ago there were no business houses outside the limits of the Fort and Pettah, there are now offices, shops, and garages in Slave Island, Cinnamon Gardens, and Colpetty; these wards, which were previously regarded as the residential quarter, are gradually becoming part of the commercial portion of the city, the residential quarter as a result extending in the direction of Bambalapitiya and Wellawatta.

A taxi-cab service was started on June 27, when 20 cabs were placed on the streets. With the extension of the service and the provision of a sufficient number of cabs to stand at different parts of the city, the service will probably be more largely availed of. There is a considerable demand for cabs in the residential quarter in the evening. The cost of calling a cab from the existing stands in the Fort is in most cases prohibitive.

It will be noticed that there was a slight decrease in the number of carriages licensed.

58. *Traffic.*—Special attention is paid to the regulation of traffic. When the Municipality is in a financial position to attend to the street improvements required, traffic regulation will be very much simpler. The Municipality and the police have necessarily to act and work together in making satisfactory arrangements for dealing with increasing traffic and modern and fast moving vehicles. What is specially required is—

(*a*) The widening of narrow thoroughfares which carry more traffic than they were made to take, *e.g.*, Colpetty, the Maradana and Grandpass tram routes.

(*b*) Rounding off dangerous corners, *e.g.*, the junction of Regent street with Dean's road and Alexandra place, of St. Michael's road with Colpetty, of Campbell place with Regent street, and the junction of Lawrie's road with Galle road.

(*c*) The provision of granite setts on both sides of the road where cart traffic is heavy, *e.g.*, Norris road.

(*d*) Pavements for foot passengers on roads broad enough to take them.

Rounding off corners is important, as in many instances a constable is now required at a corner which is not important but for the fact that the turn is at present blind to an approaching vehicle. With the corner rounded off the constable could be more profitably employed at a junction where traffic is heavy. In the course of the year the Municipality rounded off dangerous corners at the junction of Green path and Flower road, and widened Symond's road and Buller's road. Cart tracks were laid in Main street and Reclamation road. There is still a great deal to be done, and if it is ever possible for the improvements required to be carried out, the regulation of traffic in Colombo will be very much more simple.

59. *Street Lighting.*—Owing to want of funds the Municipality was not in a position to meet requests made by the police for the improved lighting of certain streets which require better lighting.

60. *Fire Alarm Posts.*—Although serious fires in Colombo are not frequent, and the Fire Brigade maintained by the Colombo Municipality is most efficient, there is great room for improvement in the means by which communication is made to the Fire Brigade station on the outbreak of fire. The quickest means at present available is the telephone. During certain hours of the 24 this provides quite a satisfactory means of communication; during the hours when the majority of persons who understand how to use a telephone sleep, a cooly or watcher has no quicker means of calling the Fire Brigade than that of running with the information to a police station, or waking the nearest person who understands how to use a telephone. This is not satisfactory. What is required is the provision of fire alarm posts in certain quarters of the town where there is valuable property to be safeguarded by night. The advantage of a

fire alarm post is that painted red and placed on the pavement at the corner of a street it can be readily seen, and a passer by or watcher by pressing the indicator communicates automatically to the Fire Brigade the fact that a fire has broken out in the vicinity of this post. The posts and communications cost Rs. 140 to Rs. 300 each. I consider the provision of such posts to be a sound measure, and if for lack of funds they cannot be supplied throughout Colombo, a start may be made by putting up a small number in the principal streets.

61. *Vagrants.*—The number of homeless vagrants picked up dead in the streets was 38, a return which compares favourably with 72 in 1913 and 125 in 1912. The provision of a house of detention is responsible for this, and it may be said that the sight of a beggar lying in the streets of Colombo in a dying condition has been practically stopped. 829 vagrants were sent to the house of detention, and 387 were removed by the police to the hospital; but for the house of detention a large proportion would have in all probability died in the streets. The system in force at the house of detention is to find work for such as can work, to deport natives of other countries who are too old or infirm to work, while residents of the Island for whom work cannot be found enter the home for vagrants. During the year 303 vagrants were sent back to India, employment was found for 266, 7 died in the house of detention, 171 were discharged by the Municipal Magistrate after inquiry, and 75 were sent to the home for vagrants, leaving 7 in the house of detention on January 1, 1915. Of these 829 persons, 614 were Tamils, 132 Sinhalese, 38 Coast Moors, 16 Ceylon Moors, 11 Maharattis, 9 Bengalees, 7 Burghers, and 2 Malays. It will be seen that the Tamil cooly contributes two-thirds of the total number dealt with. The house of detention is managed and supervised by the police. The home for vagrants, which was formally opened on January 6 by the Mayor and Chairman of the Colombo Municipal Council, is entirely under the control of the Salvation Army, which provides a superintendent, who is in charge of the home, and a staff of skilled workmen and attendants. The inmates are taught silkworm rearing, silk-weaving, and carpentry. The actual weaving is still done by the instructors, as it is found that a fairly strong healthy man, with the use of both hands and legs, is required to manipulate a weaving machine. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this institution, which was first proposed in 1898, has now been established; its establishment has proved a wise and sound step.

The financial arrangement is that the Municipality of Colombo and the Government meet half the cost of maintaining the house of detention and the home for vagrants, including the pay of the staff. The question arose in the course of the year as to how the vagrant nuisance in other towns was to be dealt with. As there is accommodation in both the Colombo institutions for more inmates than are at present admitted from the city of Colombo, it was decided that it was not a sound financial proposition for other towns to maintain separate institutions as long as there was the necessary accommodation and the staff available in Colombo. As a trial the Colombo institutions were to be thrown open for use by the Municipality of Kandy, and the Local Boards of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, and Moratuwa from January 1, 1915. Vagrants in these towns will be produced before the local Magistrate, and if committed by him to the house of detention will be conveyed to Colombo and there dealt with, the cost of train fare and maintenance being borne by the local body. The cost of maintenance per head in the house of detention is 75 cents per day. It will be seen, therefore, that the use of the Colombo institutions by the Provinces is a sounder proposition than the establishment of a number of separate institutions.

62. *Municipal Court.*—On September 7 the Municipal Court was moved from the Pettah to Hulftsdorp, where it is now situated under the same roof as the Police Court. This is a great convenience both to persons required and summoned to attend court, who frequently went to the wrong court by mistake, and to the police who are required to appear in both courts. A person asking the way to the courts has not now to be put through an interrogation as to which court he desires to attend. With the exception of the Joint Police Court, which concerns the harbour and the jetty only, all the courts in Colombo are now together.

63. *European Police.*—The actual strength of the European Police Force on December 31 was 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 acting Sub-Inspectors, 18 sergeants; 4 sergeants were enlisted, taking the place of 4 permitted to resign. With the outbreak of war further enlistment of men from the Army and Navy became impossible, and consequently the Force is below strength by 8 sergeants. The Force has now a number of men of a very useful type. Duties have been performed in a tactful and efficient manner, and good work has been done by this branch of the Force both in dealing with persons in the Colony and with persons passing through or visiting the Island.

64. *Mounted Police.*—The provision of horses for mounted duty and for the prison vans and ambulances has proved a sound measure. Besides conveying persons in the custody of the police from the various police stations to the courts, 3,266 prisoners were conveyed in the prison vans from the courts to the jail in the course of the year. The unpleasant sight of a convicted person or a person in custody being led through the streets open to the public gaze has been entirely done away with. A van was sent to Kandy and Kurunegala for the Supreme Court Criminal Sessions. The horse ambulances were used in removing the injured to the hospital on 382 occasions. Seventeen men of the European Police Force can now ride, 4 can drive. Mounted police proved to be of great service on special occasions.

65. *Harbour Police.*—Good work was done in preventing the landing of destitute immigrants, 81 persons being so prevented from landing. A useful addition to the harbour police was the provision of a petrol launch. The great advantage of the petrol launch is that no time is wasted for steam to be raised; the launch is easily got under weigh, and can be worked and maintained with a smaller crew than is required for a steam launch. It was found that a saving of Rs. 61·27 per mensem, roughly Rs. 750 per annum, was effected by maintaining the petrol launch as compared with a steam launch. On the outbreak of war an additional petrol launch was provided. There are now two petrol and two steam launches in use.

66. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—1 Inspector, 1 European sergeant, and 1 native constable have been employed in working for this Society. Though the Society pays the entire cost of this staff, their work is supervised by the Superintendent of Police, Colombo. During the year 2,799 prosecutions were entered, in 2,738 cases bulls had been ill-treated, in 128 cases horses, and in 60 cases poultry. The cost of maintaining the staff was Rs. 4,271·45. The amount of fines paid and remitted to the Society's fund was Rs. 19,968. It will be observed that the system is of great financial advantage

to the Society, which now gets the whole share of the fines paid, while the supervision of the men employed on this duty—the duty being one which requires particularly strict supervision—is carried out by the regular police without cost to the Society. 511 animals were sent to the refuge for treatment. The refuge is an excellent institution. The animal is medically treated and properly fed for a certain period at the expense of the owner, by which means not only the owner is punished, but the animal cared for.

67. *Cattle Seizers.*—The system of employing police pensioners as cattle seizers has proved effective; 1,111 head of cattle were seized during the year.

68. *Buildings.*—The water-carriage system was introduced into four police stations, with good results. An extension of this system to all stations in course of time is desirable. A new mortuary and coroner's court were built at the police headquarters. The city has now a mortuary befitting its size and importance.

69. *Work of Officers.*—The good services of Mr. H. A. Collette, Assistant Superintendent, who was in charge of the Central Division, and of Inspector J. Ludovoci in the South Division, are brought to notice.

PART VI.—THE WAR.

70. *Duties of the Police.*—The duties during the first six months of the war were most arduous. As previously stated under the head "Crime," the smaller demand for labour resulted in an increase of offences against person and property, with the result that the police, in addition to attending to the special duties cast upon them by the war, had a busier year than usual in dealing with crime in the Colony. The duties of the police in connection with the war may be divided into four classes :—

(*a*) Providing guards over places and positions of importance.
(*b*) Watching the coast.
(*c*) Keeping under surveillance enemy subjects in the Colony.
(*d*) Dealing with enemy subjects arriving in or passing through the Colony.

Eighty-four male enemy subjects and 20 female enemy subjects resident in Ceylon were under the surveillance of the police from July 31 to October 26, 1914, when all enemy subjects resident in the Colony were interned at Diyatalawa. The harbour police detected 65 enemy subjects arriving on vessels in the harbour, all of whom were interned. 172 prisoners were removed from prize ships and interned. The guarding of the prisoners on seven different ships in a harbour of importance was a severe strain, and it was a great relief when these prisoners were removed. Most valuable assistance in guarding prisoners in the harbour was rendered to the Force by a body of special constables, to whom my best thanks are due. The services of Inspector Ashton and the harbour police in general, and of Sergeants Harrison, Dunne, and Taylor in particular, in dealing with enemy subjects on ships arriving in the harbour, are deserving of mention. The harbour police had a particularly arduous and strenuous time; working long hours and under trying conditions, they did all that was required of them with satisfaction to Government and without causing unnecessary trouble to *bona fide* passengers and ships—not an easy task.

On November 15 there were 75 ships in the harbour and in the roads, viz., on the occasion of the arrival of the first New Zealand and Australian Contingents.

On land Acting Sub-Inspector Jackson and his force did particularly good work in the supervision of local enemy subjects, and in shadowing suspicious foreigners who came under notice.

In many districts special police officers were enrolled and every assistance rendered by the residents.

71. *Censor.*—In connection with the war, I specially desire to mention the obligation the police are under to the Chief Censor and his staff. The information conveyed to the police was invariably complete, in many cases valuable, and never unnecessary. The elimination of the unimportant and prompt communication of other matter is a most difficult task, and the success with which matters of importance only were conveyed to the police does great credit to both the organization and the detailed work of the Chief Censor and his staff, who have my best thanks.

72. *Town Guard.*—The police provided instructors for the Malay and Moorish sections of the Town Guards. The Malay section number 150, the Moorish section 45.

73. *Active Service.*—A large number of police of all ranks volunteered for active service, and though the duties to be performed in Ceylon required the presence of the large majority in the Colony, the spirit which pervaded all who offered their services was of the right stamp. Those officers who are proceeding on active service carry with them the good wishes of the Force.

74. *Good Services of Officers.*—While all ranks did good work wherever they were stationed, the most arduous duty fell on the officers responsible for the surveillance of enemy subjects in Colombo before internment, and for the arrest of enemy subjects passing through the port.

The good services of Mr. A. C. Godfrey as Superintendent of Police, Colombo, at a very trying time are specially mentioned. With great tact and with untiring energy Mr. Godfrey handled a most difficult situation in an admirable manner worthy of all praise. The assistance rendered to him in the harbour by Mr. J. D. Aitken, Assistant Superintendent, on the outbreak of war is deserving of mention.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

75. *Finger Print Bureau.*—On December 31, 1913, there were 21,174 finger print documents on record, and during the twelve months ended December 31, 1914, 3,811 finger print documents were added to the collection, making a total record of 24,985. Of these, 6,737 were the finger print documents of habitual criminals, and the remaining 18,248 were those of registered convicts.

During the twelve months 4,651 finger print slips were received for search; in 362 cases the identifications were successful. The substitution of finger print documents for Bertillon cards was completed in the course of the year, and the Bertillon system of identification was abolished on December 31, from which date identification by finger prints only was inaugurated.

76. *Habitual Criminals.*—There are 5,548 habitual criminals in the Island. During the twelve months 6,129 prisoners passed through the 14 identification offices. Of these, 1,215 were identified as having been previously convicted. 549 first offenders were re-convicted and became habitual criminals. 320 criminals were under police supervision by order of court on December 31, 1914. During the year

40 habituals while under sentence to police supervision were convicted of crime and 33 for failing to report. 231 criminals were at large on license on December 31, 1914, 21 having been convicted in the course of the period under review. 226 habitual criminals were tried in the Supreme and District Courts for offences committed in the course of the twelve months.

The system of photographing the more dangerous habitual criminals has been continued.

The object of a sound police and prison system is to, so far as possible, prevent a person from becoming a habitual criminal. It is frequently stated that there is something wrong in the prison system in the treatment of the hardened criminals. I submit that it is not the case of the hardened criminal that has to be considered so much as the case of the youthful offender. Nothing can be done with a hardened criminal; it is useless teaching him a trade, for on release from prison he will, from sheer force of habit, in almost every case return to his former state and live on the proceeds of crime committed. The youthful offender, instead of being convicted and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, should be detained in a special institution for a period of three years, in which time he will learn a trade, and by constant hard work of an industrial character in clean and healthy surroundings become accustomed to regular daily work. A youth after such a period of detention is much less likely to return to the streets than the hardened criminal. An institution worked on the lines of the Borstal Institution in England, the object of which is the permanent reformation of the offender between the ages of 16 and 21, will do more for the prevention of crime and reformation of the criminal than any attempt to deal with a hardened offender. By the Borstal method the youth is prevented from becoming a habitual criminal, and an institution such as that described would in course of time have the effect of largely reducing the number of habitual criminals in Ceylon, which is in every way a sound proposition.

77. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The strength on December 31, 1914, was—

	Island.	Colombo North.
Inspectors	3 ..	—
Sub-Inspectors	3 ..	—
European Sergeants	— ..	2
Sergeants	8 ..	1
Constables	9 ..	4

The Island branch investigated cases requiring special attention. Particularly good work was done in the successful detection of the forger of a series of Rs. 1,000 notes, which had for some time been current. These notes, though counterfeited entirely by hand, were most skilfully prepared, and a number had been successfully uttered. Inspector Albert Peries succeeded in arresting the offender in the act of counterfeiting notes at Malpitiya, in the North-Western Province. This case afforded an instance of the value of speedy means of locomotion in police work. The police were being watched, and departure by train would have been noticed; by engaging a motor car and proceeding on a circuitous route Inspector Peries succeeded in detecting the offender in the act.

The Colombo North branch was specially charged with the work of shadowing suspicious foreigners and enemy subjects, and they carried out their responsible duties with zeal and credit. The good work of Sergeants Carter and McGuire on this particular duty is mentioned.

78. *Government Analyst.*—Arrangements were made for closer co-operation between the Government Analyst and the police; the Government Analyst now proceeds himself to the scene of the crime whenever necessary for tests and examination to be made on the spot.

The examination of exhibits has been most thorough. It is hoped that it will shortly be possible for the Government Analyst to state whether the blood on productions is human.

The Government Analyst gave a series of lectures to the Force, with practical demonstrations, in the method of treating productions in criminal cases, and by the delicacy of the various tests impressed on the members of the Force the necessity for care in the handling of productions. The Force is indebted to him for much valuable assistance and advice.

79. *Fairs and Pilgrimages.*—Fairs, pilgrimages, and religious gatherings were held during the year under review, the principal amongst them being:—

In the Western Province: Religious gatherings at Burulupitiya, Wattala, Kandana, and Kelaniya.

In the Central Province: The annual perahera at Kandy, the Roman Catholic festival at Hatton, and the Esala Buddhist festival at Matale.

In the Southern Province: The attendance at the Dondra Fair was not as large as usual on account of the war. The Kattaragama festival was prohibited owing to the outbreak of smallpox.

In the Northern Province: The Madhu festival.

In the Eastern Province: The Hindu festival at Amirthakali, Mandoor, and Kokaddycholai.

In the North-Western Province: The annual festival at St. Anna's and Muneswaram. The whole management of the camp at St. Anna's was re-organized, with the result that the control of the camp was better.

In the North-Central Province: The Posen Poya.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa: The annual fair at Dewalagaha. The pilgrimage to Adam's Peak was not as large as usual, owing to persons from plague-infected areas not being permitted to proceed for fear of spreading infection amongst the large and crowded gathering on the peak. Persons proceeding from plague-infected areas were specially examined at various points on the different routes by medical officers and police.

80. *Epidemics and Outbreaks of Disease.*—Plague broke out in Colombo during the year under review, and there were a few isolated cases in the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. There were epidemics of smallpox in Colombo, and in the Western, Central, Southern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. Cholera broke out in the Central and Southern Provinces, and rinderpest in the Central Province. Police and police pensioners were on duty in connection with these outbreaks.

81. *First Aid.*—18 Officers, 68 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 15 European sergeants, 226 native sergeants and constables now hold first aid certificates. In 1912, 132 members of the Force held first aid certificates, in 1913, 239, and in 1914, 327. There has been, therefore, a steady increase in the number of police officers qualified to render first aid. Every Officer, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and sergeant is now required to obtain a first aid certificate, and these officers instruct constables in simple first aid and stretcher drill. A certain number of intelligent constables also hold first aid certificates; the remainder are trained to act under the direction of a sergeant, Sub-Inspector, or Officer holding a first aid certificate, of whom there is always at least one in every police station in the Island. By this means the police in every police station in the Island are in a position to render first aid to all persons brought to the police station with wounds caused by accidents and assaults. Offences against the person represent a very large proportion of the total crime of the Island, and as in many cases police stations are situated at some considerable distance from a hospital, there is a great opening for the rendering of first aid by the police.

The Force has 2 horse ambulances, 13 wheeled ambulances, 73 new pattern stretchers, and 59 old pattern stretchers. A first aid box containing the necessary materials for washing and dressing wounds is being issued to every police station in the Island. Members of the Force who hold first aid certificates form the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The corps was inspected by His Excellency the Governor on October 22, 1914, when His Excellency presented badges to members of the corps who had three years' efficient service to their credit. An examination in the rendering of first aid and stretcher drill was at the same time carried out by the Hon. Sir Allan Perry, by whom a cup was very kindly presented to the best team competing—won by the harbour police.

The rules of the corps require that every member by attending 12 drills and lectures annually shall keep himself efficient in rendering first aid. The thanks of the Force are due to the Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and to those medical officers who have throughout the year prepared the members of the Force for first aid certificates, and instructed other members qualifying as efficient.

In the short time that the Force has taken up first aid many definite cases have come to notice in which life has been saved.

As instances of the value of first aid treatment two cases may be quoted. The first a case from the Ratnapura District, in which the injured man died after being left unattended to for four hours—the man had bled to death, and no attempt had been made by a crowd of some fifty villagers present to stop the effusion. This is an instance of what happens in a village; the omission to help the injured man is not intentional, but is entirely due to ignorance. The one idea of the average villager is, as he would put it, not to "get entangled in a case." The fear is that if he proceeds to attend to the injured man he may be summoned as a witness; this involves frequent attendance at court; or by attending to the injured man blood stains may appear on his person or clothes which he may find difficulty in accounting for; and so partly through fear and prejudice, and chiefly through ignorance, the villager stands by and sees the injured man bleed to death rather than assist him.

The second case is one from the Kurunegala District, in which a villager's arm had been completely severed at the elbow. On information being conveyed to the police station two constables proceded to the scene, bandaged the stump, stopped the bleeding at the artery, and brought the patient 14 miles into the nearest hospital. The medical officer reported that had not the constables so acted the man would have undoubtedly died before admission to the hospital. The man is still living, and a murder trial has by this means been averted.

Not only does first aid so rendered relieve the suffering and save life, but the fact that the police do good by rendering first aid should, when generally known, result in cases being promptly reported to the nearest police station, and bring about a good understanding between the villager and the police.

82. *Health of the Force.*—In Colombo the Force is fortunate in having at its disposal a separate hospital to which members of the Force are admitted for treatment. 1,278 patients were admitted, and 4,865 were treated at the outdoor dispensary. Dr. L. de la Harpe continues to perform the duties of Police Surgeon, and both in the hospital and as a divisional surgeon of the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade rendered good service to the Force. In the Provinces wherever possible a separate police ward is provided, to which members of the Force are admitted. Such wards are found at Galle, Matara, and Badulla. The provision of a separate police ward is required at Kurunegala, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Ratnapura, and Chilaw. The members of the Force are frequently injured in the performance of their duty, and treatment in a separate ward is much appreciated, and when provided facilitates visits by officers, who regularly visit the police ward in their station.

The free issue of quinine to men and their families in feverish districts has been arranged for, and quinine at bad seasons is issued to the men on parade, with good results.

The provision of good buildings is closely connected with the maintenance of health; a man living in a well-tiled building with a cement floor and in a properly drained compound is far more immune from fever than otherwise. A man well housed is a man fit for duty.

83. *Police Boys' Brigade.*—The Boys' Brigade, composed of the sons and close relatives of members of the Force, and established in the year 1912, has developed into a strong force. The movement, which was started at headquarters, has been taken up with great keenness in the Provinces. There are now on the strength of the brigade 197 boys, distributed as follows:—

Colombo Stations ..	20	Matara	7
Colombo Harbour ..	29	Kurunegala ..	10
Depôt	44	Jaffna	14
Kandy	40	Negombo	12
Galle	17	Kalutara	4

The boys are provided with a uniform, which they wear on parade and at public functions. Their training takes the form of elementary drill, physical exercises, and bicycle riding for the older boys.

The brigade is divided into two divisions, the junior division consisting of boys between the ages of 5 and 14, and the senior between 14 and 17. The junior boys attend their respective schools and do one hour a day drill or recreation with the brigade. The senior boys are borne on the strength of the Force. Their duties consist of three hours a day in school under a sergeant or constable, four hours a day in attendance at a police office as a messenger, and one hour drill or recreation with the brigade. The

senior boys receive pay ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per mensem according to age. At the age of 18 it is hoped that they will be fit for enlistment in the Force in the higher grades, the special education they have received in the brigade and the training under the eye of an officer fitting them to be a trained policeman, as compared with the raw recruit who has come under no such direction or influence. Whether in class, at drill, exercise, or at play the boys are keen. At the police sports held in February, and on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's inspection of the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the boys of the headquarter and harbour divisions gave an exhibition of carbine exercises and Swedish drill, and were specially complimented by His Excellency on their display. In a special tug-of-war competition at the police sports the brigade gave an exhibition of pluck and endurance, showing that the movement instils into the boys a sound and healthy moral tone and *esprit de corps*. Members of the brigade are taught boxing, and they have taken to football and cricket. A boat was purchased for the boys of the harbour police, who wear the distinctive uniform of the harbour men.

84. *Library and Recreation Rooms.*—A central library is maintained at headquarters for the use of the members of the Force. There are 1,184 books in the library, which is well supplied with magazines and weekly and daily newspapers. In the Provinces wherever possible a recreation room is maintained, and it is a very great asset to any division to have some room where the men can sit and read or write or play games. It is hoped that in course of time every station of any size will have its own recreation room. Everything depends on the energy and initiative of the officer. Interest in the welfare of the men is more than repaid by the manner in which the healthy tone created reflects on the whole work of the police in the Province or district.

85. *Recreation Ground.*—The recreation ground made in 1912 and 1913 on a site of 6½ acres granted by Government was opened on March 28, 1914. The ground has proved a capital one for cricket, football, and hockey, and is much appreciated by the Force, from whom the best thanks to Government are due.

86. *Departmental.*—The police band was maintained at a high standard of efficiency by Inspector S. Adam, who has continuously conducted the band since it was formed in September, 1906. Inspector Adam deserves special mention for his zeal and perseverance. Inspector Adam was presented by the officers with a baton in recognition of his services to the Force. Stringed instruments were purchased in the course of the year, and should in course of time prove a useful addition to the band.

The Force won the Nicholson Polo Cup and the Government Service Cricket Competition Shield.

The annual sports were held in February, when the Force was honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Chalmers, who very graciously gave away the prizes.

87. *Institutions of the Force.*—The maintenance of departmental institutions receives considerable attention. With any body of 2,600 men, and in the case of men coming into contact with the public and required to perform the responsible duties of a police officer, everything depends on the spirit which pervades the Force, for it is at once reflected in the manner in which the duties are performed. No wiser step was ever taken than that adopted by Government in deciding to house the Force in barracks. Not only was this a sound financial proposition from the point of view of Government, who previously paid lodging allowance to the men, but the step has proved to be very effective in bringing together men who were previously living in insanitary surroundings and in the vicinity of persons of doubtful character. The adoption of manly sport and the provision of barracks have resulted in improved physique and improved morale. The proportion of married quarters being liberal and greatly in excess of the accommodation for single men, a constable finds that he is encouraged to settle down. Not only is a constable housed and cared for, but his sons join the Police Boys' Brigade, and being in barracks can be well looked after; the constable, when he retires, may join the police pensioners' corps, through which employment as a watcher can in most cases be obtained. The result is that it is now possible for a man to be connected with the Force, not only from the date of enlistment to the date of retirement, but as a boy from the age of five until he becomes too infirm to do duty as a police pensioner. In course of time the provision of barracks and the maintenance of departmental institutions will not only be found to have improved the physique and character of men in the Force, but should result in a better class of recruit coming forward for enlistment.

A sum of Rs. 4,830·34 was contributed by 2,543 members of the Force towards the H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's War Fund. A sum of Rs. 350 was collected at the inspection of the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and remitted to the St. John Ambulance War Fund.

88. *Police Stations.*—There are 131 police stations in the Island.

89. *New Buildings.*—Many works of importance which were included in the Estimates were not proceeded with on account of retrenchment caused by the prolongation of the war, the principal amongst these being the scheme for housing the European police, the Pettah police, and the provision of a central police headquarters, where the various administrative and executive officers will be found under one roof. This scheme, which was most strongly recommended by a special Commission appointed in 1906, is a most necessary and important work. It is much to be desired that it will be possible for funds to be provided at an early date to bring into effect the recommendations of the Commission, the reasons which led to their proposals being stronger now than when made very nearly nine years ago. Since this recommendation was made a new European Police Force has been created, and there are now in the Force a number of men of five years' service who desire to marry. It is particularly desirable that men of some service who have learnt their work and are doing well and desire to remain in the Force as married men should be given every encouragement to do so. The scheme, which could not be proceeded with for several years for lack of a site, now only requires the provision of the necessary funds. A capital site has been found and plans have been drawn up.

90. *Merits of Officers.*—Of the officers and members of the Force mentioned in this report as having rendered good service in the course of the year, I desire especially to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor the good services of the following :—

Mr. A. C. Godfrey, for conspicuous good service in Colombo in connection with the duties required of the police in the war.

Mr. J. H. Daniel, for showing organizing and administrative ability above the ordinary in his administration of the Force under his charge in the Southern Province.

Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, for effecting a notable improvement in the investigation of crime and the efficiency of the Force in the North-Western Province.

Mr. E. F. L. Wright, for the institution and maintenance of an efficient system of police supervision on the Talaimannar route and for good services at Talaimannar on the outbreak of war.

Of Inspectors, Inspector J. Ashton, for good service and vigilance in the detection and arrest of enemy subjects on vessels arriving in the Colombo harbour after the outbreak of war.

91. *Summary.*—(1) In a most notable year the Force was concerned in a succession of important events, which are recorded in the order in which they occurred :—

(*a*) The discovery of plague in Colombo.
(*b*) The opening of the Talaimannar route to India.
(*c*) The outbreak of war.

(2) The record of the year is chiefly noticeable for—

(*a*) Special work in connection with these events.
(*b*) An increase in offences against person and property in the last six months of the year.
(*c*) A marked improvement in the investigation of crime in the North-Western Province.
(*d*) The posting of an Assistant Superintendent to Ratnapura for the investigation of crime prevailing in Sabaragamuwa.
(*e*) The holding of Supreme Court Sessions in districts where crime is prevalent.
(*f*) Improved means of communication and locomotion in criminal districts.
(*g*) The result of first aid instruction manifesting itself in the saving of life.

(3) The principal needs of the Force are—

(*a*) A new training school.
(*b*) Housing of the European police and the Pettah police, and concentration of scattered police offices in Colombo under one roof in new police headquarters.

(4) The points to which special attention is necessary are—

(*a*) Perseverance in the investigation of crime until the true facts have been elicited.
(*b*) Concentrated effort by the Magistrates, headmen, and police in dealing with crime against property and cattle stealing in particular.
(*c*) Traffic regulation in provincial towns.
(*d*) The development of the clerical branch, and of the principle that, to be effective, police work in offices and stations as well as in the streets must be carried out with promptitude and method.

Colombo, March 31, 1915.

H. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1914.

THE totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in the Colony during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 have been as follows :—

1912 ..	9,587	1913 ..	9,458	1914 ..	10,340

showing an increase of 882 during the year as compared with 1913.

2. The admissions of defaulters under the Road Ordinance for the same periods have been—

1912 ..	166	1913 ..	155	1914 ..	119

showing a marked decrease.

3. Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the superior courts :—

1912 ..	1,008	1913 ..	962	1914 ..	1,014

an increase of 52 as compared with 1913.

4. The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter has again increased :—

1912 ..	98	1913 ..	92	1914 ..	113

5. The number of persons sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

	Sentenced to Death.	Hanged.
1912	48 ..	29
1913	46 ..	21
1914	54 ..	41

These figures clearly prove that the cases during 1914 were of a worse character than those in 1912 or 1913. In 1914 the death sentence of only 14 was commuted. Of the number sentenced to death, 1 was hanged in January, 1915, and of the number hanged 2 were sentenced in 1913.

Of the 41 hanged last year, 15 came from the Western Province, 7 from the North-Western Province, 5 from the Southern Province, 8 from the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 3 from the Central Province, 1 from the North-Central Province, and 2 from the Province of Uva. Eleven of the men sentenced to death were deported to the Andaman Islands for life. Of the 54 sentenced to death, 2 were females.

6. Convictions in the higher courts for aggravated assaults during the past year show a slight increase of 17 on those of 1913, the figures being—

1912 ..	162	1913 ..	154	1914 ..	171

7. The following table shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts and their daily average :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all courts	9,587 ..	9,458 ..	10,340
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	166 ..	155 ..	119
	9,421	9,303	10,221
Daily average in prison of convicted prisoners	2,707 ..	2,741 ..	2,818
Deduct women	57 ..	59 ..	62
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ..	8 ..	6 ..	4
Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	45 ..	49 ..	66
	2,597	2,627	2,686
Persons hanged	29 ..	21 ..	41

8. Return showing the total number of Road Ordinance defaulters admitted and discharged during 1912, 1913, and 1914 :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Total admissions	166	155	119
Discharged on payment of fine	68	31	33
On producing payment receipt	1	1	—
Absolute defaulters	97	123	86
Discharged on medical certificate	5	6	5
Discharged on pardon	1	—	1

9. The number of escapes from prison and recaptures during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 was as follows :—

Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1912	7	8
1913	7	7
1914	5	6

Of the 5 escapes in 1914, 1 escaped from the portable prison at Mankulam, 2 from Mahara, 1 from Anuradhapura, and 1 from Matara Prison. An unconvicted prisoner who escaped from the Batticaloa Civil Hospital in 1911 is included in the recaptures.

10. The number of committals received from the Supreme Court during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 has been—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Offences against the person	219	171	193
Offences against property with violence	19	10	18
Offences against property without violence	23	11	22
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	61	33	35
Offences not included in the above	4	3	9
	326	228	277

This table is not satisfactory. There has been an increase of 49 in the total committals as compared with 1913, the largest increase of cases being those for offences against the person, namely, an increase of 22.

11. The number of prisoners from District Courts admitted to the jails of Ceylon during the same periods is as follows :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Offences against the person	238	240	315
Offences against property with violence	32	66	61
Offences against property without violence	336	387	316
Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency	44	33	33
Miscellaneous	32	8	12
	682	734	737

This table is again unsatisfactory, for, although it shows a total of only 3 cases over the figures for 1913, there is an increase of 55 over the cases for 1912, and a very large increase in offences against the person, namely, 75.

12. The number of prisoners admitted on conviction before Minor Courts (Police, &c.) is as follows :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Strictly criminal offences	3,581	3,403	3,560
Statutory offences of a *quasi*-criminal nature	4,480	4,411	5,069
Offences against revenue	365	502	513
Miscellaneous	153	180	184
	8,579	8,496	9,326

The return shows an increase under all heads, and a total increase of 830 cases as compared with 1913.

13. The total increase in the number of convictions during 1914 is made up as follows :—

Increase in Supreme Court cases	49
Increase in District Court cases	3
Increase in Minor Court cases	830
	882

14. The number of prisoners with previous convictions received direct from courts for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 is :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Convicted once before	995	1,120	1,229
Convicted twice before	358	349	346
Convicted three times before	150	157	168
Convicted more than three times before	212	235	221
	1,715	1,861	1,964

This table is most unsatisfactory. It shows a yearly increase. On my recommendation Ordinance No. 7 of 1899 has been repealed and replaced by Ordinance No. 32 of 1914. The new Ordinance makes provision for sentences of habitual criminals to terms of "preventive detention," in addition to the term of imprisonment awarded by the court. Prisoners under "preventive detention" are to be taught useful trades and given certain privileges. It is hoped by this means to enable men to earn a living when released from prison, and thus to reduce the numbers of these recidivists or persistent criminals.

15. The terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts into the jails of Ceylon during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 were :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Two weeks and under ..	3,176	3,159	3,436
Not over 1 month or under 2 weeks	2,548	2,423	2,615
Not over 3 months or under a month	1,765	1,924	2,121
Not over 6 months or under 3 months	981	914	1,092
Not over 1 year or under 6 months	387	424	415
Not over 2 years or under 1 year	225	206	234
Not over 3 years or under 2 years	72	62	72
Not over 4 years or under 3 years	70	68	54
Not over 5 years or under 4 years	40	32	43
Between 5 and 10 years ..	91	38	59
Over 10 years ..	18	7	26
To be hanged ..	48	46	54
Road Ordinance defaulters ..	166	155	119
	9,587	9,458	10,340

The increase is chiefly of prisoners with sentences of six months and under. The number sentenced to over ten years has also largely increased, 26 being so sentenced in 1914, as against 7 in 1913.

Of the total 10,340 prisoners received into the jails, 276 were lascars and seamen from ships in the harbour. 3,584 persons were sentenced to fine only, and in default of payment of the fines were sent to prison. The average length of sentence passed on these 3,584 prisoners was 23 days. The total number of those who paid their fines while in prison was 730, the average number of days in which such fines were paid being 4.

16. The daily average of all convicted prisoners within the jails of the Colony during 1912, 1913, and 1914 was :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Penal stage ..	495·20	506·68	542·02
Class IV. ..	1,226·00	1,256·25	1,229·26
Class III. ..	350·28	371·12	399·81
Class II. ..	197·36	175·27	208·31
Class I. ..	385·85	376·06	367·43
Road Ordinance defaulters	7·53	6·00	4·46
Simple imprisonment	44·50	49·25	66·26
	2,706·72	2,740·63	2,817·55

Of this total during the year 1914, 61·59 were females, 1·82 juveniles, 11·03 light labour, and 75·71 sick, as against 59·47, 3·43, 10·15, and 88·84 for 1913.

17. The daily average of unconvicted prisoners for the same period was :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Debtors ..	20·92	23·42	20·08
Witnesses ..	1·20	·56	1·19
Further examination ..	181·30	171·42	192·21
Committed for trial ..	94·53	75·59	79·94
Awaiting sentence ..	6·48	6·77	9·16
Arrested on warrants ..	3·28	4·25	3·71
Lunatics ..	9·55	11·26	10·90
	317·26	293·27	317·19

The total number of unconvicted prisoners admitted to prison was 6,758 in 1914, as against 6,043 for 1913 and 6,590 for 1912.

18. Return of all prisoners treated in the jail hospitals during 1912, 1913, and 1914 :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Remaining from old year ..	142	106	84
Admitted during the year ..	3,811	2,957	3,036
Discharged	3,680	2,874	2,984
Hanged	29	21	41
Died	167	105	75
Daily average strength of prisoners in all jails ..	3,023·98	3,033·00	3,134·74
Average daily sick ..	115·09	92·93	80·51
Percentage of sick to strength	3·81	3·06	2·57
Percentage of deaths ..	5·52	3·46	2·39

The number of sick remaining in hospital on December 31, 1914, was 61. The death rate per 1,000 of the prisons population for the year 1914 was 4·38, as against 6·77 in 1913 and 10·32 in 1912.

19. The number of punishments inflicted on officers was 662, the number of individuals punished being 423, as against 612 punishments and 463 individuals for 1913.

20. The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners for prison offences was 904, the number of individuals punished being 849, as against 1,292 punishments and 1,155 individuals for 1913.

21. Sentences of corporal punishment have decreased, the figures being—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
By Superintendent	25	18	19
By Superintendent with a visitor ..	1	2	—
	26	20	19

22. The following table gives a return of the expenditure for the financial periods 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14 :—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	178,138	187,495	234,469
Dieting	237,932	256,106	326,529
Hospital charges	32,572	18,001	20,665
Clothing and bedding ..	15,441	19,651	26,869
Lighting	6,358	5,354	7,005
Materials for manufacture ..	19,305	20,639	27,037
Other expenditure	52,942	51,001	62,000
	542,688	558,247	704,574

23. Statement showing cost of prisoners per head :—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	59¼	61½	74¾
Dieting	79½	84½	104
Hospital charges	10¾	5¾	6½
Clothing and bedding ..	5	6½	8½
Lighting	2	1¾	2
Other expenditure	24	23½	28¼
	180½	183½	224

24. The following is the result of the working of industrial labours for the financial year 1913–14 :—

	Rs. c.
Total value of stock on hand on July 1, 1913	7,833 90
Total value of stock on hand on September 30, 1914 ..	5,914 29
Total value of articles sold on payment	41,013 38
Total value of articles made for Government Departments for which no payment was made	21,894 93
Total amount expended on account of materials for manufacture ..	27,120 3
Total amount credited to revenue	41,013 38

25. I returned from leave and resumed duties on September 1, Major Robinson reverting to his substantive appointment. Mr. Martin was invalided to England in July, and Mr. Woodford was detailed to act as Superintendent, Mahara Prison, and is still so acting. Mr. Walker obtained four months' leave in November last to proceed to England with a view to obtaining a commission and going to the front. Consequent on Mr. Walker's departure, Mr. Philips was transferred from Jaffna to Kandy, the Prison at Jaffna being put under the charge of the Government Agent, Northern Province, until Mr. Martin returns in May next.

26. *Labour.*—Prisoners wherever possible are employed on public works of utility and remunerative industrial labours. At the large central prison at Welikada various trades are taught, such as carpentry, black and tin smiths' work, boot-making, cane furniture, coir mats, brooms, rugs, rope and string, tailoring, and laundry work ; while outdoor parties are employed as masons for erecting officers' quarters, sixteen of which were erected during the year. A daily average of 250 prisoners are also employed in the Government Printing Office, and continue to give satisfaction.

At Mahara 540 prisoners are daily employed on account of the Harbour Works and Government Factory in quarrying stone and supplying metal. At Jaffna 400 prisoners are employed on the Karaiur reclamation work, and have made good progress. At Kandy, Galle, Anuradhapura, Chilaw, and Tangalla stone and metal are supplied to the Railway and Public Works Departments. The reclamation work at Chilaw, which was started in 1905, was in November temporarily suspended, owing to the rolling stock and tools being worn out and requiring repairs and renewals. Work will, I hope, be resumed in April next.

At Negombo, which is a purely convalescent prison, prisoners are employed on making earth baskets for the Public Works Department, supplying many thousands per annum; at Batticaloa a small party is employed on improving the water service to the town ; while at Badulla the prisoners supply the Local Board with metal, and a small party is employed in improvements of the town.

The portable prison at Mankulam was closed in July last and removed to Mahara, where it is now being erected. When ready for occupation some 200 more prisoners will be sent to Mahara for work in the new Public Works Department quarry.

27. I attach extracts from the reports of the various Superintendents and reports of the Medical Officers of the Convict Establishment and Kandy Prisons.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Colombo, February 24, 1915.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS SUPERINTENDENTS.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

I returned from leave and resumed duties as Superintendent of the Convict Establishment on September 1, while Mr. Woodford proceeded to Mahara as Acting Superintendent in place of Mr. Martin, who is away on sick leave.

2. The daily average of convicted prisoners in Welikada Jail and the Borella Convict Hospital for 1914 was 923·72, of whom 38·45 were women and ·92 juveniles.

3. All industrial labours continue to make good progress. 23,866 yards of cloth for prisoners' clothing was turned out during the year. 7,313 suits of prisoners' clothing and 1,226 suits of officers' uniforms were made by the tailor's party, besides 11,046 articles of clothing and bedding for the Government Stores.

4. The carpenters and blacksmiths have been fully occupied in making articles required by Government Departments, erecting officers' quarters, &c. The value of the articles supplied from these two parties amounted to Rs. 6,977·90.

5. The steam laundry worked well. The total number of pieces of linen washed during the year was 742,526 for the Railway and Medical Health Departments. The new machinery sanctioned last year has arrived and is in course of erection.

6. The coir brooms, which numbered 5,023 during the year, made in the Convict Establishment have established a name for themselves, and are supplied to the Government Stores and other Government Departments. The value of coir door rugs and matting turned out during the year was Rs. 706, while the rattan workers earned Rs. 707·26.

7. The bootmakers supplied uniform boots for the whole of the Prisons staff, besides executing other orders. The total value of their work amounted to Rs. 3,577·97.

8. The value of articles in stock on December 31, 1913, was Rs. 4,029·75. On December 31, 1914, the value of stock on hand was Rs. 3,351·51. During the year under review Rs. 10,155·65 was spent on account of materials for manufacture. The value of articles supplied to Government Departments on non-payment, and sold on payment, amounted to Rs. 34,743·95.

9. A daily average of some 250 prisoners were employed in the Government Printing Office, and continue to give satisfaction.

10. The total expenditure for Welikada Jail, Borella Convict Hospital, and Hulftsdorp Jail during the financial year 1913-14 was Rs. 261,891·84.

11. There were no escapes during the year.

12. There was again an appreciable decrease in breaches of prison regulations during the period under review as compared with 1913, the number of punishments inflicted on prisoners being 231, as against 279 in 1913 and 354 in 1912.

13. 95 officers were punished during the year for various offences. Their conduct and discipline continues satisfactory, while those employed on clerical duties have worked well.

14. 22 prisoners were executed in Welikada Jail during the year, as against 10 in 1913. Of the 22 hanged, 18 were Sinhalese and 4 Tamils.

15. Sixteen quarters for married discipline officers and a house for the dispenser attached to Welikada Prison were erected during the year, entirely by prison labour.

HULFTSDORP.

This jail is under the supervision of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Convict Establishment since July 1, 1912.

2. *Admissions.*—The number of admissions during the year was as follows:—Convicted, 571; unconvicted, 2,364; civil debtors, 80; total, 3,015. The daily average was 154·02.

3. *Overcrowding.*—The prison was overcrowded during the year on several occasions. It is certified to hold 143 prisoners.

4. *Employment of Prisoners.*—There are 8 convicted prisoners for jail service; the remainder are simple imprisonment, unconvicted, and civil prisoners.

5. *Escapes.*—Nil.

6. *Rations.*—The rations supplied by the contractor were good and wholesome.

7. *Health.*—The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

8. *Deaths.*—There were no deaths during the year.

9. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The latrines and cookhouse are fly-proofed.

10. *Discipline.*—The discipline has been well maintained. The conduct of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

11. *Changes.*—Mr. John D. Perera, Jailer, was transferred to Mahara Prison, and Mr. E. P. Lockhart from Mahara succeeded him here.

MAHARA.

Admissions.—The total number imprisoned in 1914 was as follows :—

In prison on January 1, 1914	554
Received during the year	960
Transferred, died, and discharged	948
Remaining on December 31, 1914	566

2. *Daily Average.*—The daily average number of prisoners was 557·99.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the financial year 1913–14 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	37,709	2
Other Charges	64,603	41
Total ..	102,312	43

4. *Labour for Harbour Works.*—An average of 323·70 prisoners were daily employed in the Harbour Works quarry throughout the year under review as excavators, miners, sledgers, stone-dressers, metal-breakers, blacksmiths, platelayers, &c. 8,824 cubic yards of earth was excavated, loaded into trucks, and despatched to the following Departments during the year :—8,500 cubic yards to the Railway Extension, and 324 cubic yards to the Military authorities at Slave Island.

5. *Rubble.*—21,058 tons of rubble was quarried. Of this, 18,308 tons and 16 cwt. was loaded into trucks and sent to the Harbour Works, leaving a balance of 2,750 tons stacked in the quarry on December 31, 1914.

6. *Metal.*—2,677 tons 10½ cwt. of 2-inch metal was broken. Of this, 1,647 tons 6 cwt. was despatched to the Harbour Works, leaving a balance on hand of 1,030 tons 4½ cwt.

7. *Stone.*—90,132 stone setts were dressed. Of this, 4,500 were sent to the Harbour Works. Balance on hand on December 31, 1914, was 84,632. In addition to the above, the platelayers did all necessary repairs to the railway lines within the quarry boundary. The blacksmiths and carpenters did all the repairs incidental to the successful working of the quarry.

8. *Labour for Public Works Department.*—An average of 57·45 prisoners were employed daily in the Public Works Department new quarry throughout the year. 801 cubes of metal was quarried and broken during the year. Of this, 717½ cubes of metal was sent to Colombo and 62¾ cubes to the Ragama Cooly Camp, leaving a balance of 72¾ cubes on hand on December 31, 1914. 2,227 stone setts were dressed and despatched to Colombo during the year. Twenty per cent. of the above number of prisoners were continuously employed in carting stones from the new quarry to the railway siding in the old quarry, hence the result of the year's working is not so favourable as it would have been if I could have loaded the metal and despatched it direct from the new quarry. Three trains of metal were despatched weekly. The remaining prisoners under my charge and available for labour were employed as cooks, dhobies, cleaners, hospital attendants and hospital orderlies, latrine coolies, jungle clearers, &c.

9. *Discipline.*—The discipline has been strictly maintained. The number of officers' reports was 73. The prisoners' reports total 151. Of these, 70 were for possessing tobacco, &c. (often unsmoked stumps of Jaffna cigars).

10. *Dietary.*—The rations were daily inspected by the Resident Medical Officer and the Superintendent, and only articles of good quality were accepted. The jail contractor was unsatisfactory. Fines amounting to Rs. 867·50 were imposed on him during the currency of his contract.

11. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary arrangements of the prison are good.

12. *Water Supply.*—There is an ample supply of water drawn from the wells situated outside the jail walls for cooking and drinking. All water for drinking purposes is boiled before issue.

13. *Health.*—The health of the prisoners during the year was on the whole good. There were 203 admissions to hospital, with 15 deaths.

14. *Corporal Punishment.*—None.

15. *Escapes.*—There were two escapes during the year, one from the prison itself and the other from the quarry. Both were recaptured, and the officers responsible for the escapes were dismissed from the service.

16. *Changes.*—I took over charge of the jail on July 7, 1914, from Mr. W. G. Martin, who proceeded to England on sick leave. Mr. E. P. Lockhart, Jailer, was relieved by Mr. J. D. Perera from Hulftsdorp on May 15, 1914. Mr. C. H. Lantra, Deputy Jailer, retired from service on April 29, 1914, and Mr. B. H. Doll from Welikada was sent in his place on July 11, 1914.

17. *Remarks.*—The portable jail was received from Mankulam in October, 1914, and I am expecting necessary materials from the Public Works Department to erect the jail on the site approved by the Committee.

NEGOMBO.

Admissions.—The number of admissions during the year 1914 was as under :—

Convicted.			Unconvicted.		
Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
197	9	..	163	..	[illegible]

2. *Average.*—The daily average for the year 1914 was—

Convicted.			Unconvicted.		
Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
114·67	·94	..	7·40	..	·49

3. *Daily Average Sick.*—The daily average of sick during the year 1914 was—

Convicted.				Unconvicted.			
Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
9·53	..	·03	..	·08	..	—	

4. *Deaths.*—There were only 7 deaths during the year, as against 26 in 1913, among the convalescents, who were more or less chronic cases on transfer to this prison. The prevailing diseases were bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, malarial fever, malarial cachexia, tubercle of lungs, &c.

5. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The latrines are fly-proofed and fitted with Doulton's squatting plates.

6. *Employment of Prisoners.*—This being a convalescent prison, the prisoners, with the exception of a few on jail service, are employed in basket-making, picking fibre, and rope-making; and local convictions at husk-beating till they are transferred to Colombo.

7. *Conduct of Officers.*—The conduct of officers has been good. 25 officers were fined by the Superintendent during the year.

8. *Conduct of Prisoners.*—The conduct of prisoners has been good. 58 were punished.

9. *Changes.*—The only change in the staff was the substitution of Mr. J. M. Serpanchy as Deputy Jailer for Mr. T. K. Doole, who was transferred to Mankulam.

10. *General Remarks.*—The health of prisoners was satisfactory. The convalescents sent here derive much benefit by the change.

The expenditure during 1914 was—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	7,030 67
Other Charges	19,768 22

KANDY.

I assumed duties as Superintendent of Prisons, Kandy, on November 15, 1914, relieving Mr. A. F. G. Walker, who had been granted leave to proceed to Europe.

2. *Admissions.*—The total admissions of convicted and unconvicted prisoners to Bogambra and Old Jail from January 1 to December 31, 1914, are as follows:—Convicted, 2,249; unconvicted, 3,069.

3. *Daily Average.*—The average number of prisoners was: convicted, 372·52; unconvicted, 65·52; of these, 16·26 were females.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of both jails from January 1 to December 31 was as follows:—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 26,411·49; Other Charges, Rs. 55,681·41; total, Rs. 82,092·90.

5. *Labour outside the Jail.*—Class prisoners were employed in quarrying, carting stones, stacking metal, removing night soil, and cleaning and sweeping the grounds surrounding the prison and officers' quarters.

6. *Labour inside the Jail.*—Class prisoners were employed on jail service; also as carpenters, blacksmiths, and tinsmiths; at mat and coir rug making, rattanning, &c. Penal stage prisoners were employed at husk-beating and stone-breaking.

A sum of Rs. 3,541, being proceeds sale of manufactures, was credited to revenue.

7. *Discipline.*—Discipline has been well maintained. The general conduct of the prisoners was good. Seven prisoners were sentenced to corporal punishment, one with lashes and six with rattan. The conduct and general efficiency of the officers have been satisfactory.

8. *Dieting.*—The diets supplied were of good quality.

9. *Sanitation.*—The sanitation of both jails has been satisfactory.

10. *Health.*—The health of both jails has also been satisfactory.

11. *Changes.*—Mr. R. H. M. Philips, Jailer, was transferred to Jaffna on December 1, and Mr. E. F. Schokman was transferred here from Jaffna on the same day.

JAFFNA.

Daily Average of convicted and unconvicted prisoners during the year was 403·94, of whom 1·26 were females, as against 366·68, of whom ·84 were females, for the preceding year.

2. *Prison Buildings.*—The main buildings are in a satisfactory condition. The general repairs to buildings were carried out by prison labour.

3. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

4. *Labour.*—All the prisoners, except a few employed in jail service, were employed in the Karaiur reclamation works, which is progressing satisfactorily, an area of about 14,800 square yards having been reclaimed this year, thus making a total of about 54,800 square yards.

5. *Dietary.*—The prisoners are dieted in accordance with the dietary scale. After the diet contract had been sanctioned the contractor refused to enter into the agreement; the deposit money was forfeited, and the contract re-advertised. Consequently there was no contractor for the months of October and November and up to December 3, when a new contract was entered into.

6. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

7. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 63,895·78: Rs. 22,431·64 cost of establishment, Rs. 41,464·14 cost of maintenance of prisoners.

8. *General Health.*—The health of the prisoners during the year has been good. There were 10 deaths.

9. *General Remarks.*—Mankulam Prison, which was under the supervision of my predecessor, being found unhealthy, was closed on July 13, 1914, and the prisoners removed partly to this prison and partly to Mahara. Superintendent W. Philips having been removed to Kandy, the jail is placed under the Government Agent as Superintendent, assisted by the Superintendent of Police and the Office Assistant to the Government Agent, who are Assistant Superintendent and Additional Superintendent respectively.

MANKULAM.

This prison was opened in September, 1911, the prisoners being employed in quarrying and breaking stone for the Irrigation Department in connection with the Karachchi irrigation scheme. It was closed on July 15, 1914.

2. *Daily Average.*—The daily average number of prisoners from July 1, 1913, to July 13, 1914, on which date the last batch of prisoners were sent away, was 118·48.

3. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure was as follows :—Personal Emoluments, Rs. 7,874·91 ; Other Charges, Rs. 17,734·35 ; total, Rs. 25,609·26.

4. *Discipline.*—Discipline was well maintained. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. There were no cases of corporal punishment.

5. *Escapes.*—One prisoner escaped from the quarry on March 5, 1914, but was recaptured the following day.

6. *Health.*—The health of the officers and prisoners was not satisfactory, there being a number of cases of malarial fever.

GALLE.

Admissions of prisoners into this jail during the year were 1,023, and the number discharged was 992, the daily average number being : convicted, 112·74 ; unconvicted, 22·16 ; civil debtors, 3·95.

2. Expenditure under Personal Emoluments for the year was Rs. 6,274·53, as against Rs. 6,519·72 for 1913 and Rs. 6,020·76 for 1912. Expenditure under Other Charges for 1914 was Rs. 15,410·41, as against Rs. 13,950·07 for 1913 and Rs. 13,902·49 for 1912.

3. *Nature of Labour on which Prisoners were employed.*—This was metal-breaking and jail service. The outturn of metal was given over to the Public Works Department and to the Municipality, who supplied the prison with necessary rubble and implements. There was no remuneration for this work.

4. Discipline has been well maintained on the whole. The general conduct of both officers and prisoners has been satisfactory.

5. Dietary and general sanitary arrangements have been good.

6. Health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Prevalent diseases were malarial fever, dysentery, pneumonia, and diarrhœa. The number admitted into jail hospital was 187. The jail was overcrowded eight times during the year.

7. Escapes and recaptures during the year were nil.

8. Prison buildings are in good order. The meal shed near the kitchen was converted into metal-breaking stalls, and the kitchen and latrines were fly-proofed during the year. The other improvements I would suggest are the replacing of the tats in the hospital by coloured glass shutters, and the erection of a mortuary to deal with post-mortem cases.

MATARA.

The total admissions were 788 (of this, 438 were direct from courts), and the total discharges 786. The daily average of convicted prisoners was 23·83, unconvicted prisoners 14·48, and civil debtors ·12, total 38·43.

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure was as follows :—

	1913–14. Rs. c.	1912–13. Rs. c.	1911–12. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ..	3,348 7	2,648 10	2,402 44
Other Charges	6,018 18	4,562 31	4,643 5

Approximate cost per head of prisoners, Rs. 189·69.

3. *Nature of Labour.*—The penal stage prisoners were employed at husk-beating, while the jail service prisoners were employed as cooks, cleaners, and hospital attendants.

4. *Discipline.*—The discipline of officers and prisoners was satisfactory.

5. *Dietary.*—The dieting was very satisfactory. The provisions were daily supplied by the contractor and examined by the Medical Officer before being cooked.

6. *Sanitation.*—Arrangements were satisfactory.

7. *Health.*—Health was satisfactory. The number of cases treated was 19, for fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. There were no deaths nor overcrowding.

8. *Punishments.*—There were no corporal punishments. One officer was dismissed for allowing a prisoner to escape, and three were fined for minor offences. Seven prisoners were punished.

9. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—A prisoner escaped while under the supervision of a guard, who was dismissed for the offence; the prisoner was recaptured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

10. *State of Prison Buildings.*—Satisfactory.

11. *Changes.*—Jailer D. G. Burby and Overseer W. William Perera of this prison were transferred to Welikada Prison, and were succeeded by Deputy Jailer W. P. Goonewardena and Overseer A. Cornelis Silva from Welikada Prison.

12. *General Remarks.*—239 prisoners were committed in default of payment of fines. Of these, 64 paid their fines within fifteen days of admission.

TANGALLA.

The total admissions during the year were 723 ; the total discharges were 728. The daily average of convicted prisoners was 28·72, and of unconvicted 8·56.

2. The total expenditure for the financial period of fifteen months under review amounted to Rs. 10,378·87, namely, Personal Emoluments Rs. 3,220 and Other Charges Rs. 7,158·87. The approximate cost per head thus amounts to Rs. 165·86.

3. *Nature of Labour.*—The prisoners were employed on metal-breaking and husk-beating. The Public Works Department was supplied with 97¾ bushels of metal during the year, and a sum of Rs. 19·32 was credited to revenue by sale of fibre and coir string.

4. *Discipline.*—Discipline has been strictly maintained. The general conduct of the officers has been good, and their efficiency satisfactory. The conduct of the prisoners, too, has been satisfactory, and the discipline enforced has had a deterrent effect.

5. *Dietary and General Sanitary Arrangements.*—Raw provisions were drawn from the jail contractor, and these were cooked and issued to the prisoners and officers in accordance with the dietary scale.

The sanitary condition of the jail has been satisfactory. Water for all purposes was obtained from the two wells outside the jail during a part of the year, but during some months, when the water in these wells was very low, the jail supply had to be procured through a contractor from Pahalagoda and Danketiya, and was paid for.

6. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners was good. No disease could be said to have been prevalent. The number of admissions to the hospital was 67 ; these consisted chiefly of occasional cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. There were no deaths in the jail.

7. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were no escapes or recaptures.

8. *Prison Buildings.*—The buildings are in a satisfactory condition. Minor repairs were executed by prison labour, the materials for the purposes having been supplied by the Public Works Department.

9. *Prisoners sentenced to Fine only.*—The number of prisoners who were sentenced to fine only, and in default of payment of fine were sent to jail, is 172. Of this total, the number who paid their fines within fifteen days of admission was 62.

BATTICALOA.

Total Admissions.—In 1914, 238 convicted and 144 unconvicted prisoners and 1 civil debtor were admitted to the prison.

2. *Total Discharges.*—In 1914, 256 convicted and 184 unconvicted prisoners and 1 civil debtor were discharged.

3. *Daily Average.*—The daily average of prisoners in 1914 was : convicted 28·16, unconvicted 8·10, as against convicted 34·28 and unconvicted 9·43 in 1913.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the financial period 1913–14 (fifteen months) was—Personal Emoluments Rs. 3,689·74 and Other Charges Rs. 7,658·12, as against Personal Emoluments Rs. 2,614·60 and Other Charges Rs. 6,499·83 in 1912–13 (twelve months).

5. *Labour inside the Jail.*—The penal stage prisoners were employed in husk-beating, and all class prisoners, with the exception of 5 men on jail service, were employed in making rattan baskets and coir rope. The rattan work was discontinued from August, 1914, as rattan was not procurable. The total amount credited to revenue on account of manufactures in the financial year 1913–14 was Rs. 2,104·26.

6. *Labour outside the Jail.*—A party of class prisoners varying from 3 to 6 men were employed in the Batticaloa water supply works.

7. *Discipline.*—The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. Discipline amongst the officers has been efficiently maintained. One guard was dismissed.

8. *Dietary.*—The diet of the prisoners was good and wholesome.

9. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangement of the prison were satisfactory.

10. *Health.*—The health of officers and prisoners was satisfactory. The prevailing diseases were fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. There were no deaths. The prison was not overcrowded.

11. *Corporal Punishment.*—There was no corporal punishment.

12. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were no escapes. An unconvicted prisoner who escaped in 1911 was recaptured.

13. *Prison Buildings.*—The prison buildings are in good condition.

14. *General Remarks.*—The erection of quarters for the warders has been commenced by the Public Works Department.

TRINCOMALEE.

The daily average of the jail was 5·02 in 1913 and 3·70 in 1914.

2. The expenditure in 1913 was Rs. 2,270·74, and for the fifteen months ended September 30, 1914, it was Rs. 2,779·58.

3. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of prisoners was satisfactory.

4. *Officers.*—The general conduct and efficiency of the officers have been satisfactory.

5 *Sanitation.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements were satisfactory. Water is plentiful and wholesome, supplied from a well inside the jail premises for drinking, washing, and cleaning purposes.

6. *Dietary.*—Dietary satisfactory. There was no report against the jail contractor. The rations supplied were of good quality.

7. *General Health.*—General health satisfactory. There were no deaths during the year. The cases treated were two of diarrhœa and three of malarial fever.

8. *General Remarks.* — His Excellency the Governor visited the Trincomalee Prison on April 22, 1914.

CHILAW.

Admissions and Discharges.—Total admissions and discharges from January 1 to December 31, 1914, are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions: convicted	563	20	583
Discharges: convicted	581	20	601
Admissions: unconvicted	270	9	279
Discharges: unconvicted	275	9	284
Daily average: convicted	29·84	·41	30·25
Do. unconvicted	9·34	·11	9·45
Do. civil debtors	·11	—	·11
	39·29	·52	39·81

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure from July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, was :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	3,016 62
Other Charges	6,658 57
Total	9,675 19

3. *Nature of Labour.*—Locally convicted prisoners serving over a month are transferred to Welikada Jail, and those serving under a month are employed in stone-breaking.

Jail service, such as cooking, cleaning, &c., is performed by three long-sentenced prisoners allowed for the purpose. A party of prisoners varying from 5 to 10 were employed on reclamation work.

4. *Discipline.*—Discipline was well maintained.

5. *Dieting and Sanitary Arrangements.*—Satisfactory.

6. *Health.*—Health satisfactory. Prevalent diseases were conjunctivitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, and abscesses. Total number admitted to hospital from January 1 to December 31, 1914, is 14. There were no deaths during the year. The prison was several times overcrowded during the period, the accommodation being insufficient for the Chilaw and Puttalam Districts.

7. *Punishments.*—10 officers and 15 prisoners were punished during the year.

8. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were no escapes or recaptures during the year.

9. *Accommodation.*—The Chilaw Jail was certified to hold 44 prisoners. The main building has 24 cells and a corridor, and there are, besides, a female ward and a civil ward. The new hospital has been completed. The old hospital is utilized as a ward to accommodate prisoners, and the accommodation is now increased to 50 prisoners.

10. *Changes.*—There were no changes during the year.

11. *General Remarks.*—I have no remarks to offer.

Number of prisoners admitted to jail sentenced to fine only was 63; out of these, 24 paid their fine before fifteen days and were discharged.

ANURADHAPURA.

Comparative statement of expenditure for the financial year :—

	Rs. c.
1912–13	22,326 86
1913–14	23,772 26

2. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of the prisoners in the jail has been satisfactory.

3. *Officers.*—The general conduct and efficiency of the officers have been fairly good.

4. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements of the prison were satisfactory. Water for drinking and cooking purposes is brought by prisoners from a pokuna outside the jail, and water for other purposes is obtained from a well inside the jail.

5. *Dietary.*—The provisions supplied by the contractor were good. There were no fines levied on him during the year.

6. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners during the year has been satisfactory. There were four deaths during the year, three of which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital, to which the prisoners had been removed, and one insane prisoner died at the Jail Hospital, Anuradhapura, of general debility.

7. *Escapes.*—One prisoner escaped from the working party at Bassawakkulama Jail quarry during the year, and was recaptured the same day.

8. *Corporal Punishment.*—Nil.

9. *Prison Buildings.*—The main buildings are in a satisfactory condition. A new fly-proof latrine to the jail hospital was put up during the year.

10. *Changes.*—Jailer J. H. Halliday of this jail was transferred to Bogambra Jail, and Jailer O. Musafer, from Old Jail, Kandy, succeeded him here.

11. The daily average number of prisoners employed at the quarry during the year was 18·90, and the daily average of metal-breakers 21·54.

12. During the year the Railway and Public Works Departments were supplied with 455¾ cubes metal at a cost of Rs. 1,664·35, and the amount was settled by transfer order; and 249 cubes metal were supplied to the Local Board and private persons at a cost of Rs. 811. The actual amount credited to revenue in money on account of metal was Rs. 811.

BADULLA.

Total Admissions and Daily Average :—

	Number.	Daily Average.
Convicted	451 ..	42·76
Unconvicted	428 ..	20·76
Civil debtors	2 ..	·67

2. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the fifteen months ended September 30, 1914, was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	3,055 0
Other Charges	10,245 7

Approximate cost per head of prisoners, Rs. 146·94. The expenditure during 1911-12 was Rs. 5,422·01 : approximate cost per head of prisoners, Rs. 144·16.

3. *Nature of Labour.*—The penal stage prisoners were employed at stone-breaking and female prisoners at husk-beating. A party of class prisoners was employed at quarrying gravel, road-making, conservancy of the Botanical Gardens, improvements to the esplanades, &c., for the Local Board.

4. *Discipline of Officers and Prisoners.*—Conduct of officers and prisoners was good.

5. *Dietary and General Sanitary Arrangements.*—Satisfactory. There was no report against the contractor. The sanitation of the prison was good.

6. *Health, Prevalent Diseases, &c.*—Health satisfactory. The prevalent diseases were fever and dysentery. The number admitted to hospital was 48. There were no deaths. The jail was overcrowded several times during the months of May, June, July, August, November, and December, owing to the large number of court admissions.

KEGALLA.

Comparative Expenditure :—

	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	July 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.	January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ..	2,022 24	3,465 23	2,430 0
Other Charges ..	3,939 91	5,638 4	4,017 20

2. *Prison Discipline.*—The general conduct of the prisoners during the period was satisfactory. The present system of working and discipline enforced has apparently had a deterrent effect.

3. *Officers.*—The conduct of the officers was on the whole good. One guard was punished by fine; Guard S. Sinnappu resigned, and W. Kiri Banda was appointed in his place, on probation for six months.

4. *Sanitary and Dietary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements of the jail have been satisfactory. Water for drinking, cooking, washing, and bathing was generally obtained from the well in the premises outside the jail.

5. *General Remarks.*—The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. There were no deaths during the period.

There were no serious outbreaks of disease. There were 2 cases of malarial fever, 1 jaundice, 1 rheumatism, 2 abscess, 1 asthma, 2 dysentery, 1 influenza, and 1 contused wound.

No prisoners were flogged during the period.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

I BEG to submit my report for the year 1914 on the health and sanitation of the jails in the Colombo District under my charge.

ESTABLISHMENT.

2. The duties of the Medical Officer, Convict Establishment, comprised the medical supervision of the jails at Hulftsdorp, Welikada, Mahara, and the medical charge of the Borella Convict Hospital, which received all sick prisoners from the jails above mentioned, and a few from outstations.

3. There were three Resident Medical Officers who were in immediate charge : one for Welikada and Hulftsdorp, one at Mahara, and the other at the Borella Convict Hospital. The latter officer has also been utilized for relief duty in the Province. There were some changes on the staff of officers. Dr. L. Raffel, who had discharged his duties with much acceptance at Welikada Jail, was relieved by Dr. M. Somasundram; Dr. S. A. Jesudasen of Mahara, who resigned his post, was relieved by Dr. S. K. Chinniah during the latter part of the year. There were five apothecaries, two of them being attached to the Borella Convict Hospital (one as day and the other as night apothecary), one at Welikada, one at Hulftsdorp, and the other at Mahara; and, in addition, a hospital assistant at the Borella Convict Hospital, whose duty is to supervise and control the nursing of the sick prisoners.

4. *Accommodation.*—The three jails have authorized hospital accommodation as follows :—Borella Convict Hospital, 213 beds; Welikada Female Hospital, 8 beds; and Mahara Jail Hospital, 29 beds.

5. *General Health and Sanitation.*—The general health of the prisoners, speaking comparatively, was very satisfactory during the period, and this applies not only collectively, but also to individual jails, the daily average sick and death rates showing a marked falling from that of previous years, although the average strength of the jails has been increased by the closing of several outstation jails, including Mankulam.

The subjoined tables indicate the strength and sick and death rates of the jails :—

Table I. for 1914.	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada (including Borella Convict Hospital)	930·44	30·00	3·22	19	·006
Mahara ..	557·92	5·93	1·06	15	·008
Hulftsdorp	154·02	2·40	1·56	2	·004
Total	1,642·38	38·33	5·84	36	·018
Table II. for 1913.					
Welikada (including Borella Convict Hospital)	897·87	35·55	3·96	25	·007
Mahara ..	520·75	4·31	·827	2	·005
Hulftsdorp	136·27	3·66	2·68	2	·004
Total	1,554·89	43·52	7·467	36	·016
Table III. for 1912.					
Welikada (including Borella Convict Hospital)	849·58	41·31	4·86	54	·016
Mahara ..	508·27	9·13	1·79	11	·006
Hulftsdorp	131·61	4·48	3·40	3	·006
Total	1,489·46	54·92	10·05	68	·028

6. *Water Supply.*—The Colombo jails and the Borella Convict Hospital are supplied with Labugama water. There are several taps, and the supply is good and sufficient. Mahara Jail is supplied with water for drinking and cooking purposes from wells near the jail premises. Water for drinking purposes is boiled and stored in well-protected and locked cisterns, from which water can only be drawn through taps. There is a bathing tank for the prisoners at Mahara. This tank receives its supply of water from a little stream which takes its origin in Orange Hill estate. During rainy weather the tanks become very muddy and the water polluted. I have therefore advised that this tank be cemented.

7. *Labour.*—All healthy prisoners perform either hard or light labour. The former consists of stone-breaking, stone-cutting, masonry, husk-beating, earth-cutting, carpentry, rattan work, mat-making, shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, printing, &c. Of these, stone-breaking, stone-cutting, and earth-cutting are done at the Mahara Jail only. Light labour consists of coir-twisting and coir-picking. The fitness of each prisoner for his allotted task has to be pronounced by the Medical Officer, who also recommends half or quarter task, as the case may be, to prisoners unfit for hard labour.

8. *Conservancy.*—The latrines in the jails and hospital are all made fly-proof, and are supplied with Doulton's squatting plates. Coir dust is liberally used to cover the excreta in the latrines. The night soil from the jails at Hulftsdorp, Welikada, and the Borella Convict Hospital is stored in standard buckets covered with a liberal supply of coir dust, and placed in fly-proof sheds outside the jails for the removal at night by the Municipal carts. The night soil at Mahara is incinerated at a suitable distance from the jail. The urine is emptied into septic tanks filled with coke, which absorbs the moisture and odours. Several suggestions for the improvement of the conservancy arrangements have from time to time been carried out by the Inspector-General of Prisons, with the result that the sanitary conditions of the different jails is now almost perfect.

9. *Drainage.*—The drainage of the jails at Welikada and Hulftsdorp is satisfactory, good cemented drains being provided. There is room, however, for improvement at Mahara. For instance, the big drain leading from the dhoby's well should be cemented. This would certainly prevent stagnant water accumulating along its tract.

10. *Prevalence of Disease.*—The chief diseases prevalent in the jails are diarrhœa, dysentery, eye and lung affections, and malaria, the latter disease being more marked at Mahara. I shall deal with these under the heading of Diseases Treated.

11. *Borella Convict Hospital Sick and Death Rates.*—This hospital received prisoners from all the jails in Colombo, and important cases from the Mahara and Mankulam (in the Northern Province) Jails. The number of cases treated during the year 1914 was 1,120, the daily average sick being 29·05. This when compared with previous years shows a marked decrease, although the strength of the jails has been considerably increased.

In 1912 the total number treated was 1,452, with a daily average of 44·04; in 1913 the total number treated was 1,054, with a daily average of 36·82; and in 1914 the total number treated was 1,120, with a daily average of 29·05.

The percentage of deaths to total treated for the year 1914 was 1·60, as compared with 3·58 for 1912 and 2·37 for 1913. Subjoined are two tables, one showing the chief diseases which caused the mortality of the Borella Convict Hospital, and another which includes the Borella Convict Hospital, Welikada Female Hospital, and the Mahara Jail Hospital. It will be seen from these tables that the number of deaths has been steadily decreasing since 1912.

I.—Table of Borella Convict Hospital.

	Admissions.			Deaths.		
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Fevers	237	209	195	—	2	7
Diarrhœa	90	64	242	—	—	5
Dysentery	157	116	159	2	4	17
Diseases of eye	206	239	206	—	—	—
Pneumonia	26	23	22	7	8	8
Injuries	14	16	32	1	—	—
Other Diseases	350	387	535	6	11	15
Total	1,080	1,054	1,391	16	25	52

II.—Table of Borella Convict Hospital, Welikada Female Hospital, and Mahara Jail Hospital.

	Admissions.			Deaths.		
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Fevers	275	230	243	4	2	7
Diarrhœa	127	115	468	1	2	6
Dysentery	191	151	194	3	5	21
Diseases of eye	221	252	242	—	—	—
Pneumonia	38	27	37	14	10	15
Injuries	28	19	39	2	—	—
Other Diseases	441	455	651	8	15	15
Total	1,321	1,249	1,874	32	34	64

Diseases Treated.—The following table indicates the percentage of the more important diseases treated in the Borella Convict Hospital:—

	Per Cent.
(1) Digestive system	31·60
(2) Eye affections	19·46
(3) Malarial diseases	21·07
(4) Diseases of respiratory system	6·25
(5) Other diseases	21·62
	100·00

Digestive System.—Of the diseases under this heading, diarrhœa and dysentery formed the larger number. In 1912 there were 429 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, with 22 deaths. In 1913, 186 cases were treated, with 5 deaths. In 1914, 252 cases were treated, with 2 deaths, which certainly is a very small percentage of deaths to total treated.

Eye Affections.—The diseases under this heading mostly comprised conjunctivitis, simple and granular, and corneal ulcers. A good many cases of conjunctivitis were admitted from Hulftsdorp Jail of prisoners under remand, who contracted the disease from outside. The disease is spread by eye-flies. Immediate steps were always taken to segregate these cases and prevent spread.

Respiratory Diseases.—Respiratory diseases included mostly bronchitis and pneumonia, due to sudden climatic changes and the conditions under which the prisoners performed their tasks in open air and exposed to inclement weather. There were 35 cases of bronchitis treated during the year at the Borella Convict Hospital, with no deaths. 28 cases of pneumonia were treated, with 7 deaths.

Infectious Diseases.—The following is a list of the cases of infectious diseases treated at the Borella Convict Hospital:—

Chickenpox	1	Mumps	8
Measles	1		

Most of these cases occurred amongst new arrivals at Welikada and Hulftsdorp. Happily there were no cases of enteric, smallpox, or plague during the year, although these diseases were rife in the neighbourhood of the jails and other parts of Colombo.

Mosquito-borne Diseases.—The only mosquito-borne disease treated here was malaria. There were 225 cases treated, with no deaths. The type of cases most common here was the Benign Testian variety. The measures taken to eradicate the disease are reported fully by the Resident Medical Officers of Mahara and Welikada in their annual reports. This consisted in the general improvement of the sanitation of the jails and their surroundings, systematic distribution of quinine daily amongst prisoners and officers during the fever season, clearing of all vegetation, &c., likely to form breeding places for mosquitoes, filling up of hollows, &c., and drainage.

Welikada Female Hospital.—The patients from the female prison at Welikada are treated in a ward set apart for hospital use. During the year under review the number treated in the female hospital was 33, with 1 death. The average daily sick was 1·02, as compared with 2·47 for 1913 and 2·35 for 1912.

Hospital Buildings.—The buildings are all in very fair order, all the permanent wards being mosquito- and fly-proof. The grounds attached to these buildings have also received attention, and everything conducive to cleanliness and sanitation has been attended to.

Nursing.—The nursing of the patients in the Borella Convict Hospital is done by day and night male nurses, who are picked from among the long-sentenced prisoners and trained for their duties by an officer specially trained in nursing.

ARNOLD RODE,
Medical Officer.

February 9, 1915.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, KANDY JAILS.

GENERAL condition of health during the year was satisfactory. The number of patients treated during the year was 325, and the number of deaths 7. The average daily sick was 12·05, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·15. There were 540 cases treated, with 11 deaths, as per last report for eighteen months.

2. *Prevalent Diseases.*—The prevalent diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, conjunctivitis, and malarial fever. There were 33 cases of dysentery treated against 145 cases, 15 cases of diarrhœa against 63 cases, 40 cases of malarial fever against 64 cases, and 28 cases of eye diseases against 29 during the previous eighteen months. Vaccination is carried out weekly by a vaccinator who is appointed for the purpose.

3. *Mental Diseases.*—40 persons were admitted to the Old Jail for unsoundness of mind.

A male nurse was recommended by me to be on duty at the Old Jail, and Government sanctioned the proposal, but on account of the war, retrenchment being necessary, the appointment has been withheld.

4. *Prisoners.*—There were 1,562 prisoners admitted to the Bogambra Jail during 1914, and 319 convicted and 1,344 unconvicted prisoners were admitted to the Old Jail during the year.

5. *Water supply* is good in quality and abundant in quantity.

6. *Latrines and Night Soil.*—Dry-earth closets were always kept clean, and the night soil daily removed in carts from the jail premises.

C. J. TILLEKERATNE,
Medical Officer.

February 12, 1915.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

MR. BERTRAM HILL, who held the office of Registrar-General from April 11, 1913, left on September 21, 1914, to take up duty as Government Agent of the Eastern Province. In the interval, before my arrival on September 24, Mr. Morgappah acted as Registrar-General, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Registrar-General.

II.—BUSINESS AND REVENUE.

2. *Reforms and Improvements.*—Mr. Hill's administration of the Department was marked by the introduction of several innovations, which simplified the work of the Department and benefited the officers who do that work. Among them are—

(i.) The consolidation of several separate returns of particulars of work in the branch offices into a single monthly report, which shows in units of work the business received in the office, the capacity of the staff, the work done, and arrears, if any.

(ii.) The listing of Crown grants has been tasked in units of work.

(iii.) The creation of a Clerks' Reward Fund raised by voluntary subscriptions among the officers and departmental fines. From it prizes are awarded to the most efficient officers in the sub-class in land registries.

(iv.) Obtaining regular provisions for the employment of temporary contract clerks, and for the working overtime of the permanent staff when an excessive amount of work is received.

(v.) Appointment of the Head Clerks of the larger registries as Additional Registrars, to relieve the Registrars in case of emergency without needless correspondence.

(vi.) The recovery of searching and copying fees by means of stamps in lieu of cash.

(vii.) The reorganization of the record room at the Head Office, and authorizing the record-keeper to pass applications for copies and searches, which previously had to be passed by the Registrar-General or the Assistant Registrar-General.

3. *Despatch of Business.*—In spite of occasional increases of staff, the Department for many years past has been habitually in a state of arrears, the arrears in some offices amounting to as much as five weeks in registration and two months in copying. This state of affairs is, perhaps, largely responsible for the failure in the past on the part of the public to tender their deeds for registration, as the average villager would not care to hand over a deed for registration unless he could get it back the same day; and, consequently, a large proportion of the deeds of the last fifty years have never been registered. The fourth above-mentioned reform led, at any rate, to the temporary extinction of the arrears, and by the end of June in practically every office work received during the day was disposed of on that day. Mr. Hill then issued a notice advising the public of the benefits of registration, and exhorting them to bring in their unregistered deeds. The issue of the notice was practically synchronous with the outbreak of the war; and to the average villager's mind there was a clear connection between the war and the need for registration. Thousands of deeds, many forty and fifty years old, were exhumed from almirahs and tin boxes and tendered now for registration. Once more nearly every office was wallowing in arrears, and that at a time when the curtailment of votes restricted the vote for temporary contract clerks. However, by the end of the year the arrears, which had extended in one office to thirty-three days, had been dealt with, and only the Kandy office, which in October received as many deeds as in five ordinary months, had arrears left which have by now been wiped off. The Department has had a period of severe strain, and during that period netted for 1914 a revenue which exceeded the expected revenue by about Rs. 69,000.

4. I annex a table (see page D 2) showing the business, revenue, and expenditure for the year.

It will be seen that in 1914 there has been an increase of business of 16·2 per cent., of expenditure of 1·6 per cent., and of revenue of 14·7 per cent. For the previous years the increases per cent. were in business 7, in expenditure 24, and in revenue nearly 3.

Table A.—Details of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for the Calendar Years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.	1914.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).
Business :—			
Deeds registered	141,735*	179,046	26·0
Registration entries (lands)	232,910	288,595	23·9
Addresses registered	6,832	7,990	16·9
Copies and extracts issued	11,121	11,704	5·2
Folios copied	66,515	69,952	5·2
Lands searched	17,762	10,582	— 4·4
Deeds searched (years)	9,783	8,962	— 8·4
Records verified	307,955	941,331	205·7
Deeds examined	202,154	249,341	23·3
Total in units	357,669	415,710	16·2
Crown grants listed	—	19,779	—
Indexing work—			
Cards posted	—	560,987	—
Cards sorted	—	170,473	—
Cards arranged	—	69,451	—
Cards checked	—	128,277	—
Cards eliminated	—	66,663	—
Grand total in units	—	474,656	—
Revenue :—	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration (stamp) duty	369,058	436,372	18·2
Recordroom — Stamp duty on applications and certificates	28,644	26,047	— 9·0
Recordroom — Fees for searching and copying	31,413	31,554	0·4
Notarial — Deficiency of stamp duty recovered	1,961	736	— 62·5
Notarial — Fines and affidavits	1,744	2,337	34·0
Notarial — Court fines	418	—	—
Notarial — Stamps on notarial warrants	2,525	2,425	— 4·0
Total	435,330	499,474	14·7
Expenditure :—			
Personal emoluments	173,337	177,250	2·3
Other charges	9,201	9,549	3·8
Special expenditure	16,713	15,679	— 6·2
Total	199,253	202,479	1·6

* Received for registration.

Comments.—Decrease appears in searching, apparently owing to notaries continuing to take advantage of the saving clause about authority to dispense with search in the Notarial Ordinance in force.

5. The subjoined table shows the summary of business, revenue, and expenditure in each office as compared with 1913 :—

Table B.—Summary of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for each Office of the Department for 1914 as compared with 1913.

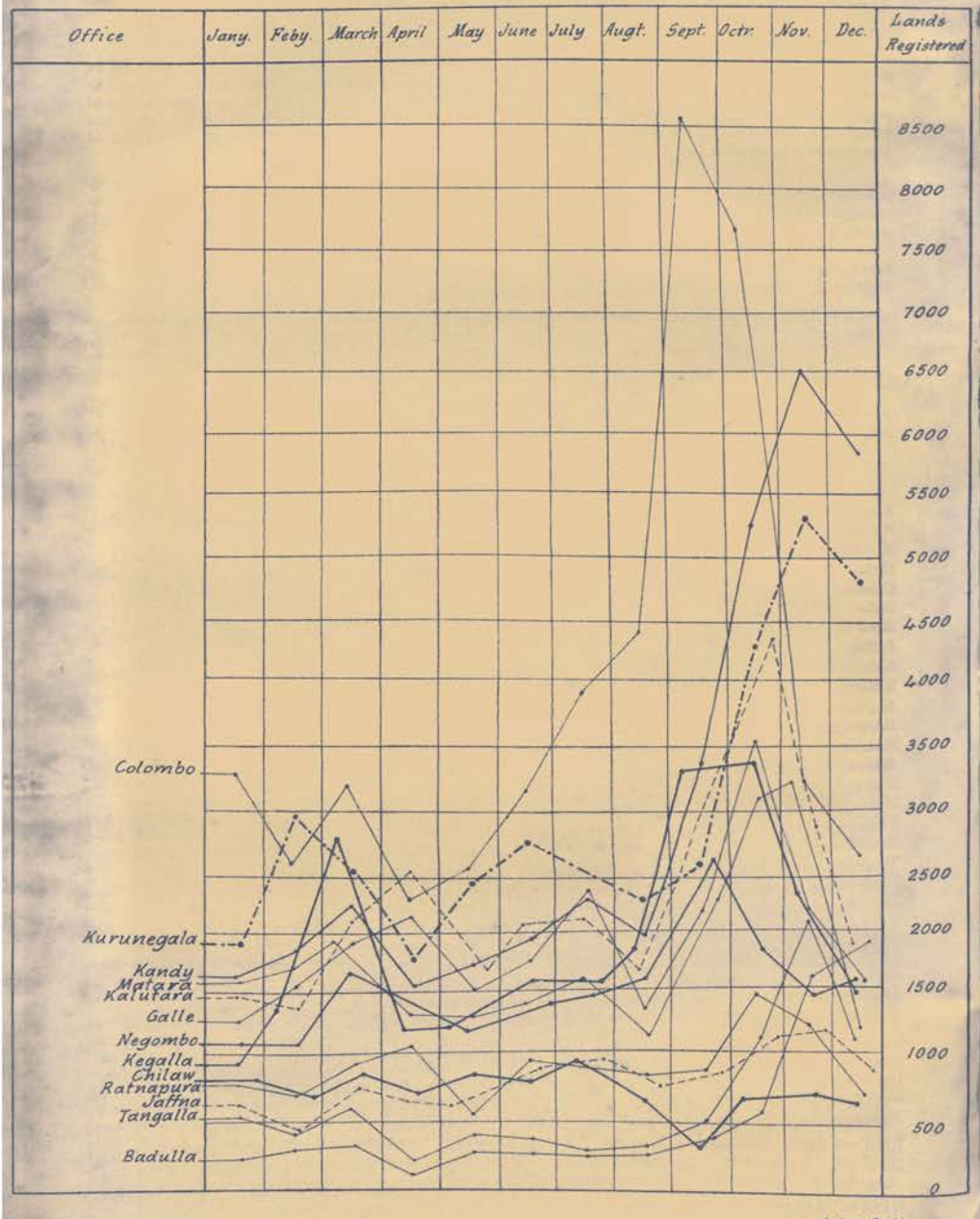
Office.	Business in Units.			Revenue.			Expenditure.			Profit or Loss (—).	
	1913.	1914.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1913.	1914.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1913.	1914.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—).	1913.	1914.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Colombo ..	45,294	62,065	37·0	95,410	106,494	24·7	23,632	21,943	— 7·1	61,778	84,551
Kurunegala ..	39,132	58,121	48·5	47,810	51,171	7·0	14,692	14,498	— 1·3	33,118	36,673
Kandy ..	35,934	52,413	45·9	48,287	63,450	31·4	14,747	15,146	2·7	33,539	48,304
Galle ..	31,221	52,027	66·6	32,227	35,684	10·7	12,968	14,336	10·5	19,258	21,348
Kalutara ..	32,776	43,032	31·3	36,359	42,238	16·2	12,460	11,492	— 7·8	23,898	30,746
Matara ..	28,928	36,407	25·9	25,492	26,167	2·6	15,162	14,364	— 5·3	10,330	1,803
Negombo ..	27,448	33,250	21·1	32,077	36,394	13·5	8,025	10,457	30·3	24,051	25,937
Kegalla ..	24,463	32,770	34·0	26,724	29,902	11·9	6,430	7,215	12·2	20,294	22,687
Jaffna ..	18,991	22,430	18·1	20,895	24,249	16·1	11,089	9,024	—18·6	9,806	15,225
Chilaw ..	17,488	17,273	— 1·2	23,569	22,408	— 4·9	6,832	6,028	—11·8	16,736	16,380
Ratnapura ..	17,028	15,222	— 1·6	16,802	15,113	—10·1	5,496	5,806	5·6	11,305	9,307
Head Office ..	12,457	14,503	16·4	9,545	9,610	0·7	*48,806	*51,565	5·7	*— 39,206	*—41,955
Tangalla ..	8,420	13,174	56·5	7,336	10,061	37·1	3,622	5,073	40·1	3,713	4,988
Badulla ..	5,811	8,665	49·1	8,400	11,196	33·3	3,453	3,607	4·5	4,947	7,589
Batticaloa ..	5,480	5,640	2·9	6,057	6,732	11·1	4,700	4,203	—10·6	1,356	2,529
Puttalam ..	2,892	3,150	8·9	5,089	5,262	3·4	1,759	2,112	20·1	3,330	3,150
Anuradhapura ..	2,434	2,187	—10·1	1,860	1,779	— 4·4	2,033	1,930	— 5·1	— 173	— 151
Mullaittivu ..	260	935	26·0	172	121	—29·7	1,526	1,858	21·8	— 1,354	— 1,737
Mannar ..	662	769	16·2	651	843	29·5	1,152	1,148	— 0·3	— 500	— 305
Trincomalee ..	542	626	15·5	558	591	5·9	657	668	1·7	— 98	— 77
Total ..	357,669	474,656	†13·4	435,330	499,474	14·7	199,253	202,479	1·6	236,077	296,995

* The Head Office is chiefly supervisory.

† Comparing business exclusive of the new items shown this year (*vide* Table A, Business).

TABLE C.

Chart showing Fluctuation of Registration Business in the more important Land Registries during 1914.



The increase in expenditure is partly due to increments to the salaries of the staff, and partly to a considerable expenditure on binding records. The increase in revenue is remarkable, though not commensurate with the increase in work. The explanation of this will be found in Table A, which shows that the deeds registered though more numerous were for less value. It must be remembered that every cent of revenue is directly earned by the clerks of the Department.

6. I subjoin a new table, which is instructive, as showing the effects on registration of festivals and of the advisory note coupled with the war.

[For Table C see the chart annexed.]

It will be noticed that nearly every office shows an upward tendency in March or April, and in September and October an unprecedented floodtide of work set in, which in most offices had relapsed to normal dimensions by the year's end. Ratnapura and Chilaw were hardly affected, their percentage of registration in the past being the best. Jaffna shows only a slight increase, owing to the apathy of the people in the matter of registration. August began with a general falling of work, as the first effect of the war was to tighten the money market and reduce the number of deeds executed.

7. There still remains a large mass of unregistered deeds in the hands of the people, notably in the Jaffna peninsula, where it is said that only 20 per cent. of the deeds executed are produced for registration. This dilatoriness in tendering deeds for registration disorganizes the work of the Department, which has to face sudden capricious demands for registration, and further, puts to considerable inconvenience those members of the public who are not responsible, as they are compelled to wait for weeks for their deeds; moreover, it tends to make the titles in land insecure. To remedy this and ensure prompt registration, it is proposed to levy an enhanced duty on belated deeds.

8. *Arrears.*—I annex a table showing the arrears in each office at the end of 1913 and 1914:—

Table D.

Table of Arrears.

Office.	Arrears in Units at the end of		Maximum Period of Arrears in Registration.		Maximum Period of Arrears in Copying.		Maximum Period of Arrears in Examination of Deeds.	
			Days.		Days.		Months.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Anuradhapura	229	176	12	3	8	4	7	6
Badulla	242	1,020	14	29	28	3	3	3
Batticaloa	363	203	7	4	5	2	2	3
Chilaw	608	—	23	7	10	5	7	8
Colombo	7,586	3,583	21	23	12	10	12	13
Galle	2,396	478	25	21	37	6	10	11
Head Office	163	67	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jaffna	2,603	587	22	12	11	12	8	7
Kalutara	2,648	202	19	20	12	7	9	11
Kandy	1,139	5,757	21	33	15	4	7	3
Kegalla	1,278	171	22	26	12	—	2	3
Kurunegala	4,468	2,065	36	12	9	4	9	9
Mannar	—	—	5	15	1	—	1	1
Matara	598	769	14	17	14	2	4	3
Mullaittivu	—	20	19	2	—	1	1	—
Negombo	989	451	20	16	21	18	8	2½
Puttalam	55	57	24	7	3	4	5	1
Ratnapura	205	318	27	7	25	21	6	2
Tangalla	—	63	19	20	1	6	4	—
Trincomalee	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	3½
Total	25,570	15,995						

As already indicated, arrears are always with us, and the cutting down of the vote for temporary clerks made it impossible to avoid them. Under the heavy pressure of September and October the Department worked its best, and nearly every clerk voluntarily increased his daily number of units.

9. *Binding.*—Land registers, indexes, old notarial duplicates, and protocols are bound by itinerant binders at a fixed rate per volume, the materials being supplied by Government. This year various office binders were trained at the Government Printing Office and binding appliances were indented for, but the retrenchment caused by the war has caused all work to be suspended, the funds voted for this work being cancelled.

10. *Consolidation of Indexes.*—During the year 6,212 pages of index were printed at a cost of Re. 1 per page. This represents 12 volumes distributed as follows:—Kurunegala 5 volumes, Galle and Matara 3 volumes each, and Anuradhapura 1. A sum of Rs. 25,826 out of the amount voted for this work for 1914–15 has been given up owing to war retrenchment. It is decided to have the indexes typewritten in future.

III.—NOTARIES AND DEEDS.

11. The subjoined list shows the number of notaries practising as compared with the previous year, and the number of deeds executed and registered :—

Table E.

Number of Notaries practising and Particulars of Deeds executed and registered.

		1913.	1914.
Number of notaries practising ..	..	514 ..	540
Number of deeds executed { Notarial	..	207,535 ..	199,930
Non-notarial	..	18,147 ..	24,411
Total deeds	..	225,682 ..	224,341
Number of deeds registered ..	..	141,735 ..	179,046
Percentage of registration ..	..	62·8 ..	79·8
Consideration of deeds executed	Rs.	128,825,402 Rs.	107,313,732
Value of stamps affixed to deeds	Rs.	534,898 Rs.	473,517
Percentage written in { English	..	16 ..	18
Sinhalese	..	68 ..	66
Tamil ..	..	16 ..	16

Comments.—English continues to be used in preference to Sinhalese in the execution of notarial deeds. The reduction in the value of stamps affixed to deeds is due to the large number of deeds of small value.

12. *Numbers and Language.*—Of these notaries, 227 practise only in English, 174 only in Sinhalese, 78 only in Tamil, 32 in English and Sinhalese, 26 in English and Tamil, and 3 in Sinhalese and Tamil. During the year 42 new notaries were appointed, of whom 26 were proctor-notaries ; 5 notaries died ; and the warrant of 1 was cancelled after an inquiry in the District Court. Thirteen notaries changed their jurisdiction.

13. *Examination.*—No examination was held in the year.

14. *Prosecution.*—Six cases were entered against five notaries during the year. In one case a conviction was obtained, one was discharged, one acquitted, one died while the case was pending, one case was withdrawn, the accused compounding it by payment of a fine, and one is pending.

15. *Inspection.*—In the year 88 offices were inspected, and four notaries were fined sums aggregating Rs. 187·50 for various irregularities.

16. *Fraudulent Deeds.*—Two cases were tried by the Supreme Court and one by the District Court in connection with fraudulent deeds. Convictions were obtained in each case, though not of all of the accused. In 1912 there were 14 cases, and in 1913, 8 cases.

Table F.

Nature, Number, and Value of Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered in 1913–14.

Nature of Deeds.	Number. 1913.	Number. 1914.	Consideration. 1913.	Consideration. 1914.
			Rs.	Rs.
Transfers by sale, gift, &c. ..	75,625 ..	101,844 ..	51,480,992 ..	32,052,396
Mortgages	44,609 ..	55,855 ..	32,101,042 ..	29,180,377
Leases	8,396 ..	7,941 ..	—* ..	49,490,309
Other deeds ..	12,730 ..	11,957 ..	34,575,800 ..	27,490,401
Total ..	141,360	177,597	118,157,834	138,213,483

* Shown with other deeds.

IV.—STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION.

17. I have already mentioned the transference of Mr. Hill.

The following officers were appointed as Registrars of Lands to the posts indicated :—Mr. M. A. Uluwita to Matara, Mr. J. S. de S. Jayawardena to Kalutara, Mr. F. L. Anthonisz to the Head Office as Relieving Registrar, Mr. H. A. Sirimane to Kurunegala, Mr. F. A. Punchihewa to Ratnapura, Mr. K. M. Wijesundara to Kegalla, and Mr. A. W. Rosa to Badulla.

Six officers left the service : one on reaching the age limit, two on resignation, two were compulsorily retired for inefficiency and one for mental disability. Eleven officers were transferred to other Departments. War retrenchment made the Department forego three sub-class clerks, and further employ temporary substitutes in place of four clerks of Class II., Grade III.

Three officers of Class II. were promoted from Grade II. to Grade I., and one from Grade III. to Grade II. Five of the sub-clerical service passed the Clerical Examination, three of them being appointed to the Department.

18. *Amalgamated Offices.*—At Ratnapura the offices of the Provincial Registrar and Registrar of Lands were amalgamated. At Matara, where the Registrar of Lands was fully occupied, the amalgamation was dissolved.

V.—BUILDINGS.

19. The insufficiency of accommodation at the Head Office has been lamented in many past Administration Reports, and the trouble becomes acuter with each year. Erected in 1836 as a barrack, the building has been tinkered and altered at various times until tinkering can no further go. It has too little accommodation for the large staff of clerks, and the record room will have all available space filled within another eighteen months. A new and commodious office and record room are urgently needed, and pending its construction steps should be taken to utilize the northern end of the upper floor at present in the hands of the Settlement Department.

At Galle a new office is urgently needed in place of the present building, which is ancient, ill-arranged, and with so weak a floor that proper record presses cannot be set up.

Additions and improvements have nearly all been abandoned owing to the war.

VI.—RETRENCHMENT.

20. Of the sum of Rs. 79,649 originally provided for the financial year 1914–15 on account of land registration, only Rs. 36,458 was finally apportioned, a saving of Rs. 43,191 being effected. For the three months October to December the expenditure under this head was Rs. 12,512 in place of Rs. 19,912, which is one-fourth of the original year's vote. The expenditure is always greatest in the early part of a financial year, when supplies of stationery, binding materials, &c., are being purchased.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

21. *Benevolent Fund.*—This Fund, which came into existence in 1895, was wound up this year. In liquidation the amount available was disbursed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Refund of contributions	22,795	98
Gratuities	36,385	79
Expenses of liquidation	643	66
Auditor's fee	250	0
Miscellaneous	87	83
Balance	316	26
	60,479	52

The balance was distributed as follows :—

Grant to Reading Room of the Department	120	0
Grant to Recreation Club	100	0
Donation to Indian Troops' Warm Clothing Fund	50	0
Donation to Colombo Friend-in-Need Society	46	26
	316	26

The funds being insufficient for the payment of gratuities in full, the available amount was distributed *pro rata*, each beneficiary receiving 88 per cent. of what would have been payable in the ordinary course. A sum of Rs. 386·33 due to minor children is deposited in the Ceylon Savings Bank. I annex a list :—

	Name of Minor entitled to Gratuity.	Age (in Years).	On whose Account.	Amount. Rs.	c.
1.	James Percival Abeywardene ..	20 ..	H. R. Abeywardene ..	213	68
2.	Walter Gunasekera ..	12 ..	J. W. Gunasekera ..	11	63
3.	Bertram Gunasekera ..	11 ..	do. ..	11	62
4.	Ida Gunasekera ..	8 ..	do. ..	11	61
5.	Grace Alexandrina Gunasekera	10 ..	James Gunasekera ..	11	15
6.	Tudor Winfield Gunasekera ..	8 ..	do. ..	11	14
7.	Erdly Franklin Gunasekera ..	5 ..	do. ..	11	14
8.	Frances Josephine Bastiampulle	19 ..	N. Bastiampulle ..	20	88
9.	James Anthony Bastiampulle ..	16 ..	do. ..	20	87
10.	John Aloysius Bastiampulle ..	15 ..	do. ..	20	87
11.	Gertrude Bastiampulle ..	11 ..	do. ..	20	87
12.	Stanislaus Bastiampulle ..	8 ..	do. ..	20	87
			Total ..	386	33

At the date of liquidation a sum of Rs. 7,348·78, representing loans granted from time to time repayable with interest, was owing to the Fund by members. The amount of each debt was set off against the contributions repayable. The accounts were audited by Mr. E. de Kretser, I.S.O.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 3, 1915.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, &c.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS IN 1914.

I.—COMPANIES.

General.—The registration of Joint Stock Companies was transferred to the Registrar-General from the Registrar of the Supreme Court on January 1, 1907.

2. *Legislation.*—The law regulating Joint Stock Companies in Ceylon is declared by the Ordinance No. 22 of 1866 to be the English law for the time being so far as it is not inconsistent with local legislation. The English law now in force is contained in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The principal local Ordinance is the Ordinance No. 4 of 1861, as amended by later Ordinances. This Ordinance is, however, antiquated and defective, and the preparation of the draft of a new Ordinance is under contemplation.

3. *Supervision of Companies.*—During the year under review 4 companies were fined: 2 for delaying the returns due under section 20, and 2 for failure to send in copies of special resolutions within the time prescribed by the Ordinance.

4. *Progress of Registration.*—The number of new companies registered during the year was 15, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 5,005,350. The number of existing companies on the register on January 1, 1914, was 221, which, with the addition of the 15 new companies registered during the year, brings the total on December 31, 1914, up to 236. Deducting from this number 7 companies which were dissolved, the total number of existing companies is 229. Of these, the affairs of 7 companies are in the hands of liquidators, so that the number actually carrying on business on the last day of the year was 222, as against 215 in the preceding year. For further details see Table I. below :—

Table I.—Companies : Progress of Registration.

Number of Companies on Register on January 1.	Year.	Number registered.	Aggregate Capital. Rs.	Number wound up.	Number in Liquidation.	Total Number actually carrying on Business on December 31.
166	1907–1911 (average)	21	17,408,000	6	9	172
209	1912	14	17,330,000	13	8	202
210	1913	15	9,270,000	4*	6	215
221	1914	15	5,005,350	7*	7	222

* One struck off the register.

5. *Companies registered and Companies wound up.*—A list of companies registered, of those wound up or dissolved, and of those that are in liquidation is given in Tables II., III., and IV. below :—

Table II.—Companies registered during the Year 1914.

Registered No.	Name of Company.	Date of Registration.	Capital. Rs.	Value of each Share. Rs.
346	The Traders Union Company of Cotta, Ltd.	February 2	10,000	5
347	The Coliseum Theatre Co., Ltd.	February 17	75,000	10
348	The Batticaloa Catholic Credit Society, Ltd.	March 4	350	50
349	The Kendawe Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.	March 4	200,000	10
350	The Narangoda Rubber Co., Ltd.	April 4	300,000	10
351	The Oonoogaloya Tea Co., Ltd.	April 4	400,000	10
352	The Ceylon Land Development Co., Ltd.	May 11	600,000	15
353	The Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Ltd.	June 16	1,000,000	100
354	The Taprobane Engineering Co., Ltd.	July 28	50,000	10
355	The Ceylon Sawmills Co., Ltd.	August 10	100,000	10
356	Southern Province Transport Co., Ltd.	August 20	150,000	10
357	The Easter Seaton Coconut Estates Co., Ltd.	September 3	500,000	100
358	The Colombo Photo Works and Stores, Ltd.	September 24	20,000	100
359	The Steamship Owners' Mutual Coaling Association of Colombo, Ltd.	December 5	600,000	15
360	The Stratheden Tea Co., Ltd.	December 19	1,000,000	10

Table III.—Companies wound up during the Year 1914.

(1) The Ceylon United Rubber Co., Ltd.
(2) Golconda Estate Rubber Co., Ltd.
(3) The Pambagolla Planters, Ltd.
(4) The Melantang Coconut Co., Ltd.
(5) The Stanmore Anamallay Estates Co., Ltd.
(6) The Co-operative Company of Ceylon, Ltd.
(7) The Jaffna Industrial Co., Ltd. (Struck off the register.)

Table IV.—Companies in Liquidation.

(1) The Jaffna Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(2) Adris Mendis & Co. of Kosgoda, Ltd.
(3) The Clyde Tea Estates Co., Ltd.
(4) The Hingurugama Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd.
(5) The International Stores, Ltd.
(6) The Sungei Dulang Coconut Co., Ltd.
(7) The St. Fergus Rubber Co., Ltd.

6. *Income.*—Receipts and expenditure in connection with the registration of companies are shown in the Appendix. A sum of Rs. 5,421 was recovered on account of the Government Printer's publication charges. The total receipts during the year (Rs. 4,347·50) amounted to less than half the receipts for the previous eighteen months (Rs. 8,868·14) and less than three-fourths of the average for twelve months. This fall in the income was due to a fall in the number of companies registered, and to the fact that the aggregate capital of the companies registered last year was only about one-fourth of that for the previous eighteen months covered by the last Administration Report.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

7. The registration of mutual provident societies is governed by the Ordinance No. 16 of 1891. A notification in the *Gazette* of January 16, 1914, authorized the addition of the "promotion of education" as a purpose to which the powers and facilities of the Ordinance ought to be extended.

During the year under review one society—The Ceylon Buddhist Educational Society, Limited—was registered; and the only other society registered since the Ordinance came into operation was the Rodrigo Family Friend-in-need Society, Limited, of Panadure.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

8. The Ordinance (No. 11 of 1911) which was passed in the Legislative Council for the better regulation of life insurance companies carrying on business in Ceylon has not come into operation. It is proposed to introduce a new Ordinance in lieu of it.

II.—TRADE MARKS.

9. *Legislation.*—The registration of trade marks is governed by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1888, as amended by later Ordinances, and has been in charge of the Registrar-General since 1906. A new Trade Marks Ordinance has been drafted on the lines of the English Act of 1905. It introduces the following additions to, and amendments of, the existing law, and follows the English Act in the arrangement of its sections and its subdivision into parts. It enlarges the area of a registrable trade mark. An applicant is given a right of appeal to court against the refusal of the Registrar to entertain his application. Provision is included for the registration of similar trade marks by different parties in cases of honest concurrent user, for the registration of associated and combined trade marks and standardization trade marks. A trade mark may be removed for non-user, and the registration of a trade mark becomes conclusive after seven years from the date of registration. The Registrar is empowered to recover his own costs, but he will not be liable for the costs of others. The use of any device or emblem or title purporting to convey Government patronage is prohibited.

10. *Registration.*—93 applications (for the registration of 93 trade marks in 103 classes) were received during the year. Of these, 60 were entertained, 5 were withdrawn, 4 rejected, 1 abandoned, and 23 were awaiting amendment at the close of the year. Oppositions were entered against 7 applications, with the result that 3 applications were abandoned, 1 withdrawn, and 1 limited, and 2 oppositions were pending at the end of the year. The number of renewals during the year was 20, assignments 3, and change of address 1. Nine marks were removed from the register for non-payment of fees for renewal. On the advice of the Crown Law Officers registration has been suspended in the case of 5 trade marks which belong to enemy subjects.

11. *Income.*—The receipts during the year was Rs. 1,785, as against Rs. 4,374 for the eighteen months July, 1912, to December, 1913 (or Rs. 2,897 for twelve months), Rs. 2,441 in 1911–12, and Rs. 3,428·50 in 1910–11. It will be seen that, as in the case of companies, there has been a decrease in the income under this head as compared with the previous eighteen months. This has been due to the fact that the number of classes in which the trade marks were registered was less than half of those for the previous period (238), the revenue in respect of each class being Rs. 12·50. A detailed statement of the revenue is given in the Appendix.

III.—DESIGNS.

12. Designs are registered under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1904. An amendment to the principal Ordinance was effected by the Ordinance No. 23 of 1914. The object of the amendment was to bring the principal Ordinance into line with the provisions of sections 29 and 31 of the English Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1907. It provides (*a*) that an application which has not been completed owing to default or neglect of the applicant within the prescribed time shall be deemed to be abandoned; (*b*) where an application has been abandoned, that the drawings, &c., shall not be open for public inspection or be published by the Registrar; and (*c*) that designs are to bear the date of application when admitted to registration. It also provides for the registration of a design for a period of five years after the expiration of the original five years, and for a further period of five years after the expiration of the second period.

13. Three applications (all of which were entertained) were received during the year, as against 2 in 1913, 3 in 1911, and 2 in 1910. The total receipts under this head was Rs. 32·50.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 2, 1915.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	c.
Joint Stock Companies.		
Fees	3,283	0
Fines	284	50
Stamps on Memoranda and Articles of Association ..	780	0
Trade Marks.		
Applications	270	0
Stamps on powers of attorney ..	271	0
Certificates of registration ..	810	0
Transmissions and assignments ..	41	0
Renewals	235	0
Oppositions	70	0
Certified copies	15	0
Amendments	55	0
Affidavits	2	0
Change of address	2	50
Inspection of register	11	0
Copying fees	2	50
Designs	32	50
Total ..	6,165	0

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments	4,785	65*
Other charges	86	61†
	4,872	26
Profit	1,292	74
Total ..	6,165	0

* This includes (for the first time) one-sixth of the salary of the Registrar-General, which accounts for the increase in the expenditure as compared with the previous eighteen months (viz., Rs. 2,680·97).

† This item includes the cost of certain law books and binding trade mark journals.

PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR 1914.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE division into chapters, which was adopted in the last ten reports of this Department, is maintained in this report. The chapters follow in the same order, and are independently paragraphed. The statistical tables bear the same numbers as last year.

2. The present report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1914. The number of pupils shows the state of the schools at the same date as in all recent reports, viz., on March 31. The end of the financial year has been altered from June 30 to September 30, and the financial figures are therefore those for the period July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914. In the statistical tables where annual figures are wanted for the average cost of each pupil to Government, an approximate figure has been obtained for Government institutions by taking four-fifths of the cost for fifteen months. But in dealing with grant-in-aid institutions, it has been possible to make a complete statement based on a single annual grant of every institution: where two annual grants have been paid during the financial period, only the second has been counted. A similar complete statement was made in dealing with the financial period of eighteen months in 1910–11. It is interesting to note that during the interval the grant on each pupil in English schools has risen from Rs. 6·41 to Rs. 7·61, and in vernacular schools from Rs. 3·16 to Rs. 3·34, and that the general average grant per head in all schools has risen from Rs. 3·70 to Rs. 4·02. These increases are the result of the Code changes which were brought into operation in 1909, and have gradually been taking effect.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 385,334; of these, 351,698 are attending Government and grant-in-aid schools and 33,636 are attending unaided schools. In 1913 the total number of those attending school was 374,326; the increase for 1914 is 11,008.

2. In 1914 the number of Government schools was 817 with 112,852 pupils. The numbers for 1913 were 802 and 109,566 respectively. There is therefore an increase of 15 schools and 3,286 scholars.

3. The grant-in-aid schools in 1914 numbered 2,031 with 238,043 pupils, as against 2,000 schools and 229,358 pupils in 1913. There has therefore been an increase of 31 schools and 8,685 pupils.

4. The number of unaided schools which reported to Government in 1914 was 1,300 with 33,636 pupils. In 1913 there were 1,533 schools with 35,402 pupils. There is therefore a decrease of 233 schools and 1,766 pupils. The return of unaided schools, though compiled as carefully as circumstances allow, can never be regarded as wholly trustworthy.

5. The total expenditure of the Department for the period July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, was Rs. 2,555,927·82. The nett cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and the sale of books and stationery, was Rs. 2,473,999·58.

6. The average annual cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government school was Rs. 5·32, as compared with Rs. 5·16 in 1913. The average grant paid to each pupil in a grant-in-aid school was Rs. 4·02, as compared with Rs 3·78 in 1913.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION.

I was on furlough from February 28 to November 21. Mr. R. B. Strickland, Assistant Director, was appointed to act as Director, and Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, retired Inspector of Schools, returned to the Department to act as Assistant Director. Unfortunately Mr. Strickland's health broke down so completely as to necessitate his retirement from Government service. Mr. Bertram Hill, C.C.S., acted as Director of Education in addition to his duties as Registrar-General from June 1 to July 2, when he was relieved by Mr. E. Evans, Principal of the Government Training College, who acted as Director from July

3 till my return. This arrangement involved a considerable strain on Mr. Evans, who, though relieved of some of his work at the Training College, retained general control of that institution while acting as Director. On my return Mr. Evans reverted to his post at the Government Training College, and Mr. van Cuylenburg, whose services have been most useful to the Department, continued to act as Assistant Director. It was decided by Government that Mr. Evans should succeed Mr. Strickland as Assistant Director, but that the appointment should not take effect till arrangements have been made for the appointment of a new Principal at the Government Training College. Mr. Strickland's retirement so soon after his appointment as Assistant Director is a great loss to the Department. He came to Ceylon as Inspector of Schools in October, 1902, after working for some years in the same capacity in Jamaica. As Inspector he did most valuable work; his personal qualities secured for him the confidence both of teachers and of managers of schools; while his influence led to a marked improvement in the soundness of the work in the schools which were in his charge.

2. Two Inspectors were appointed in England during the year—Mr. A. S. Harrison, in succession to Mr. Strickland, and Mr. Leigh Smith to the new post created the previous year, but not filled up; they arrived in Ceylon on May 21 and October 12, respectively. Mr. Harrison had a distinguished career at the Manchester University, where he specialized in education and was subsequently Head Master of the Fielden School under the educational department of the University. Mr. Smith took first class honours in Classics at the Durham University and obtained a Fellowship of the University. He was subsequently lecturer for nine years at the Westminster Training College. Mr. E. E. Davidson continued to act as Inspector till July 18, when he reverted to his post as Office Assistant. He had acted as Inspector for about three years and done excellent work in that capacity.

3. The Inspectorate now consists of four District Inspectors and three Inspectors and two Inspectresses not attached to districts. Mr. C. A. Wicks is in charge of secondary school work in Mathematics and Science, Mr. L. Smith in charge of secondary school work in other subjects, and Mr. A. S. Harrison in special charge of a portion of the elementary English schools and in general charge of the examination for Elementary School-leaving Certificates. As the staff was not complete till nearly the end of 1914, the arrangements for the apportionment of work between these Inspectors, the District Inspectors, and the Inspectress of English schools were of a temporary nature.

The District Inspectors were as follows:—Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek, Northern District, consisting of the Northern and Eastern Provinces; Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, Central District, consisting of the Central, North-Central, North-Western, and Uva Provinces; Mr. T. S. Tillanayakam, the Southern District, consisting of the Southern Province; Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya, the Western District, consisting of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

Inspectresses.—The needlework of all girls' schools and the industrial work of girls' industrial schools were in the hands of Mrs. Evans. The work of girls' English schools in all other subjects was in general charge of Miss Gibbon, who received assistance from other Inspectors in certain subjects.

4. There were twenty-five Sub-Inspectors, of whom ten were attached to the Western District, seven to the Central, five to the Northern, and three to the Southern.

CHAPTER IV.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

(1) ROYAL COLLEGE.

Mr. C. Hartley, M.A., Principal of the Royal College, reports as follows for the year 1914:—

During the absence on leave of Mr. L. Walker the highest mathematical work was entrusted to Mr. J. W. Poulier, whose place in Remove B was taken by Mr. J. C. Wirekoon, Mr. S. S. J. Goonesekera continuing temporarily in charge of Form V. B. Mr. L. G. Vollenhoven was transferred to the Training College. Mr. C. A. Solomons resigned the post of Assistant Science Lecturer, and his place was filled by Mr. C. H. Weerasinghe. Mr. W. N. Rae obtained the appointment of Professor of Physics at the Medical College, and his place as Science Lecturer at the Royal College has been taken by Mr. P. E. Evans, B.A., Cambridge.

In the course of the year 1914 a football ground was laid out by subscription among old boys and friends of the College. The cricket ground was completed at Government expense and a matting pitch constructed by subscription. The new ground will be used for the first time in January, 1915. The following table shows the condition of the school for the last three years:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Average number on register	183	152	111
Average attendance	164·13	133·43	97·07
Percentage of attendance	89·67	87·78	87·45
Candidates for admission	49	23	16
Number admitted	24	11	12
Number left	58	42	55
School fees	Rs. 19,800	Rs. 17,662·50	Rs. 12,490

The fall in numbers has been due to the gradual transfer of the lower forms to the English school attached to the Government Training College. The Royal College begins the year 1915 with no Forms but the VI., Remove A, and Remove B.

The special prizes for 1913 and 1914 were awarded as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Turnour Prize	C. A. Jayasuriya	P. Cumaraswamy
Director's Prize	J. L. C. Rodrigo	P. I. Roberts
De Soysa Science Prize	C. Nagalingam	R. S. V. Poulier
Rajapakse Prize	E. L. Fonseka	H. O. W. Peiris
Shakespeare Prize	C. A. Jayasuriya	C. N. E. J. de Mel

In July, 1914, six candidates were presented for the London University Intermediate Examination in Arts, of whom 3 passed and 3 failed. Five were presented for the same examination in Science, of whom 4 passed and 1 failed. None gained the University Scholarship.

The following tables show the results gained by the Royal College in the Cambridge Local Examinations of 1912 and 1913 :—

Seniors.	1912.	1913.
Number of candidates	21	25
Number of certificates gained	16	19
Number in honours division	7	8
Juniors.		
Number of candidates	39	41
Number of certificates gained	33	31
Number in honours division	11	3

(2) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND LONDON INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1914 the two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examinations at the London University, one for Arts and one for Science, to E. E. Mack of Wesley College and C. Suntharalingam of St. Joseph's College respectively, as recommended by the University.

For the Arts Examination 21 candidates presented themselves for the entire examination. Of these 21 candidates, 4 entered for both the University Intermediate Arts Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Arts, and 17 entered for the Intermediate Examination but not for the scholarship. Two candidates entered for the Ceylon Scholarship only, and one candidate entered for English only of the Intermediate Examination and the Government Scholarship. One candidate entered excluding English and two entered for English only. Of the 21 candidates who entered for the entire examination, 4 passed the entire examination, 3 passed excluding English. One candidate who entered for English only and the Government Scholarship passed in English, and the candidate who entered excluding English failed to pass the examination. Of the two candidates who entered for English only one passed the examination.

For the Science Examination 21 candidates presented themselves. Of these, 8 entered for both the University Intermediate Science Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Science, 2 entered for the Government Scholarship only, and 11 entered for the Intermediate Examination, but not for the Government Scholarship. Of the 19 candidates for the Intermediate Science Examination 13 passed the examination.

The following candidates were successful in passing the examinations :—

Intermediate Examination in Arts, 1914.

Fernando, Edward Simon	Private Study
Fonseka, James Mervyn	Royal College
Jayaratne, Martin de Silva	St. Thomas's College
Mendis, Enid Catherine Charlotte	Prince of Wales's College

Excluding English.

Croos, Bennet Jonathan	St. Joseph's College
Hunter, Louis Lucien	Private Study
Wiratunga, Basil Anthony	St. Joseph's College

English only.

Sabapathy, Ramalingam	St. Thomas's College and Private Study
Van Geyzel, Vivian Allan	Royal College

Intermediate Examination in Science, 1914.

Chandrasena, Juan Pedige Charles	Private Study
Cumarasamy, Marimuttu Kandaiah	Royal College
De Mel, Cecil Edmund Nehemiah J.	Royal College
De Zoysa, Roland	Royal College
Edward, Simithra-arachige Don Charles	Trinity College, Kandy
Nava Ratnam, Saravanamuthu S.	Trinity College, Kandy
Perera, Theodore Duncan	St. Benedict's Institute
Poulier, Reginald Sydney Vernon	Royal College
Rajaratnam, Spencer	St. Thomas's College
Ratnam, Arumukha R. Shanmukha	Trinity College, Kandy
Rau, Krishnarajapet Venkata	Private Study
Strange, Cyril B. A.	Private Study
Telesphor, Leanage Don John	St. Benedict's Institute

(3) OTHER LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation.

For the January examination 22 candidates presented themselves, of whom 9 passed. For the June examination 41 candidates presented themselves, of whom 20 passed.

January, 1914.

First Division.

Ginige, Abhayaseela	Government Training College and Private Study
Wallace, Cyril Walter	Private Study

Second Division.

Aiyadurai, Kandavanam	Private Study
Casippillai, Ponniah	Private Study
Fernando, Andrew Cyril	St. Joseph's College
Jayasingha, Don Alfred	Private Study
Mailvaganam, Krishnapillay	Private Study
Paynter, Hubert Sydney	Felsted School and Trinity College, Kandy
Ramalingam, Ponnambalam	Royal College

June, 1914.

First Division.

Alagaratnam, Winslow Ivers	Trinity College
Crowther, Alfred Emmanuel A.	St. Thomas's College
Ratnayake, Vincent Isidore	Royal College
Sivagurunathan, Velauthar T. S.	Private Study
Somasundram, Kandiah	St. Thomas's College

Second Division.

Abeyesinghe, Alex. Nicholas de A.	St. Thomas's College
Abraham, Arianayagam Samuel	St. John's College, Jaffna
De Alwis, Albert Frederick	Royal College
De Jacolyn, Joseph Patrick P.	Private Study
De Mel, Joseph Paul Antony	St. Joseph's College
Dolapihilla, Punchibandara	Dharmaraja College
Fernando, Pethrus Oliver	St. Joseph's College
Fonseka, Eric Lawrence	Royal College and Private Study
Goonetilleke, Tudor Philip Peiris	St. John's College, Panadure
Jansz, Paul Cassius	Private Study
Jayasundera, Ukwatte Acharige	Sri Sumangala School, Panadure
Jayatileke, John Fred. Albert P.	St. Joseph's College
Peiris, John Cyril	do.
Wijayasingha, Don Clement T.	Richmond College
Wise, Camille Robert	St. Anthony's College

First Examination for Medical Degrees.

Two candidates entered: both passed.

Blazé, John Albert	Medical College
Gunawardene, Simon Reginald	do.

Intermediate in Laws.

Two candidates entered: both failed.

Bachelor of Laws.

One candidate entered and passed.

Zynuddin, Mir	Private Study

Bachelor of Arts.

Two candidated entered: both passed.

Ernst, Gerald Frank	Private Study
Kannangara, Edward Wilmot	do.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

(English Literature and Essay only, November, 1914.)

Two candidates entered: both passed.

Goonetilleke, Oliver Ernest	Wesley College
Vandergert, Bennet Austen	Private Study

(4) CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates who presented themselves in December, 1913, for the Senior Examination was 693, of whom 631 were boys and 62 girls; 300 boys and 37 girls succeeded in passing the examination, out of whom 50 boys and 3 girls obtained honours. In the Junior 939 candidates presented themselves, of whom 827 were boys and 112 girls; 541 boys and 78 girls passed the examination, out of whom 43 boys and 1 girl obtained honours. The total number of candidates for both examinations was 1,632, of whom 956 obtained certificates. In 1912 there were 1,330 candidates, of whom 818 obtained certificates. The percentage of passes is 61 for 1912 and 59 for 1913. The percentage of passes among senior boys has fallen from 61 to 47 and that of senior girls from 75 to 60, whilst the percentage of passes among junior boys has risen from 61 to 65 and junior girls from 59 to 70.

(5) ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The following are the results of the examinations held by the Committee on Oriental Studies in April, 1914:—

Note 1.—In the following lists *e*, *p*, *s*, and *l* appended to names stand respectively for Elu, Pali, Sanskrit, and Logic, showing the subjects in which the candidate has passed.

Note 2.—Candidates whose names do not appear in these lists have failed to pass their respective examinations.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following candidate has passed the examination in all sections, Elu, Pali, and Sanskrit, including Logic, and become entitled to the diploma of the Committee:—

Index No.	Name.	College.
	Class: Honours.	
1	Mapalagama Chandajoti Thera	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

The Obeyesekere gold medal is awarded to this candidate.

The following candidate has passed in two sections, inclusive of Logic, and will be entitled to the diploma of the Committee on his passing in the third section:—

Index No.	Name.	College.
3	Kadihare Gunananda Thera, *e*, *p*, *l*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda

The Governor's prize, worth Rs. 70, for the highest place in Pali at this examination is awarded to Mapalagama Chandajoti Thera, who has been mentioned above as having qualified for the diploma.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Division A (Elu, Pali, Sanskrit).

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Name of College or by whom presented.
		Class I.	
5	—	Kirivattuduwe Pannasara Unnanse	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
		Class II.	
10	1	Pannila Upananda Unnanse	Sanantayatana Pirivena, Bentota
4	2	Wanduruwe Kondanna Unnanse	Private Study

Division A (a) (two Languages).

Class II.

8	1	T. D. Seneviratna, *c, s*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
1	2	Karaputugala Dhammasiri Unnanse, *e, p*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

The Wijeyasekera prize, worth Rs. 50, for the candidate taking the highest place at this examination, is awarded to Kirivattuduwe Pannasara Unnanse.

2. The Seneviratna prize, worth Rs. 25, for the candidate taking the highest place in the history and antiquities of Ceylon at this examination, is awarded to Wanduruwe Kondanna Unnanse.

3. The Gunasekera prize, worth Rs. 30, for the candidate taking the highest place in a subject, is awarded to Kirivattuduwe Pannasara Unnanse.

4. The Governor's prize of Rs. 30 for the candidate taking the highest place in Pali at this examination, is awarded to Pannila Upananda Unnanse.

5. The Sumangala prize, worth Rs. 10, for the candidate taking the highest place in Pali at this examination, is also awarded to Pannila Upananda Unnanse.

The following candidates have taken the first and second place respectively in the sections at this examination :—

Elu.	*Pali.*
1. Kirivattuduwe Pannasara Unnanse	1. Pannila Upananda Unnanse
2. Pannila Upananda Unnanse	2. Wanduruwe Kondanna Unnanse

Sanskrit.

1. Kirivattuduwe Pannasara Unnanse
2. T. D. Seneviratna

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Division A (Elu, Pali, Sanskrit).

Index No.	Order of Merit.	Name.	Name of College or by whom presented.
		Class : Honours.	
26	—	Mabopitiye Medhankara Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
		Class I.	
2	1	Balapitiye Aggasiri Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
9	2	Kalagedihene Devarakkhita Unnanse	do.
38	3	Wattehene Saranatissa Unnanse	do.
		Class II.	
27	1	Kirimetiyawe Nannakusala Unnanse	Recommended by Mr. T. B. Yatawaia, Ratemahatmaya
42	2	Alupota Sumanatissa Unnanse	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
36	3	Pahalagama Saranapala Unnanse	Vidyodaya College, Colombo

Division A (a) (two Languages).

Class : Honours.

1	1	Harumalgoda Ariyawansa Unnanse, *e, p*	Mangala Pirivena, Beruwala
17	2	B. L. F. A. Wickramasuriya, *e, s*	do.
23	3	A. T. C. Jinadasa, *e, s*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
19	4	H. M. Gunaratna Unnanse, *e, p*	Rev. Rantotuwila Sobhita
		Class I.	
30	1	G. J. Perera, *e, s*	Sudharmakara Pirivena, Induruwa
35	2	J. B. de Silva, *e, s*	Ven. W. Subhuti, High Priest
11	3	Kalutara Devananda Unnanse, *e, p*	Pravachanodaya Pirivena, Molligoda
3	4	Walane Ananda Unnanse, *e, p*	Sangata Vidyalaya, Panadure
10	5	Omatte Devananda Unnanse, *e, p*	Rev. Ellawala Sankichcha
47	6	Egodauyane Upananda Unnanse, *e, p*	Sangata Vidyalaya, Panadure
16	7	Keselwatte Dhammaratana Unnanse, *c, p*	Mangala Pirivena, Beruwala
39	8	Egodauyane Sunanda Unnanse, *e, p*	Sangata Vidyalaya, Panadure
12	9	Watuwatta Dhammajoti Unnanse, *e, p*	Pravachanodaya Pirivena, Molligoda
		Class II.	
32	1	Magallagoda Pannatissa Unnanse, *e, p*	Mahamantinda Pirivena, Matara
31	2	Kudirippuwe Piyatissa Unnanse, *e, p*	Pravachanodaya Pirivena, Molligoda
41	3	Magure Somananda Unnanse, *e, p*	Rev. Ellawala Sankichcha
45	4	M. Maximus Lucien Silva, *e, s*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
34	5	Andugoda Revata Unnanse, *e, p*	do.
7	6	K. V. P. Carolis, *e, s*	Samarasinha Pirivena, Palatuwa Matara
5	7	P. R. A. S. B. Abhayasinha, *e, s*	Sangharaja Pirivena, Kandy
18	7	T. N. Fernando, *e, s*	Rev. A. Sri Sarananda
25	7	D. P. Kapuru Banda, *e, s*	Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda
48	7	H. D. Wickramasena, *c, s*	Vidyodaya College, Colombo
29	8	Godigamuwe Piyadassi Unnanse, *e, p*	do.
14	9	Metikotumulle Devananda Unnanse, *e, p*	Vidyalankara Coolege, Peliyagoda

1. The Amarasuriya prize is awarded to Harumalgoda Ariyawansa Unnanse, as the candidate taking the highest percentage of marks at this examination.

2. The Ratnayaka prize, worth Rs. 100, for the highest percentage in any two sections, is also awarded to Harumalgoda Ariyawansa Unnanse. This candidate has also qualified himself for the following prizes, which, however, under rule 34, are awarded to others next in merit :—(1) The Dhammakusala prize, worth Rs. 10, for the first place in Pali ; (2) the Pannananda prize, worth Rs. 10, for the first place in Sinhalese ; (3) the Sinhalese Young Men's Association prize, worth Rs. 10, for the first place in history and antiquities of Ceylon.

3. The Piyaratna prize, worth Rs. 10, for the first place in Sanskrit, is awarded to A. T. C. Jinadasa.

4. The Jayasuriya prize, worth Rs. 10, for the first place in Sinhalese among the lay candidates, is also awarded to A. T. C. Jinadasa.

5. The Dhammakusala prize, for Pali, is awarded, under rule 34, to Kalutara Dewananda Unnanse.

6. The Dhammasiddhi prize, worth Rs. 10, is awarded to Mabopitiye Medhankara Unnanse, as the best candidate in general merit at this examination.

7. The Pannananda prize, for Sinhalese, is awarded, under rule 34, to H. M. Gunaratana Unnanse.

8. The Sinhalese Young Men's Association prize, for history and antiquities of Ceylon, is, under rule 34, awarded to Walane Ananda Unnanse.

9. The Batuwantudawa prize, worth Rs. 25, for conspicuous merit, is equally divided between B. L. F. A. Wickramasuriya and Mabopitiye Medhankara Unnanse.

The following candidates have taken the first and second place respectively in the sections at this examination :—

Elu.	*Pali.*
1. Harumalgoda Ariyawansa Unnanse	1. Harumalgoda Ariyawansa Unnanse
2. A. T. C. Jinasdasa	2. Kalutara Devananda Unnanse

Sanskrit.

1. A. T. C. Jinadasa
2. Mabopitiye Medhankara Unnanse

The annual examination of the Vidyodaya Oriental College showed that it is doing good work in the teaching of Elu, Pali, and Sanskrit. Arithmetic is also taught to a certain extent to lay students. On the result of the examination the lump-sum grant of Rs. 1,000 was paid.

CHAPTER V.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1914 there were 189 grant-in-aid English schools attended by 33,326 pupils, of whom 26,637 were boys and 6,689 were girls. The number of schools has increased by 2, and the number of pupils by 726. Besides these there are 4,426 pupils attending 56 unaided schools. The number of pupils who learn English is, as before, about ten per cent. of the total number of those who attend school.

2. A new Code was published shortly before the end of the year 1913. The amendments were mostly changes of regulations with regard to English schools ; but as those which were connected with schedules of work and grants were not brought into force till the beginning of the next school year after the publication of the Code, it is too early to form any estimate of their effect. A start was made with the re-classification of English schools under the new rules, but Mr. Strickland's illness interrupted the work, and after his retirement it was thought better to postpone it till after my return.

3. Mr. A. S. Harrison, one of the new Inspectors of Schools, has been requested to make a special study of the earlier stages of the teaching of English to children whose home language is the vernacular. The following extracts from his first report on the subject give a clear statement of the difficulties which have to be dealt with, and contain suggestions which will be found useful by those who are either teaching or organizing the work :—

In the lower forms of English schools we are mainly concerned with the education of children who speak the vernacular in their homes. There are three distinct groups of such children passing through the lower standards of English schools—

(*a*) Children who enter the English school in the infant department and receive their education entirely in English, on the lines laid down in the first syllabus of Schedule A.

(*b*) Children who begin their education in a school working under the second syllabus of Schedule A, in which the three lowest standards are taught in the vernacular, and English is taken separately, much as a modern language is taught in a school in England.

(*c*) Children who enter the English school after passing the third standard in a vernacular school. These scholars spend two years in special classes, principally engaged in learning to speak, read, and write English before they pass on to Standard V.

I will deal with these three groups in order.

(*a*) Lack of experience in infant school work and the scarcity of qualified infant school teachers have prevented all but a few schools from working on the first syllabus. The results, however, in these schools have been most promising. It must however be remembered that the vocabulary of the children is practically limited to the words they use in school, and this fact renders it essential that the teacher should pay careful attention to the question of language in every lesson. Teachers are gaining considerable experience in the use of such devices as picture charts, blackboard sketches, &c.; but much of the work is disconnected and of a rather mechanical nature. The work of the best schools has shown that progress in the use of the language is most rapid when the conversation is taught (incidentally so far as the children are concerned) in connection with topics of a continuous nature in which the children take an interest, *e.g.*, a simple course of nature study or experimental geography, and not only in connection with the exhibition of collections of miscellaneous objects from day to day, which provide for no continuity of interest, and lead to the mechanical repetition of short sentences relating to properties, &c.

(*b*) It is as yet too early to say how far the second syllabus is likely to attain its object. A few schools have adopted this syllabus during the year; but the majority of schools which receive vernacular-speaking children about the infant school age have found it better to abolish the lower standards and to start the school with the first year special class.

(*c*) *Special Classes.*—These classes were established with a view to providing boys from vernacular schools with an intensive course of study of English language work intended to prepare them to continue their education in the upper department of an English school. The results in those schools in which the work has been in the hands of teachers who, in addition to their experience and qualifications, have taken an interest in the work, are full of promise for the future. But in the large majority of schools the progress of the special classes, and consequently of the higher classes, is seriously affected by the fact that the managers have not realized the difficult nature of the work which requires teachers who have not only good qualifications in English, but also infinite resourcefulness and patience and a real interest in the problems of modern language teaching. Experience tends to show that in districts where the European and Burgher population is very small, only those boys who have linguistic ability above the average can gain sufficient proficiency in two years. Principals would do well to grade the first-year's special class, after the first term, into two divisions. The boys in the lower division would be promoted into the higher division at the end of the year, and would thus spend two years in the first-year class.

The actual teaching in the special classes calls for the following criticisms and suggestions :—

(1) There is a very strong tendency for the conversational part of the work to become very mechanical and wearisome. It is, however, most important, especially in the beginning, that the scholars should not go too fast; they must repeat the sentences (together with the accompanying actions) again and again, until the sound of the words and the corresponding action or object are perfectly associated. Skilful teachers adopt various devices to relieve the monotony. Scholars are allowed to take the place of the teacher and ask the questions; for it is important that the scholar should be able both to ask and to answer the questions. The various exercises in the use of phrases, &c., are taken in connection with different situations, *e.g.*, the class room may represent, in turn, a railway station, a village street, &c. In the second year the boys should take each week some topic in which they are interested, *e.g.*, cricket, as the basis for oral and later for written composition.

(2) Pictures are used in every school for the purpose of providing subjects of conversation. But in too many cases the pupils merely learn to repeat by heart short isolated sentences, such as "I see a dog," "The colour of the dog is brown," and often in stilted English. A simple sentence ought to be only the first step to oral composition and later to written composition on the subject of the picture.

(3) *Use of the Vernacular.*—Some teachers following the path of least resistence have recourse to translation into the vernacular, when an explanation by actions or by a blackboard sketch could well be given, and this is a serious bar to real progress.

(4) *Introduction of Reading and Writing.*—For the first month or two (the time will depend on the class) the scholar should not deal with written symbols at all; the work should be purely oral. The introduction to reading and writing should be made by means of the blackboard, using those words and phrases with which the scholars have already been made familiar."

4. Two Inspectors are now engaged in examining and inspecting the work in the higher classes of secondary schools. Mr. L. Smith, who undertakes the work in languages, literature, history, and geography, only arrived in October, and has therefore not presented a report. The following is the report of Mr. C. A. Wicks, the Inspector of Mathematical and Science work :—

Arithmetic.—It cannot be said that the standard of work in this subject in the upper classes of secondary schools is as satisfactory as it should be, though the improved syllabus for Standards IV., V., and VI. will in time have due effect. Written work is neatly done on the whole, but in many schools attention to neatness is confined to the home work, the class written work being somewhat neglected. This lack of attention to the tidiness of class written work is indicated by the fact that in many secondary schools pupils must provide their own ink and ink-wells.

There is need for a much greater amount of correlation of arithmetic with other subjects—with algebra and (it is to be hoped) with experimental science. Arithmetic is a dull subject to nearly everybody, but a good deal can be done to mitigate the dulness by choosing examples which are in touch with practical things, *e.g.*, areas represented on maps of a given scale, the volumes of familiar geometrical solids, problems involving the principle of the least common multiple.

The standard of mental arithmetic is steadily improving, but nevertheless simple operations that can be performed mentally continue to be done on paper in most of the schools; this apparently is due to mental laziness.

Algebra.—In many schools the teaching of this subject was handicapped during 1914 by the lack of a properly graded 4-years' course: the syllabus of Stages I. to III. of Schedule C of the Code afforded the basis of instruction, but few pupils reached the third stage. Nearly all the secondary schools (boys) have now adopted a 4-years' course of their own, independent of Schedule C, and I anticipate a steady improvement in this subject for the future. It has been encouraging to note that the "graphical method" is surely, though slowly, making its way into the schools. There is a tendency, however, for teachers to regard "graphs" as a new section of algebra which may finish off the junior course, rather than as a "method" which should permeate the whole of the teaching, and thus commence in the first year's class.

The relationship of algebra to arithmetic needs to be more fully emphasized in the teaching of the first year. There are many advantages in teaching the elementary rules of algebra in the form of "generalized arithmetic"; arithmetical operations which have already been used and understood by the class can be "generalized" and the use of formulæ readily grasped. This is of importance in connection with the practical work of experimental science.

Geometry.—In the majority of schools the work in this subject is too closely confined to book theorems. These are usually well memorized, but the knowledge how to tackle a geometric problem, whether of construction or proof, cannot be obtained in that way, and is not much in evidence in the upper classes at the present time. This inability to solve geometrical exercises appears to me to be due to the following causes :—

(*a*) The lack of thorough grounding in practical exercises illustrating the chief geometric concepts before formal deductive geometry is attempted.

(*b*) Too great a proportion of the time is spent in learning propositions already worked out in the textbook.

(*c*) Too many of the problems given are exercises upon some definite book theorem: the class are informed upon what theorems the exercises depend, and thus possess without any effort the key to the solutions.

The introduction of more modern methods for teaching the first-year geometry class has taken place already in many schools, and will remedy (*a*); (*b*) and (*c*) can be remedied by devoting a larger proportion of time to class lessons on the methods by which general problems should be tackled.

Higher School Mathematics.—There is at present very little higher mathematics taught in secondary schools. In the upper school the organization of the mathematical classes into "sets" independent of the "forms" would probably give the best opportunity to increase the range of school mathematics. The elements of the calculus which should, according to Professor John Perry, form part of the mathematical equipment of nearly every secondary schoolboy, at present lie outside the scope of school mathematics in Ceylon.

Science.—During 1914 eight school laboratories were inspected, and it is anticipated that in the course of 1915 at least six other schools will commence experimental science teaching, so that a distinct advance has been made.

The standard of practical work in elementary science is at present not very satisfactory, and this is due, especially in the Northern Province, to lack of sufficient simple apparatus and chemicals for the practical classes. Energy and money should be concentrated on making the elementary course as efficient as possible before proceeding to develop the higher work.

There is also a tendency to regard definite numerical results as the main object of practical work in elementary science; this leads to mere memorizing of experiments, without any comprehension of the scientific principles involved. The use of the "graphical method" in recording numerical results is also of the utmost importance.

The elementary study of magnetism and electricity has, up to the present, been somewhat neglected in secondary schools: this will now be remedied by the inclusion of this subject in the science syllabus for the Cambridge School Certificates.

CHAPTER VI.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In 1914 there were 794 Government vernacular schools attended by 82,092 boys and 25,273 girls, and 1,807 aided vernacular schools attended by 126,554 boys and 72,640 girls. This gives a total of 2,601 vernacular schools attended by 208,656 boys and 97,913 girls. As compared with the previous year the number of Government vernacular schools has increased by 16, the number of boys on the list by 2,712, and the number of girls by 1,333. The number of aided schools has increased by 25, the number of boys on the list by 2,949, and the number of girls by 3,733. On the whole there is an increase of 11,827 in the number of children attending vernacular schools during the twelve months since the last returns were collected.

2. The average attendance at vernacular schools is 200,263, or only a percentage of 65·3. This percentage is the same as that of 1913. In Government schools the percentage is 71·4 and in grant-in-aid schools 62: these figures also are almost identical with those of the previous year. The inference from them is that while the attendance rules work fairly well in Government schools, they do not as yet work at all satisfactorily in grant-in-aid schools. The system depends to a great extent on the work of unpaid local headmen; in areas where the educational work is done by one school, the duties of attendance officers are not too much for their capacities. But in populous areas, where there are two or three schools managed by different agencies in one headman's division, the system has not worked well. In the Colombo District an attempt has been made to meet the difficulty by appointing an attendance officer in each korale to assist the Mudaliyar in supervising the work of the headmen. Rules for the attendance officers were drawn up, and the new system was started in the latter part of the year. It is too early at present to report on the result.

3. The Town Schools Ordinance is now in force in seven Local Board Towns and in a part of the Kandy Municipality. No further steps have been taken to bring it into force in Colombo, and in view of the present need for retrenchment no early steps are likely to be taken in this direction. The large Tamil school at Hambantota, which was carried on by the Sanitary Board, has been handed over to the Department, and is now worked as a Government school. Under the provisions of "The Small Towns (Sanitary) Amendment Ordinance, 1909," 22 Sanitary Board towns have been brought under District School Committees.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. E. Evans, B.Sc., Principal of the Government Training College, reports as follows:—

English Students' Class.—During the year 1914 there were 17 students who took the second-year course and 14 who took the first-year course. The following is a list, arranged in alphabetical order, of those students who received certificates:—

Second Class.

Women.	*Men.*
De Saram, A.	Ginige, J.
Gauder, M. F. G.	Kandiah, K.
Karunaratne, E.	Perera, C. E. S.
Modder, A. L.	Reginald, R. C.
Sattrukalsinghe, J.	Taylor, M. J.
Spittel, M. E.	Wanigasekera, D. S.
Werasekera, C. T.	

Infant Teachers' Certificates.

Second Class.	*Third Class.*
May, J.	Thevathasan, S. C.

Sinhalese Students' Class.—There were 48 students (28 men and 20 women) who took the second-year course, and 28 men took the first-year course. Eight men in each year were trained for Mission schools. The following is a list of students who completed the course in December, 1913, and were awarded certificates :—

Second Class.

1	A. T. C. Gunasekara	Government student
2	D. W. Nissanga	do.
3	D. A. Ranaweera	do.
4	D. C. Amerasingha	do.
5	A. H. T. C. Silva	do.
6	A. S. Amerakoon	do.
7	D. B. Dissanayaka	do.
8	D. B. Samaratunga	do.
9	P. A. Senanayaka	do.
10	D. A. Edirisingha	do.
11	S. Abayasundara	do.
12	D. H. Palihakkara	do.
13	U. B. Dissanayaka	do.
14	C. R. Prathiraja	do.
15	A. B. J. Lekamga	Church Missionary Society student
16	D. B. A. Jayawickrama	do.
17	E. D. Thrimawitana	do.
18	R. J. Fernando ..	Wesleyan Mission student
19	M. G. S. Solamon Silva	do.
20	B. Simon Peter ..	Church Missionary Society student

Third Class.

21	F. A. Fernando ..	Wesleyan Mission student
22	D. B. P. Perera ..	Church Missionary Society student
23	D. F. Samaratunga	do.

English School.—The numbers on the roll in December, 1914, were 319 in the boys' school with an average attendance for the year of 294, and 131 in the preparatory school with a yearly average of 98.

Bi-lingual School.—The number on the roll of the boys' school was 150 in December; the average for the year was 128. In the infant school there were 24 on the list in December with an average attendance for the year of 20.

2. *English Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—Only the examination for the third class certificate was held in 1914. It was taken by 51 males and 16 females. Of these, only 9 males and 4 females passed, one excluding needlework. Three candidates took the examination for Anglo-vernacular certificates, of whom two were successful. Fifteen candidates sat for the drawing examination. Of these, 5 gained certificates of the second grade.

3. *Vernacular Training Schools (Aided) and Teachers' Certificate Examinations.*—For the grant-in-aid training school entrance examination there were 42 male and 49 female candidates; 21 males and 27 females passed the examination. For the first-year examination 65 males and 59 females presented themselves, of whom 29 males and 28 females passed. For the second-year examination the candidates were 56 males and 47 females, and 36 males and 26 females succeeded in passing the examination. In the teachers' examination, third class, there were 162 males and 185 females, of whom 30 males and 34 females obtained the certificate. For the second class certificate there were 225 males and 27 females, of whom 45 males succeeded in gaining the certificate, but none of the female candidates was successful. The work of the untrained candidates who took these examinations was, as usual, extremely bad.

4. *Government Pupil Teachers' Examination.*—Third class certificates were awarded to 85 male pupil teachers and 15 female pupil teachers on the results of the third-year pupil teachers' examination.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Government Technical Schools.—Mr. T. Cockerill, F.C.S., A.I.E.E., Chief Instructor, reports as follows :—

I regret to have to report the death in July last of Mr. J. J. L. Fernando, Instructor in Mathematics. He was an earnest and conscientious worker. His death is a great loss to the students. No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy.

It is also with regret that I have to report the loss sustained by the schools on the retirement in November last of Mr. A. Bartlam, Drawing Instructor. Mr. Bartlam's work both in the teachers' drawing classes and in the art classes open to the general public was of great value. He was for some time Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Society of Arts, and took a prominent part in organizing its annual exhibition.

The temporary appointment of Mr. Moles as Commercial Instructor was abolished with effect from June 30 last.

Mr. P. V. Lingam was appointed Extra Telegraph Assistant in May last, *vice* Mr. S. A. Perera, who resigned.

Mr. N. C. Myers, Instructor in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, went on leave in March last, and Mr. F. W. Tugwell was appointed to act for him. Mr. Tugwell was unable to continue the lectures after August; therefore the classes had to be discontinued until the arrival of Mr. Myers. Mr. Myers returned from leave in October but was immediately mobilized; therefore the classes could not be started.

A number of the Railway and Postal students are volunteers. These men formed the Field Telegraph section at the Volunteer Camp at Diyatalawa in July last, and were highly commended by the Hon. the Brigadier-General.

The Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers were mobilized on August 8; 46 students of the schools were called out and 32 served up to August 31, and the rest up to September 12, Major Cockerill and Second Lieutenant Jayaweera being mobilized at the same time.

Railway Department.—Twenty-five students were in training at the commencement of the year. Two of these passed out in February, 6 in August, 10 in September, 4 in October, and 2 resigned. I regret to report the death of one of the students in June.

An entrance examination was held in February, and 30 students were admitted in March. Twenty of these passed out in December, 7 failed, but have been allowed to work in the schools, 1 resigned, and 2 were rejected.

Railway Fourth Class Clerks.—A batch of 15 Fourth Class clerks was admitted in October. Two of these passed out in November, 5 in December, and 8 are still in the schools.

Railway Direct Recruits.—A batch of 8 railway direct recruits was admitted in May; of these 1 passed out in August, 5 in September, and 2 in November. A second batch of 22 direct recruits was admitted in October; of these 2 passed out in November, 14 in December, and 6 are still in the schools.

Postal Department.—Training Class for Telegraph and Telephone Inspectors: ten students were admitted in September for a course of one year's training.

Postal Learners' Class.—Fifty-two students were in training at the commencement of the year. Out of these 14 passed out in February, 9 in March, 16 in July, and 1 in December. One student resigned, 8 were rejected, and 3 transferred to the junior batch.

An entrance examination was held in March, and 50 students were admitted in May. In addition to these, 9 of the students who were rejected from the previous batch and who applied to join this batch without subsistence allowance were taken in. Twenty-two of the students passed out in December, 8 resigned, 1 was rejected, and 28 are in the class.

The allowances paid to the Postal students during the period under review amounted to Rs. 4,848·88 and to the Railway students Rs. 4,860·95.

Drawing and Art Department.—The usual sessional examination was held in December, 1914. Thirty-seven students sat for the examination, of whom 26 passed and 11 failed.

The following are the names of the successful students, together with class of the certificate to which they are entitled:—

Model Drawing, First Class.—Z. A. Thambipillai, C. E. Juriansz, J. Smith, W. E. L. Jacobs, W. A. Fernando, G. P. Jones, M. Smith, and R. G. L. Tucker.

Freehand Drawing, First Class.—J. Smith, W. A. Fernando, M. Smith, W. E. L. Jacobs, Z. A. Thambipillai, R. G. L. Tucker, and C. E. Juriansz.

Second Class.—M. Sirisena.

Machine Construction and Drawing, Stage II., First Class.—T. E. Jansz.

Stage I., First Class.—W. E. L. Jacobs, B. L. Guinan, R. G. L. Tucker, D. B. Rulach, C. E. Juriansz, and G. P. Jones.

Elementary Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry, First Class.—W. E. L. Jacobs, C. E. Juriansz, and W. A. Fernando.

The Government Examination for Teachers' Drawing Certificate was held on February 27 and 28, 1914. Seven teachers sat for the examination, of whom six passed.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class.—Misses R. L. Andreé, M. Jansz, L. L. Munasinghe, A. F. Stambo, and Mr. G. J. Perera.

Second Class.—Miss M. Maddock.

Shorthand and Typewriting.—Sixteen students attended this course during the year. Eight of the students who were learning typewriting obtained employment before the completion of the course. Two of them are employed in Government service, and the remaining six in mercantile offices.

Workshop.—The workshop has been completed and the machinery put in working order. We are now in a position to commence classes in workshop practice as soon as circumstances permit.

In connection with the following detailed statements it is interesting to notice that in May, 1914, we reached the maximum number in attendances since the Technical Schools opened.

The results of the twelve months' working are shown in the following detailed statements:—

Department.	Month in which admitted.	Presented for Examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Resigned.	Rejected.	Died.	Transferred.
Railway	January, 1913	3	2	1	—	—	—	1
	October, 1913	20	20	—	2	—	1	—
	March, 1914	20	20	—	1	2	—	—
	May, 1914	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
	September, 1914	17	16	1	—	—	—	5
	October, 1914	9	9	—	—	—	—	3
Postal Learners	May, 1913	18	14	4	2	8	—	3
	July, 1913	27	23	4	—	—	—	—
	May, 1914	26	23	3	8	—	—	—
Teachers	—	7	6	1	—	—	—	—
		155	141	14	13	10	1	12
Teachers			6					
Received Government appointments			135					
Received certificates and are employed in grant-in-aid schools			6					
Failed			14					
			155					

Classified Table showing Attendance from January to December, 1914.

	Railway Course.	Postal Learners' Course.	Inspectors' Course.	Drawing Course for Teachers.	Painting Class for Ladies.	Evening Class in Drawing.	Boys' and Girls' Drawing Classes.	Elementary Course in Chemistry.	Intermediate Course in Chemistry.	Chemistry Course for Teachers.	Advanced Course in Chemistry.	Elementary Course in Physics.	Intermediate Course in Physics.	Medical and Apothecary Students.	Railway IV. Class Clerks.	Shorthand Course.	Typewriting Course.	Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering.	Railway Direct Recruits.	Total.
1914.																				
January ..	25	42	—	16	10	18	6	9	2	2	2	2	23	62	6	5	6	13	—	249
February ..	23	42	—	24	16	27	9	9	2	2	2	2	24	62	8	7	8	22	—	289
March ..	53	28	—	28	16	28	9	9	2	4	3	2	24	62	8	7	8	22	—	313
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	53	77	—	27	12	21	4	5	5	2	1	4	17	71	11	5	5	4	8	332
June ..	52	75	—	27	18	24	9	6	5	2	1	4	17	71	9	5	5	6	8	344
July ..	51	59	—	28	23	27	10	6	5	2	1	4	17	71	7	5	5	8	8	337
August ..	45	58	—	28	23	27	10	6	5	2	1	4	17	—	—	5	5	9	8	253
September ..	35	55	10	13	7	19	10	6	5	2	1	4	17	—	—	2	3	—	24	213
October ..	30	56	10	13	7	20	12	8	5	2	2	4	17	59	15	4	5	—	24	293
November ..	29	52	10	19	7	20	12	11	5	2	2	4	17	59	13	6	10	—	20	298
December ..	9	29	10	19	7	20	12	11	5	2	2	4	17	59	8	6	10	—	6	236

2. The following report on the work done in the Chemical and Physical Laboratories of the Technical Schools has been furnished by Professor A. F. Joseph of the Medical College, whom I have to thank for much advice and assistance in connection with the organization of science work :—

(1) Work in the Science Department has continued on the usual lines with some additions and improvements. The appointment of a Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry (Mr. R. S. V. Poulier) has allowed the formation of some new classes which were much needed, and the programme in the Chemistry Department is now a very full one.

(2) The dark room (sanctioned in 1906) has now been constructed and has enabled necessary developments in the course to be carried out. Additional accommodation has also been provided for holding classes in chemistry, physics, and mathematics, for which the lecture room could not be used. Laboratory work is still very much congested.

(3) Six first-year and two second-year students are now in training as science teachers. In March, 1914, two students completed the course, and one, Mr. S. D. Sathianathan, was awarded a first class certificate. The other failed to pass the examination.

(4) In addition to the student already under training as an assistant for the Government Analyst the following have commenced similar courses :—One for the Government Analyst, one for the Municipal Bacteriologist, one for the City Sanitation Engineer.

(5) A collection of chemical preparations has been commenced which, it is hoped, will form the nucleus for a chemical museum and be of considerable use in illustrating the courses of instruction. During 1914 a start was made with 255 specimens, which were all (with 3 exceptions) prepared by the students or the staff.

(6) Mathematics now forms part of the ordinary course for science students in training and some others ; classes are held twice a week by Mr. E. Human, Mr. H. Jamieson having been obliged to relinquish the work.

Second-year science students in training receive instruction in blackboard drawing in the Drawing Department of these schools.

(7) Nothing as yet is known as to what is to be done with regard to the provision of more laboratory accommodation to which Government agreed in 1909, and under these circumstances research work is carried on under great difficulty. The results of two investigations carried on in 1914 have been published :—Notes on Alcoholometry, II., by A. F. Joseph and W. N. Rae (Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, October 31, 1914) ; Note on a Gas Pressure Regulator, by A. F. Joseph (Proceedings of the Chemical Society, 1914, Vol. 30).

3. *Maggona Reformatory*,—The following particulars are supplied by the Manager :—

(1) Number of boys in the Reformatory on January 1, 1914 ..	216
Do. do. December 31, 1914 ..	201
Learning a trade—	
Carpentry	44
Tailoring	43
Bookbinding	16
Printing	9
Forge	13
Masonry	8
Gardening	63
Kitchen work	2
Deaf and dumb boys	3
	201
(2) Number of boys admitted during the year 1914	55
Do. discharged during the year 1914	68
Percentage at the last examination for the Sinhalese school ..	92
Do. do. Tamil school ..	96
Severe punishments	4
Successful escapes	2
Unsuccessful escapes	3
Number of deaths	3
Discharged by the Police Magistrate	1
Sent for treatment to hospitals	3

(3) Offenders employed according to the trade learnt :—

Carpentry	3
Tailoring	2
Masonry	2
Bookbinding and printing	2
Cultivators	8

Offenders employed not according to the trade learnt :—

As cooks or kitchen coolies	2
As house servants	4
As cart drivers	1
As motor car drivers or coolies	2
As shopkeepers	2
In the cricket club	1
Boys admitted for the second time to the Reformatory	2

During the year 1914 the sanitary condition has been good : there has been no epidemical disease to record this year. Two boys died in the Reformatory hospital. One died of double pneumonia, the other of dysentery. Another boy died in the Kalutara hospital from an abscess in the brain.

During the year 1914 some additions have been made to the Reformatory buildings, viz., two large rooms, 25 ft. by 20 ft., one for the superintendent the other for visitors.

4. *Other Industrial Schools.*—There are 39 industrial schools, including the Reformatory ; full details with regard to them are given in Statistical Tables 10A and 11. They consist of 12 boys' schools, 21 girls' schools, and 6 mixed schools. The total amount of grant earned by these schools in 1913–14 was Rs. 59,152·04. In 1912–13 they earned Rs. 61,131·42. Carpentry among the boys and lace-making among the girls are the most popular industries. The number of girls presented in lace-making was 965. The total number of children presented for industrial grant was 1,868. In 1914 it was 1,926. The school for hand-weaving opened by the Hewavitarne family at Welikada is a new departure which deserves special mention. A Government grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum has been assigned to it.

5. *School Gardens.*—These have been, as before, under the charge of the Department of Agriculture. The following is the report which has been furnished by Mr. C. Drieberg, B.A., Superintendent of Low-Country Products and of School Gardens :—

Staff.—Owing to the curtailment of the vote due to retrenchment following upon the war certain changes became necessary and were effected in November, 1914, since when Mr. A. Perera was attached to the office of the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, Mr. D. D. Fernando to the Stock Garden, and Mr. C. Wickramaratna to this office, all inspection work being suspended.

During the period under review Mr. Perera visited 109 school gardens and travelled 1,002 miles, Mr. Fernando 105 gardens and 659 miles, and Mr. Wickramaratne 122 gardens and 1,266 miles, respectively.

Stock Garden.—Systematic work was carried on here and the garden is at present in excellent condition. 4,235 seed packets and 2,199 plants and cuttings were issued to school gardens.

Surplus stocks of seed were received from 36 schools, and these helped to maintain the necessary supply for seed distribution.

Nurseries of the following fruit plants have been established and a large number of seedlings distributed to all parts of the Island :—Namnam (Cynometra cauliflora), varieties of mango (Mangifera indica), custard apple (Anona squamosa), rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum), cocoa (Theobroma cacao), orange and mandarin (Citrus aurantium), Ceylon damson (Aberia Gardneri), varieties of jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), pomegranate (Punica granatum), mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana), biling (Averrhoa bilimbi), kamaranga (Averrhoa carambola), sapodilla (Acras sapota), jambu (Eugenia malaccensis), uguressa (Flacourtia inermis), guava (Psydium guyava), embrella (Spondias mangifera), bael fruit (Aegle marmelos), breadfruit (Artocarpus incisa), lime (Citrus acida), pumelo (Citrus decumana), papaw (Carica papaya), nutmeg (Myristica fragrans), clove (Eugenia caryophyllata), and avocardo pear (Persea gratissima).

A large number of plant labels were provided and the students' garden thoroughly renovated.

Specimen hedges of the following plants have been established as models to teachers :—(1) Casuarina equisitifolia, (2) Malpighia coccifera, (3) Pithecolobium dulce, (4) Pisonea aculeata, (5) Bixa orellana, (6) Acalypha marginata, (7) Lawsonia alba, (8) Citrus limetta, (9) *Hibiscus* rosa-sinensis, (10) Barleria cristata, (11) Duranta plumieri, (12) Gliricidia maculata.

School Gardens.—The number of Government school gardens has now risen to 286, and 53 grant-in-aid schools have been registered for inspection for the school garden grant payable by the Education Department.

Good progress has been maintained in the majority of school gardens, some of which have shown a remarkable improvement. I regret to state, however, that owing to the suspension of travelling as the result of retrenchment, the steady work done during the past fourteen years will be seriously affected. The Director of Education has kindly adopted the suggestion that his school inspectors should send me reports on the condition of the gardens met with in the course of their inspections.

The Junior Agricultural Reader, prepared at the request of Government, has been adopted in Government vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools. The Senior Reader referred to in my last report is in the hands of the Government Printer.

The following is a list of the gardens that received awards during the year, these awards being classified into three grades, viz., Rs. 30, Rs. 20, and Rs. 10 :—

Western Province.

Colombo District.—(1) Mugurugampola, Kiriwattuduwa, Hunumulla ; (2) Kumbaloluwa, Danowita, Keenadeniya ; (3) Kirindiwela, Banduragoda, Aluthepola, Galahitiyawa, and Pasyala.

Kalutara District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Paragastota, Bellana, Kulupana, Ittapana, Uduwara, and Handapangoda ; (3) Walallawita, Bulatsinhala, and Matugama.

Southern Province.

Galle District.—(1) Nagoda ; (2) Gonagala ; (3) Nil.

Matara District.—(1) Rotumba, Narandeniya ; (2) Kotapola and Maramba ; (3) Owitigamauwa, Motagedara, Naotunna, Aparekka, Deiyandara, and Alapaladeniya.

Hambantota District.—(1) Mandaduwa ; (2) Nil ; (3) Walasmulla.

Central Province.

Kandy District.—(1) Ankumbura, Mediwaka, Mahagama, Gunnepana, Nugawela; (2) Alawatugoda and Kobbekaduwa; (3) Hindagala, Teldeniya, Udispattuwa, Paranagama, Gunnepana Girls', and Idamegama.

Matale District.—(1) Nil; (2) Madawala-ulpota, Pussella, Yatawatta, Galgedewala; (3) Naula and Leliambe.

Nuwara Eliya District.—(1) Nil; (2) Udamadura and Teripehe; (3) Madulla.

Province of Uva.

(1) Tennepanguwa; (2) Passara, Welimada, and Medawala; (3) Palugama and Soranatota.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Ratnapura District.—(1) Nil; (2) Opanake, Dippitigala, and Madampe; (3) Balangoda, Pallekanda Girls', Imbulpe, Balangoda Girls'.

Kegalla District.—(1) Beddewala and Wakirigala; (2) Weragala, Hettimulla, Galapitamada, Pinnawala, and Kottapola; (3) Kehelwatta, Mawanella, Ruwanwella, and Getiyamulla.

Northern Province.

Mullaittivu District.—(1) Nil; (2) Etambagaskada; (3) Iratperiyakulam and Omantai.

North-Central Province.

(1) Mahamankadawala and Mahaelagomuwa; (2) Galediulwewa and Mahadiulwewa; (3) Ranorewa, Ratmalagahawewa, Konwewa, Tammuttegama, and Morakewa.

North-Western Province.

Kurunegala District.—(1) Awulegama, Makamdura, Nakkawatta, Wariyapola, and Buluwala; (2) Gokarella, Weuda, Narammala, Dillewa, Itanawatta, Ambanpola, Dahanekgedara, and Ibbagamuwa; (3) Boyagana, Bulupitiya, Diullegoda, Mahananneriya, Hettipola, Medamulla, Kuliyapitiya, and Kankaniyamulla

Puttalam District.—(1) Nil; (2) Nil; (3) Wadatta.

CHAPTER IX.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of girls attending Government schools in 1914 was 25,324, the number attending grant-in-aid schools was 81,813. This gives a total of 107,137, and an increase, as compared with 1913, of 5,771. The number of Government girls' schools was 173 and of Government mixed schools 58. The number of grant-in-aid girls' schools was 369 and of grant-in-aid mixed schools 1,306. The large number of grant-in-aid mixed schools is due to the fact that many of them are really boys' schools in which a few small girls are taught. The number of girls attending unaided schools is 8,244. This gives a total of 115,381 girls under instruction, about 37 per cent. of the girls of school-going age.

2. *Higher Education and English Education.*—The number of girls attending registered English schools is 6,726. In the previous year it was 6,501. This is about one-fifth of the total number of pupils of registered English schools. The reason why the boys in these schools are four times as many as the girls is that boys are driven into English schools by the necessity of learning English as a means towards earning a livelihood. In the Senior Cambridge Examination there were 62 girl candidates, of whom 37 passed, and in the junior there were 112 girls, of whom 78 passed. Three obtained honours in the senior examination and one in the junior. One girl candidate, Miss E. C. C. Mendis, passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the London University. The following report on Girls' English schools has been submitted by Miss A. G. Gibbon, Inspectress :—

Girls' English Schools.—My last report was on the period 1910–11. When on leave in England, Scotland, and Germany (May, 1912, to April, 1913) I took the opportunity to visit 33 girls' schools of various kinds, but chiefly infant departments, deaf and blind schools, and arrangements for home-training. I had much kind help in this from the English Board of Education and London County Council authorities. In our own girls' schools the general level of efficiency in teaching is steadily rising. There are, for instance, in the 54 schools on my list, between 30 and 40 trained teachers actually here, or due shortly from England or America, and many others who have training of a useful kind which, however, does not qualify them for recognition as "trained teachers." A good many, including nuns, are now at the Government Training College. In 1906 there were only four teachers in my schools who would now be recognized as "trained." Such fully trained teachers are particularly necessary in girls' schools in which the infant department is an important feature, and it is difficult to secure them now that principals of boys' schools offer higher pay to women teachers than can be given in most girls' schools. Finance is a serious difficulty in girls' schools. The Department, recognizing that parents will not spend so much on girls' as on boys' education, allows a lower minimum fee in girls' secondary schools and departments. The numbers in the lower part of the school are swelled by a large proportion of little boys, for whom in these classes the minimum fee is Re. 1 only. Few girls stay as long as boys of fair social position, who pay the higher fees of the "Cambridge Classes." Yet the manager, especially in the case of a boarding school, feels it necessary, at all events if there is no other school of his own religious denomination to which they can be transferred, to provide more than an elementary education for the following classes:—(1) Promising girls who will make teachers; (2) poor English-speaking girls to whom the manager stands in the position of guardian, giving them occupation till they are of an age to marry, and providing them with an education which is generally recognized as dowry; (3) well-to-do girls, few in number, who can and will stay longer at school. Home-training is very desirable for nearly all these girls, and two types as in Great Britain seem necessary—the elementary and secondary. I would gladly hasten the day when specialist teachers will be available locally and when classes for this purpose can be organized in all block-grant schools. A special syllabus of elementary type may in future be offered in block-grant schools in which practical, if not trained teaching can be provided, with adequate provision for the necessary practical work. The "Cambridge Classes" have so far been the only recognized provision for older girls, and that is one reason for their popularity; but obviously there are many girls, besides those who will be teachers or doctors, who are capable of profiting by an education of wider scope than the elementary, and can use their advantages in education to the great benefit of the next generation.

Infant Departments.—A serious difficulty has always been that children have been admitted at any age below eight, even when they were not English-speaking. The new regulations (requiring that non-English speaking children shall have a reasonable chance of acquiring a conversational knowledge of English before they pass into Standard *II.* at eight years old) imply that there must be a maximum age above which they must not be admitted into the infant department as day scholars. Many parents speak English fluently, but it is not their "home language," and too many well-to-do people leave their children to the care of ignorant servants. I hope that every girl who has been through the home-training classes of the future will have the knowledge and the desire, not only to teach her little ones conversational English, but to train them in truthfulness, prompt obedience, courage, self-help, careful observation, and self-expression. Children trained thus are mentally years ahead of the helpless, vacant-minded ayah's puppet.

3. *Vernacular Education.*—The number of girls attending vernacular schools, Government and grant-in-aid, was 97,913, showing an increase of 5,066. Last year's report showed an increase of almost the same amount, viz., 5,034. These figures afford very satisfactory evidence of the increasing demand for female education in the rural districts of Ceylon. In some of the Kandyan Provinces, however, very little progress has been made. In two of these, the North-Central Province and Sabaragamuwa, the Government Agent has asked the Department to proceed more rapidly with the conversion of the boys' schools to mixed schools as a preliminary step towards the establishment of girls' schools. Unfortunately the revision of the Estimates caused by the necessity for retrenchment included the cancelling of the provision for new assistant teachers, so that nothing can be done for the present.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Estate Schools.—Returns were received from 576 estates on which the total number of children of school-going age was 15,882. The number of children attending schools on these estates was 7,703, of whom 6,423 were boys and 1,280 were girls. The number of registered estate schools on the list of aided schools was 243, as compared with 255 at the end of 1913. The number of estate schools examined for grant during the financial year was 221, as compared with 216 in the previous year.

The following report from the Sub-Inspector of Schools who examined the school on Silver Hill estate gives an interesting account of an attempt to work an estate school on new lines :—

The method of work adopted by this estate school is interesting. The children assemble at the school at the usual muster time and go to work in the estate accompanied by the teacher. They return to school at 11 A.M., when they are given two hours' recess. Teaching begins at 1 P.M. and continues till 4.10 P.M.

The boys receive practical lessons on the cultivation and curing of different estate products, such as cacao, rubber, croton, annota, pepper vine, vanilla, &c. They are provided on estate account with clothes, which consist of a pair of short trousers, a banian, and a straw sun hat for use during interval work, and a sarong cloth, a banian, and a handkerchief for use in school. Half a day's wages are paid to each boy according to his age. In most cases the earnings are collected and deposited by the teacher in their favour in the Post Office Savings Bank. There are 15 depositors at present. I was shown 12 savings bank books belonging to the school boys, the total deposits ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 60.

When the boys fall ill they are attended to by the Government Medical Officer of Dodangaslanda, who is paid Rs. 15 for each visit and supplied with four estate coolies to carry medicine. The sick boys are fed and nursed according to medical advice. All expenses in connectiom with the doctor's visit, feeding the sick boys, and nursing them, are borne by the estate.

The boys are taught in the uppermost story of a former coffee store, which is well ventilated and roomy. They are cleanly in their habits, smart, and healthy looking.

Muhammadan Schools.—There are six Government Muhammadan schools, *i.e.*, schools in which the Koran teachers are paid by Government. In the new schools opened by Government in Muhammadan centres of population the work of the Government teachers is confined to the Code subjects in Tamil; but facilities are given for Koran teaching if a teacher is provided by the Muhammadan community. Two new schools have been opened in large centres of Muhammadan population in the Eastern Province, and the number of Muhammadans in Government schools has risen from 2,641 to 3,113. The number of Muhammadans in grant-in-aid schools has risen from 5,753 to 6,142.

School for the Deaf and Blind.—Miss A. G. Gibbon, Inspectress, reports as follows :—

This school was opened at Dehiwala in rented houses. Deaf children were admitted in January, 1913, blind children in August, 1913. The fine school building erected by public subscription on a site presented by the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa, was occupied at the end of July, 1914. It was found advisable in November, however, to remove it for a time to Colombo till certain changes had been made in the drainage of surface water and in the cultivation of neighbouring property. I have visited the school several times and cannot speak too highly of the loving care given to these afflicted children. The scrupulous cleanliness, improved physique, happy faces, and confiding manner of the little ones, speak for themselves. The trained teacher of the blind returned to England in the end of 1913 after she had prepared a code by which children can be taught to read Sinhalese. Her place is being temporarily supplied by a student taught by her. Many visits to schools for the blind in Great Britain have convinced me that their education is necessarily expensive and the financial return small, but that the increase in happiness and the physical improvement and mental and moral uplift of the blind is very great. They are a class which, above all others, appeals to the sympathies—in Ceylon a blind beggar can often support his family; and the response of the public of Ceylon to the appeal of the school has been generous. In the case of the deaf, the chief expense educationally is in the payment of the highly-trained teachers of the oral method. Taught to read the motions of the lips and to speak audibly, and trained in some handicraft in addition to a very simple elementary education, the deaf may become very useful and self-supporting members of society. In this school I am particularly struck by the remarkable rapidity with which the children learn language. In some cases they have begun too late to develop a good-speaking voice, but all can "lip-read" spoken language to some extent, and they learn to read intelligently and to express their thoughts in writing. Their progress is naturally slower than in the case of those who have heard from infancy, but it is more real than in much of the slipshod or mechanical work done in our more backward schools for normal children.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HYGIENE.

Drill is taught in all Government schools. In grant-in-aid secondary schools physical training is now compulsory. In other grant-in-aid schools it is encouraged by a small bonus paid to the teachers. In the year 1913-14 the drill bonus was earned by 186 schools—an increase of 20 schools.

2. The companies of passed cadets and the cadet battalion have been under the command of Honorary Major J. van Langenberg, assisted by Captain W. E. Gratiaen, Assistant Adjutant. The latter reports as follows :—

The following are the colleges which have passed cadets :—

College.	Number.	College.	Number.
Royal, Colombo	47	Wellawatta Home, Colombo ..	11
Wesley, Colombo	21	St. Aloysius's, Galle ..	43
St. Thomas's, Colombo ..	24	Government Training, Colombo ..	14
Trinity, Kandy	88	St. Benedict's, Colombo ..	34
Kingswood, Kandy ..	47	St. Anthony's, Kandy ..	34
Richmond, Galle	33		
Prince of Wales's, Moratuwa ..	18	Total ..	452
St. Joseph's, Colombo ..	38		

Efficiency returns are just coming in, and I am unable to give particulars of efficiency in this report. Owing to the mobilizing of all the Instructors, none of the colleges were able to go through their course of musketry. The authorities have since written exempting the Cadet Corps, Ceylon Light Infantry, from their musketry course for last year. The Cadet Corps, Ceylon Light Infantry, when re-organized, was the strength of two companies, in command of two Company Commanders, one at Colombo and the other at Kandy. Both the Commanders had to resign for various reasons.

The strength of the Cadet Corps, Ceylon Light Infantry, has reached such numbers now that the Officer Commanding, before appointing new officers in the place of those who have resigned, applied to the authorities to have the Cadet Corps, Ceylon Light Infantry, re-organized from two companies to four or five. The permission has not yet been given, but is expected shortly. A large number of passed cadets volunteered to go with the Ceylon Light Infantry to Egypt and several were chosen. The largest number of applicants came from Trinity and St. Thomas's Colleges, though Wellawatta Home was very prominent too. Unfortunately the idea of sending the Ceylon Light Infantry Contingent was dropped, much to the disappointment of the cadets.

In musketry Trinity College have easily held their own against the other Colleges and have never been beaten in the Annual Cup Competition.

Cadet Battalion.—The following colleges have Cadet Companies :—

College.	Number.	College.	Number.
Royal, Colombo ..	25	Government Training, Colombo ..	143
Wesley, Colombo ..	87	St. Aloysius's, Galle ..	210
St. Thomas's, Colombo ..	115	St. Benedict's, Colombo ..	234
Trinity, Kandy ..	233	St. Anthony's, Kandy ..	132
Kingswood, Kandy ..	127	St. Mary's, Negombo ..	94
Richmond, Galle ..	152	Christ Church, Kurunegala ..	73
Prince of Wales's, Moratuwa ..	150		
St. Joseph's, Colombo ..	249	Total ..	2,063
Wellawatta Home, Colombo ..	39		

The Cadet Battalion may be congratulated on the progress it has made since its reorganization. The boys are keen and there is healthy rivalry between the cadets of the various colleges. The presentation to the corps of a valuable silver challenge cup by the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa for the most efficient College Company, including attendance, and a handsome challenge shield for physical drill and marching by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw, & Co., has done a lot for the corps in starting this rivalry among the colleges, and has increased its efficiency considerably. The corps appreciates and thanks the donors of these two valuable and handsome challenge trophies.

The cadets in Colombo (together with the Cadet Corps, Ceylon Light Infantry) were inspected twice by General Sir Whitacre Allan, once by Sir Ian Hamilton, and once by General Malcolm, when they took part in the last King's Birthday Parade. On every occasion they were complimented on their keenness and smart appearance. In fact, on the day following the King's Birthday Parade, a special order was published in which His Excellency the Governor complimented the troops on parade and specially mentions the Naval Brigade and the Cadets.

Miniature rifle shooting is now compulsory for a cadet to be efficient, and it is hoped to enter a team of cadets to fire for the Empire Day Challenge Cup open to every cadet unit in the British Empire. Although all the instructors were mobilized since the war broke out, drills were carried on by the Officers of the corps.

In 1914 the Challenge Competitions were won as follows :—

1. The de Soysa cup for the most efficient College Corps, the Government Training College, Colombo.
2. The challenge shield for physical drill and marching, Trinity College, Kandy.
3. The musketry challenge cup, Trinity College, Kandy.
4. The Padikara Mudaliyar's challenge cup for the champion college at the annual sports, St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

3. *Sanitary Instruction in Schools.*—As instruction in hygiene will in future be compulsory in all secondary schools, the annual course of lectures on hygiene to teachers of vernacular schools was replaced in 1914 by a course of lectures to teachers in grant-in-aid English schools. The course consisted of 30 lectures and demonstrations which included four afternoons' practical work in the chemical laboratory, and X ray demonstration, and a visit to the sewage works at Madampitiya through the kindness of the City Sanitation Engineer. The lectures were given by Professors and Lecturers of the Medical College. The grouping of the subjects was slightly different from recent years, and included lectures on school hygiene, personal hygiene, and common diseases of children. The lecturers found it a great advantage

to come in direct contact with the class without the aid of an interpreter ; not only was it possible to deal with more material in the time available, but they felt that they had an opportunity of meeting the students' difficulties in a more satisfactory way than usual.

The course was attended by 18 teachers from English schools in various parts of the Island, ten of whom obtained a certificate on the results of an examination held on the conclusion of the course. The numbers are rather disappointing, and it is hoped that the importance of the subject will be more generally recognized in the future.

Funds were voted by Government for the publication of Sinhalese and Tamil translations of a compilation containing the substance of the previous year's course of lectures on hygiene to vernacular teachers. The compilation has been edited by two of the lecturers, Professor A. F. Joseph and Dr. Lucian de Zilwa. The translations have been made by Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The Sinhalese version is now in type, and will be published very shortly.

The prophylactic administration of quinine in schools was continued during both the fever seasons. The number of schools in which quinine was administered was 704.

CHAPTER XII.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1912–13. Rs. c.	1913–14. Rs. c.
Amount voted	1,995,450 21	2,590,772 58
Amount exepended	1,888,287 28	2,472,059 49
	107,162 93	118,713 9

(The figures in this chapter are for a period of 15 months, July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.)

The amount voted under head "Education" for the service of the Department was Rs. 2,590,772·58, of which a sum of Rs. 2,472,059·49 was spent, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 118,713·09. A further sum of Rs. 83,868·33 was spent from heads of expenditure other than "Education." The total expenditure on account of education during the financial period 1913–14 was therefore Rs. 2,555,927·82.

2. The savings under "Personal Emoluments," which amount to Rs. 66,904·70, are due to leave granted to officers on half pay and without pay, and to the delay occasioned in filling up some higher appointments, and a number of appointments for assistant teachers. They are also due to the delay of the District School Committees in opening a number of new schools for which provision had been included in the Estimates. Of those under "Other Charges," the following are the most important items :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Bonus and result payment to teachers and allowances to monitors in Government schools ..	2,439 10
(2) Grant-in-aid to ordinary schools ..	11,904 5
(3) Scholarships and prizes ..	6,905 65
(4) Lectures and examinations ..	2,909 8
(5) Purchase and publication of books ..	1,858 70
(6) Travelling	2,795 60
(7) Capitation grant, &c., for Cadet Battalion ..	2,998 10
(8) Instruments for Telegraph Department	2,797 35
(9) Books, instruments, and stationery for sale to students ..	1,710 91
(10) Training College scholarships ..	3,273 0

The savings under (1) and (2) are due mainly to the delay on the part of payees in presenting vouchers for payment before the end of the financial year. Under (3) they are due to vacant engineering scholarships, to the death of L. Munasinha, University scholar, and to the reduced expenditure on medical fees for University students in England. Under (4) the savings are due mainly to the smaller number of teachers admitted to the lectures on sanitation. The amounts paid on transit vouchers are invariably less than the amounts noted as liability when foreign indents are forwarded ; hence the savings under (5). Those under (6) were due to the fact that the appointments of certain Inspectors of Schools were left vacant for the greater part of the year. Under (7) about 300 uniforms were not taken delivery of and paid for, and the rifle ranges were not completed. The savings under (8) and (9) were due to the fact that no fresh supplies were ordered, the instruments, books, &c., in stock having been found sufficient for the financial year's requirements. The savings under (10) are due to vacant scholarships.

3. The nett cost to Government on account of Education in 1913–14 was Rs. 2,473,999·58, as shown below :—

RECEIPTS.	1912–13. Rs. c.	1913–14. Rs. c.
School fees, Royal College ..	18,670 0	18,640 0
School fees, Government Technical Schools ..	1,931 25	3,224 75
School fees, Training College (English School) .	14,234 50	16,715 50
School fees, Nanuoya English School ..	258 0	284 0
School fees, Anglo-vernacular schools ..	6,124 5	15,229 70
Sale of stationery	803 42	1,076 48
Sale of books and maps	16,031 43	20,932 81
Examination fees	3,290 0	5,825 0
	61,342 65	81,928 24
Nett cost to Government	1,826,944 63	2,473,999 58
	1,888,287 28	2,555,927 82

EXPENDITURE.	1912–13. Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.	1913–14. Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Administration.				
Cost of direction ..	62,898 96		110,729 6	
Cost of inspection ..	94,668 56	157,567 52	140,658 71	251,387 77
General Instruction.				
Government schools (excluding Training College, Technical Schools, and carpentry schools)	539,649 57		686,546 13	
District Schools Committees ..	83,520 43		112,588 50	
Grant-in-aid schools ..	866,453 92		1,200,105 95	
Pali Vidyodaya College ..	1,000 0		1,000 0	
Grant to Tamankaduwa schools ..	1,500 0		1,500 0	
Scholarships and prizes ..	35,718 10	1,527,842 2	43,381 35	2,045,121 93
Special Instruction.				
Government Training College ..	53,745 61		70,116 62	
Government Technical Schools ..	48,072 51		66,457 68	
Grants in aid to training schools ..	16,575 0		20,625 0	
Grants in aid to industrial schools ..	23,765 42		27,020 62	
Government carpentry schools ..	1,331 94		1,857 92	
Orphan and ragged schools and free boarding scholarships ..	2,087 24		2,754 15	
Maggona Reformatory ..	20,955 83		26,452 21	
Sanitation lectures ..	1,056 84		1,521 10	
Cadet Battalion ..	11,434 46		11,921 90	
Deaf, dumb, and blind school ..	1,000 0	180,024 85	3,750 0	232,477 20
Miscellaneous.				
Libraries and reading rooms ..	5,150 0		6,680 0	
Purchase and publication of books and maps	10,903 9		10,816 55	
Cost of holding examinations ..	3,799 80		7,489 82	
Cost of lantern slides ..	—		454 55	
Building grants	3,000 0	22,852 89	1,500 0	26,940 92
Total ..		1,888,287 28		2,555,927 82

Statement showing the Amount voted under "Education" for 1913–14 and the Amounts expended in 1913–14 and 1912–13.

Head of Service.	Amount voted in 1913–14, including Supplementary Vote. Rs. c.	Amount expended in 1913–14. Rs. c.	Amount expended in 1912–13. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	803,994 0	737,089 30	540,652 80
Other Charges.			
Bonus and result payments to teachers and allowances to monitors in Government schools	117,832 0	115,392 90	106,577 19
Grant in aid to ordinary schools	1,213,260 0	1,201,345 95	867,973 92
Grant in aid to industrial schools	31,250 0	28,904 77	25,852 66
Grant in aid to training schools	21,000 0	20,625 0	16,575 0
Grant in aid of female itinerating teachers	500 0	500 0	500 0
Scholarships and prizes	51,157 0	44,251 35	35,718 10
Lectures and examinations	11,920 0	9,010 92	4,856 64
Maintenance and transport of Reformatory boys ..	27,500 0	26,452 21	20,955 83
Purchase and publication of books	11,750 0	9,891 30	10,354 98
Payments to District School Committees under Ordinance No. 8 of 1907	112,588 50	112,588 50	83,520 43
Carpentry schools: timber, tools, and sundries ..	1,250 0	281 59	121 3
Donations to libraries and book clubs	7,343 0	6,680 0	5,350 0
Furniture for schools	12,867 8	12,387 26	8,057 92
Rent	5,913 0	5,822 50	3,889 97
Travelling	63,050 0	60,254 40	39,799 46
Capitation grant, &c., for Cadet Battalion	14,920 0	11,921 90	11,434 46
Annual grant in aid to the school for the deaf, dumb, and blind ..	3,750 0	3,750 0	1,000 0
Incidental expenses	11,700 0	10,027 67	7,803 34

Statement showing the Amount voted under "Education" for 1913–14 and the Amounts expended in 1913–14 and 1912–13—*contd.*

Head of Service.	Amount voted in 1913-14, including Supplementary Vote.	Amount expended in 1913–14.	Amount expended in 1912–13.
Government Technical Schools.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Instruments for Telegraph Department	3,750 0	952 65	2,928 51
Books, instruments, and stationery for sale to students ..	2,000 0	289 9	1,105 29
Chemical and physics laboratories	11,250 0	9,924 85	8,191 41
Scholarships	3,000 0	3,000 0	1,920 0
Incidental expenses	10,313 0	9,096 72	5,947 22
Government Training College.			
Scholarships	25,625 0	22,352 (	17,848 0
Incidental expenses	7,625 0	6,386 86	5,400 37
Special Expenditure.			
Moiety of cost of constructing a new schoolroom for the Boys' Industrial School at Wellawatta	2,000 0	1,500 0	—
Cost of publishing text books on nature study	475 0	357 0	548 11
Contribution towards cost of building and equipping school for the deaf, dumb, and blind	—	—	3,000 0
Lantern slides for visual instruction for school children ..	500 0	454 55	—
Publishing Sinhalese and Tamil Manuals of Hygiene ..	700 0	568 25	—
Portraits of His Majesty the King for distribution among Government schools	—	—	1,912 50
Total ..	2,590,772 58	2,472,059 49	1,839,795 14

March 8, 1915.

J. HARWARD,
Director of Education.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

(1) *The Cambridge Local Examinations.*

The following table shows the number of presentations for the Cambridge Local Examinations since their introduction in 1880 :—

Year.	Total Number of Boys presented.		Total Number of Girls presented.		Total Number presented.
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	105	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316
1893	58	169	8	42	277
1894	67	179	3	42	301
1895	60	167	7	43	277
1896	57	186	13	43	299
1897	75	195	12	70	352
1898	75	180	12	78	345
1899	84	197	24	81	386
1900	127	210	15	77	429
1901	126	268	28	86	508
1902	174	281	22	87	564
1903	170	328	20	101	619
1904	224	346	33	90	693
1905	228	323	35	84	670
1906	230	362	35	71	698
1907	299	463	34	102	898
1908	349	536	39	111	1,035
1909	412	567	44	120	1,143
1910	470	568	44	119	1,201
1911	492	575	46	136	1,249
1912	478	667	68	117	1,330
1913	662	842	63	115	1,682
1914	759	957	63	149	1,928

Scholarships and Exhibitions. (*Awarded on the Examination of December, 1912.*)

JUNIOR BOYS.

First Exhibition, value Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to A. W. R. Joachim of St. Benedict's Institute, Kotahena.

Second Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to D. E. Martensz of the Government Training College, Colombo.

Third Exhibition, value Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to H. O. W. Peiris of the Royal College, Colombo.

SENIOR GIRLS.

The Senior Scholarship for Girls, value Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to L. G. Nathanielsz of the Girls' High School, Kollupitiya.

JUNIOR GIRLS.

First Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to E. de Silva of St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo.

Second Exhibition, Rs. 120 per annum, tenable for three years, has been awarded to F. E. Wille of the Girls' High School, Wolfendahl.

Mathematical Prize.

The Ceylon Mathematical Prize of Rs. 100 has been won by C. Suntharalingam of St. Joseph's College, Colombo.

The Hewavitarana Science Prize.

The Hewavitarana Science Prize, of the value of Rs. 100 in books, awarded to the best Junior boy under 16 years of age in Elementary Experimental Science, has been won by A. W. R. Joachim of St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo.

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(2) *Return showing the Travelling done by Inspectors and their Assistants during the Year 1913–14.*

	Number of Days away from Head-quarters.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Visits without Notice.	Number of Inspections for Registration.	Number of Miles travelled.
Mr. C. A. Wicks	75	24	25	—	2,800
,, A. S. Harrison	33	20	11	3	1,414
,, Leigh Smith	22½	9	5	—	1,500
WESTERN AND SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCES.					
Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya	123½	39	93	2	2,269½
,, S. Welayden	263½	137	10	11	1,812
,, J. Cooray	232	128	9	6	2,403
,, K. D. Karunaratne	229	117	2	1	1,488
,, P. S. Rodrigo	180	100	12	4	2,011
,, C. Batuwantudawa	179½	93	10	2	2,409
,, D. E. Ranasingha	218	123	3	4	1,421½
,, G. Philippiah	230	131	83	4	4,176
,, D. L. Suraweera	221	116	27	10	1,849
,, A. D. S. Wijeyasekera	119½	98	18	6	1,655½
,, P. L. Dharmasiri	247	85	33	—	1,909
,, D. S. Seevaratnam	239½	90	81	7	3,884
CENTRAL, NORTH-CENTRAL, NORTH-WESTERN, AND UVA PROVINCES.					
Mr. E. H. Vanderwall	136½	43	109	3	2,550
,, W. D. Jirasingha	190½	125	3	3	1,194½
,, D. J. M. Seneviratne	295½	166	14	11	2,154½
,, T. K. Ponnaiyah	216½	101	49	4	3,764½
,, G. N. de Silva	247	126	1	3	3,065
,, M. D. U. Banda	227½	108	13	3	1,667½
NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCES.					
Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek	135	55	5	5	2,059
,, S. Candiah	184	88	7	6	1,324½
,, J. T. Sadasiva Iyer	189½	132	30	12	1,928
,, A. Ponnaiya	236½	163	72	11	1,700
,, R. Kanagasundram	201	166	17	4	1,689
,, M. Thambippillai	243½	95	112	5	3,505
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					
Mr. T. S. Tillainayakam	141	41	56	10	4,855½
,, C. Jayasuriya	220½	124	22	7	2,636
,, D. W. Gunasekera	228	103	57	3	2,925
,, S. J. Silva	229	115	12	—	2,543½
INSPECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.					
Mrs. M. Evans	142	39* / 214†	102	1	5,691
INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' ENGLISH SCHOOLS.					
Miss A. G. Gibbon	90½	45	22	6	3,079
ESTATE SCHOOLS.					
Mr. D. James	161½	12	40	1	2,411½

* Industrial. † Sewing.

PART II.—*Statistical Tables.*

(1) Return classifying the Government and Grant-in-Aid Schools examined during 1913–14 and 1912–13 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the Number of Scholars on the List and the Number in Average Daily Attendance.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys on the List.	Number of Girls on the List.	Total Number of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total Number of Scholars in Average Attendance.
1912–13.					
Government.					
English	5	—	43	768	679
Anglo-vernacular	19	5,464	14	5,478	4,010
Vernacular	778	79,380	23,940	103,320	73,687
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	187	26,099	6,501	32,600	24,920
Anglo-vernacular	31	2,389	1,957	4,346	2,852
Vernacular	1,782	123,505	68,907	192,412	119,095
Total	2,802	237,562	101,362	338,924	225,243
1913–14.					
Government.					
English	5	766	37	803	671
Anglo-vernacular	18	5,473	14	5,487	4,109
Vernacular	794	82,092	25,273	107,365	76,712
Grant-in-Aid.					
English	189	26,637	6,689	33,326	25,913
Anglo-vernacular	35	3,039	2,484	5,523	3,510
Vernacular	1,807	126,554	72,640	199,194	123,551
Total	2,848	244,561	107,137	351,698	234,466

(2) Return showing the Number of Children actually presented for Examination in the above Classes of Schools in 1913–14.

Class of School.	Infant Department.		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Standard VIII.	Schedule A 1 Classes.		Total.
	Lower Division.	Upper Division.									First Year.	Second Year.	
Government—													
English on Vernacular Basis	—	—	890	678	765	708	424	359	134	73	—	—	4,031
Vernacular	—	—	21,576	15,988	12,274	8,039	4,773	2,109	912	493	—	—	66,164
Grant-in-aid—													
English	188	484	2,136	2,827	2,693	2,327	2,070	1,712	1,201	905	1,132	809	18,484
Anglo-vernacular ..	38	48	524	464	386	414	344	339	212	122	—	—	2,891
Vernacular	5,201	4,954	28,319	28,995	22,500	14,728	8,233	3,410	1,384	562	—	—	118,286
Total ..	5,427	5,486	53,445	48,952	38,618	26,216	15,844	7,929	3,843	2,155	1,132	809	209,856

The distribution of the above scholars under the heads Primary (*i.e.*, Infant Department, Standards I. to V., and Schedule A Classes) and Middle (*i.e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.) is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.
English	14,666	3,818
English on Vernacular Basis and Anglo-vernacular	5,683	1,239
Vernacular	175,580	8,870
Total ..	195,929	13,927

(3) Provincial Distribution of Schools and Scholars.

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province.		Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English	4	786	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	803
Anglo-vernacular ..	6	1,702	4	1,070	—	—	4	1,638	—	—	2	409	—	—	—	—	2	668	18	5,487
Vernacular	251	40,787	118	14,093	11	540	141	20,408	13	1,358	83	12,626	35	2,932	31	2,363	111	12,258	794	107,365
Total ..	261	43,275	123	15,180	11	540	145	22,046	13	1,358	85	13,035	35	2,932	31	2,363	113	12,926	817	113,655
Grant-in-Aid.																				
English	68	14,300	28	3,654	38	7,459	27	4,756	11	1,404	7	684	1	112	5	510	4	447	189	33,326
Anglo-vernacular ..	8	1,048	5	490	11	2,045	7	1,634	2	148	—	—	—	—	1	124	1	34	35	5,523
Vernacular	553	78,881	268	17,832	380	30,950	192	34,058	156	9,384	151	20,467	12	975	33	1,749	62	4,898	1,807	199,194
Total ..	629	94,229	301	21,976	429	40,454	226	40,448	169	10,936	158	21,151	13	1,087	39	2,383	67	5,379	2,031	238,043
Unaided.																				
English	17	922	13	1,311	13	1,507	6	233	—	—	4	114	—	—	—	—	3	339	56	4,426
Anglo-vernacular ..	2	97	5	230	3	205	—	—	1	178	2	78	—	—	—	—	1	35	14	823
Vernacular	75	5,567	131	2,241	55	3,389	143	3,795	21	856	344	4,060	—	—	173	625	39	1,149	981	21,682
Vernacular and Pali ..	—	—	7	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	10	106
Vernacular, Pali, and Sanskrit ..	3	157	1	2	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	47	7	218
Pali and Sanskrit ..	1	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64
Koran	13	531	14	376	12	307	8	272	41	1,217	15	235	27	191	5	99	5	135	140	3,363
Koran and Tamil ..	14	673	3	20	1	160	—	—	—	—	3	106	2	12	—	—	4	108	27	1,079
Sanskrit and Vernacular ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	6
Elu, Pali, and Sanskrit ..	2	108	—	—	—	—	9	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	12	321
Anglo-vernacular, Koran, and Tamil	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	97
Arabic	—	—	14	331	—	—	—	—	18	528	15	363	—	—	—	—	3	129	50	1,351
Total ..	127	8,119	188	4,603	84	5,568	168	4,714	81	2,779	383	4,956	29	203	182	744	58	1,950	1,300	33,636
Grand Total ..	1,017	145,623	612	41,759	524	46,562	539	67,208	263	15,073	626	39,142	77	4,222	252	5,490	238	20,255	4,148	385,334
Population ..	1,106,321		672,258		369,351		628,817		183,698		439,116		86,276		216,692		408,521		4,106,350	
Proportion of children under instruction to population ..	1 in 8		1 in 16		1 in 8		1 in 9		1 in 12		1 in 11		1 in 20		1 in 39		1 in 20		1 in 11	

NOTE.—It should be added that of the 817 Government schools, 586 are boys' schools, 58 are mixed schools, and 173 are girls' schools; of the 2,031 grant-in-aid schools, 356 are boys' schools, 369 are girls' schools, and 1,306 are mixed schools.

(4) Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, including Nationality and Religion.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on March 31, 1914.			Average Daily Attendance.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
								Kandyan.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.												
Western	261	29,400	13,875	43,275	31,477	7	225	116	42,497	95	12	11	298	14	282	86	80	477	50	204	61	42,029	6
Central	123	12,966	2,214	15,180	11,033	11	9	13,359	1,253	29	6	37	467	9	25	—	2	52	2	510	30	14,559	—
Northern	11	442	98	540	373	—	1	180	1	127	—	—	230	1	—	—	2	11	—	230	116	181	—
Southern	145	16,564	5,482	22,046	15,399	—	2	15	21,512	10	—	20	487	—	5	—	5	3	2	517	8	21,506	—
Eastern	13	1,308	50	1,358	828	—	—	86	—	69	—	29	1,170	4	—	—	—	3	—	1,203	66	86	—
North-Western ..	85	11,375	1,660	13,035	9,650	—	—	10,114	2,526	239	2	—	154	—	2	—	5	190	5	164	194	12,475	—
North-Central ..	35	2,685	247	2,932	2,113	—	—	2,664	44	45	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	90	2,663	—
Uva	31	2,210	153	2,363	1,669	—	—	1,979	271	6	79	—	28	—	1	—	3	5	1	28	80	2,245	—
Sabaragamuwa ..	113	11,381	1,545	12,926	8,950	—	—	12,248	594	10	—	—	73	1	3	—	—	71	5	78	3	12,766	—
Total ..	817	88,331	25,324	113,655	81,492	18	237	40,761	68,698	630	99	97	3,086	29	318	86	97	812	65	3,113	648	108,510	6

(5) Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Nationality and Religion.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on March 31, 1914.			Average Daily Attendance.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese.		Tamil.		Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
								Kandyan.	Low-country.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.												
Western ..	629	55,689	38,540	94,229	62,598	93	2,212	334	84,714	3,567	1,574	330	1,254	151	3,227	245	1,861	29,591	338	1,628	1,762	55,541	36
Central ..	301	16,974	5,002	21,976	13,930	69	710	9,216	3,889	1,027	5,771	202	1,006	86	935	41	144	1,581	141	1,221	5,925	11,966	22
Northern ..	429	27,273	13,181	40,454	25,804	2	155	7	47	39,334	25	7	376	1	532	49	374	5,548	799	385	32,749	18	—
Southern ..	226	27,186	13,262	40,448	25,641	6	407	14	39,264	170	85	194	290	18	450	53	358	787	9	490	96	38,203	2
Eastern ..	169	8,354	2,582	10,936	6,328	2	286	6	109	8,714	5	9	1,798	7	84	—	418	1,176	—	1,807	7,339	112	—
North-Western ..	158	13,983	7,168	21,151	13,195	—	58	7,228	12,257	1,233	71	70	214	20	213	2	62	9,405	29	299	263	10,874	4
North-Central ..	13	887	200	1,087	678	1	13	663	157	164	39	13	37	—	19	—	—	109	1	50	137	771	—
Uva ..	39	1,880	503	2,383	1,588	—	64	1,138	365	89	634	44	46	3	104	—	53	73	—	89	650	1,414	—
Sabaragamuwa ..	67	4,004	1,375	5,379	3,212	—	26	3,620	966	120	472	14	156	5	105	—	10	567	68	173	479	3,977	—
Total ..	2,031	156,230	81,813	238,043	152,974	173	3,931	22,226	141,768	54,918	8,676	883	5,177	291	5,669	390	3,280	48,837	1,385	6,142	49,400	122,876	64

(6) Return showing the Number of Schools, of Scholars on the List, and the Daily Average Attendance in Government Primary and Middle Schools.

Name.	1912–13.			1913–14.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English on Vernacular Basis ..	19	5,478	4,010	18	5,487	4,109
Boys' Vernacular	550	74,015	52,837	563	76,902	56,008
Girls' Vernacular	172	19,872	14,155	173	20,570	13,848
Mixed Vernacular	56	9,433	6,695	58	9,893	6,856
Total ..	797	108,798	77,697	812	112,852	80,821

(7) Return showing the Number of Schools, of Scholars on the List, and the Average Daily Attendance of those Grant-in-Aid Schools which were examined in 1911–12 1912–13, and 1913–14, classified according to their Management.

Management.	1911–12.			1912–13.			1913–14.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attend-ance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attend-ance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attend-ance.
American ..	129	11,734	7,047	130	11,804	7,218	129	11,693	7,218
Baptist ..	30	2,848	1,654	31	3,133	1,943	35	3,433	2,217
Buddhist ..	230	37,505	23,198	322	54,399	34,575	343	58,575	37,059
Church of England ..	89	10,689	7,016	88	10,887	7,283	89	11,099	7,478
Church Missionary Society ..	314	23,215	13,931	313	24,415	15,015	303	24,627	15,203
Friends' Foreign Mission	21	1,065	630	20	1,048	557	16	926	510
Gansabhawa ..	2	191	91	1	35	18	1	21	16
Muhammadan ..	7	899	525	7	740	437	7	820	452
Municipal ..	1	139	55	1	165	90	1	171	114
Presbyterian ..	4	620	460	4	620	491	4	604	507
Private ..	329	41,556	26,090	264	30,209	19,864	274	32,041	20,716
Roman Catholic ..	460	58,741	38,219	468	60,211	39,968	481	62,401	41,931
Salvation Army ..	4	254	144	4	284	159	4	296	174
Sanitary Board ..	1	246	164	1	261	169	1	205	233
Wesleyan ..	347	31,531	18,679	346	31,147	19,080	343	31,131	19,146
Total ..	1,968	221,233	137,903	2,000	229,358	146,867	2,031	238,043	152,974

(8) Abstract of Receipts, Costs, and State of the Several Classes of Government Schools for 1913–14.

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.						Gross Expenditure on each Pupil.	Average Receipts from each Pupil.	Nett Expenditure on each Pupil for 15 months.	Nett Expenditure on each Pupil for 12 months.
				Fees.	Sale of Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances and Result Payments.	Stationery.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
BOYS.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English Secondary.																
Royal College ..	1	125	123	18,640 0	—	18,640 0	52,157 10	400 0	—	—	2,755 43	55,312 53	442 50	149 12	293 38	234 70
Technical Schools ..	1	126	120	3,224 75	1,006 71	4,231 46	43,012 68	181 69	—	—	23,205 12	66,399 49	526 98	33 58	493 40	394 72
Training College ..	1	109	73	—	—	—	40,811 45	280 0	286 31	—	28,706 37	70,084 13	263 36	—	263 36	210 69
Training College English School ..	1	426	341	16,715 50	—	16,715 50	16,560 45	833 0	—	—	—	17,393 45	40 83	39 24	1 59	1 27
English Primary.																
Nanu-oya Railway School	1	17	14	284 0	—	284 0	968 71	—	4 20	—	136 50	1,109 41	65 26	16 71	48 55	38 84
Anglo-vernacular Schools ..	18	5,487	4,109	15,229 70	—	15,229 70	43,606 74	6,633 45	71 40	366 98	—	50,678 57	9 24	2 78	6 46	5 17
Vernacular Schools ..	621	86,795	62,864	—	—	—	353,953 33	81,096 63	1,473 45	8,403 21	1,558 74	446,485 36	5 14	—	5 14	4 11
Total ..	644	93,085	67,644	54,093 95	1,006 71	55,100 66	551,070 46	89,243 8	2,017 5	8,770 19	56,362 16	707,462 94	7 60	0 59	7 1	5 61
GIRLS.																
Vernacular Schools ..	173	20,570	13,848	—	—	—	78,009 39	24,986 4	411 25	1,420 36	145 74	104,972 78	5 10	—	5 10	4 8
Grand Total ..	817	113,655	81,492	54,093 95	1,006 71	55,100 66	629,079 85	114,229 12	2,428 30	10,190 55	56,507 90	812,435 72	7 15	0 48	6 67	5 34

(9) Abstract of Cost and State of the Several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1913–14.

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.*	Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English	189	33,326	25,913	253,663 36	7 61
Anglo-vernacular	35	5,523	3,510	38,450 32	6 96
Vernacular	1,807	199,194	123,551	666,430 24	3 34½
Total ..	2,031	238,043	152,974	958,543 92	4 2½

* In the case of schools which have been paid for twice during the financial period, only one grant has been included in this return, viz., that earned on the last examination held.

(10) Return of Grants paid during 1913–14.

In the case of schools which have been paid for twice during the financial period July, 1913, to September, 1914, only one grant has been included in this return, viz., that earned on the last examination held. Industrial Grants and Training School Grants are not included in the Amounts.

English Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	10	12,147 0
Buddhist	21	20,333 6
Church of England	33	32,171 33
Church Missionary Society	18	26,326 29
Muhammadan	1	790 0
Presbyterian	4	4,858 0
Private	22	41,301 56
Roman Catholic	53	76,438 65
Wesleyan	27	39,297 47
Total ..	189	253,663 36

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
Baptist	1	1,376 50
Buddhist	4	2,608 0
Church of England	3	5,804 85
Church Missionary Society	5	5,338 0
Friends' Foreign Mission	1	385 0
Muhammadan	1	92 50
Private	5	4,748 0
Roman Catholic	6	8,192 27
Wesleyan	9	9,905 20
Total ..	35	38,450 32

Vernacular Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	119	37,308 18
Baptist	34	7,641 15
Buddhist	318	155,245 84
Church of England	53	19,796 59
Church Missionary Society	280	70,158 96
Friends' Foreign Mission	15	2,439 30
Gansabhawa	1	47 50
Muhammadan	5	739 0
Municipal	1	317 50
Private	247	84,631 11
Roman Catholic	422	211,269 36
Salvation Army	4	721 50
Sanitary Board	1	430 25
Wesleyan	307	75,684 0
Total ..	1,807	666,430 24

English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools.

Management.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.
American	129 ..	49,455 18
Baptist	35 ..	9,017 65
Buddhist	343 ..	178,186 90
Church of England	89 ..	57,772 77
Church Missionary Society	303 ..	101,823 25
Friends' Foreign Mission	16 ..	2,824 30
Gansabhawa	1 ..	47 50
Muhammadan	7 ..	1,621 50
Municipal	1 ..	317 50
Presbyterian	4 ..	4,858 0
Private	274 ..	130,680 67
Roman Catholic	481 ..	295,900 28
Salvation Army	4 ..	721 50
Sanitary Board	1 ..	430 25
Wesleyan	343 ..	124,886 67
Total ..	2,031	958,543 92

(10A) Industrial Schools for 1913–14.

Name of School.	Class.	Province.	Mission.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-payment Grant in Stand-ards.	Capita-tion Grant.	Grant for Pupil Teachers.	Bonus to Teachers.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Maradana mixed ..	English	Western	Wes.	—	677 0	420 0	—	—	1,097 0
Galle Convent girls' ..	do.	Southern	R.C.	—	1,546 50	970 0	125 0	—	2,641 50
Galle mixed ..	do.	do.	Wes.	—	415 50	480 0	—	—	895 50
Kandy boys' ..	do.	Central	C.E.	2,500 0	256 0	—	—	10 0	2,[illegible]
St. Cecilia's girls' ..	do.	Eastern	R.C.	—	683 50	430 0	—	—	1,[illegible]
Kotahena Convent girls' ..	A.-V.	Western	do.	—	977 0	780 0	100 0	—	[illegible]
Nupe mixed ..	do.	Southern	C.E.	—	3,250 0	700 0	260 0	466 35	[illegible]
Kandy Convent girls' ..	do.	Central	R.C.	—	434 0	410 0	—	—	[illegible]
Kandy girls' ..	do.	do.	Wes.	—	514 0	260 0	30 0	—	[illegible]
Badulla girls' ..	do.	Uva	do.	—	817 75	340 0	30 0	—	[illegible]
Dandugama boys' ..	Ver.	Western	C.E.	—	—	80 0	—	—	[illegible]
Nungamuwa mixed ..	do.	do.	do.	—	163 0	100 0	—	—	[illegible]
Nagoda girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	697 0	240 0	50 0	—	[illegible]
Moratuwa Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,179 0	680 0	—	—	[illegible]
Negombo Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,574 50	760 0	130 0	—	[illegible]
Bolawalana girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	2,304 0	170 0	280 0	—	[illegible]
Andimulla girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	714 50	440 0	—	—	[illegible]
Pallansena girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	824 50	240 0	135 [illegible]	—	[illegible]
Maggona Reformatory boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	2,173 0	1,760 0	—	—	[illegible]
St. Vincent's (Maggona) boys'	do.	do.	do.	—	1,027 0	650 0	10[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Wellawatta (English and Vernacular) boys' ..	do.	do.	Wes.	2,000 0	1,582 0	—	—	—	[illegible]
Kegalla girls' ..	do.	Sabara-gamuwa	C.M.S.	—	—	90 0	—	—	[illegible]
Kegalla mixed ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	691 50	320 [illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Patuwatta boys' ..	do.	Southern	C.M.S.	—	369 0	240 0	—	—	[illegible]
Matara girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	1,032 0	600 0	60 [illegible]	—	[illegible]
Kandy girls' ..	do.	Central	C.M.S.	—	216 50	290 0	—	—	[illegible]
Matale girls' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	721 50	320 0	75 0	—	[illegible]
Kurunegala Convent girls' ..	do.	North-Western	do.	—	744 0	600 0	—	—	[illegible]
Chilaw girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	1,029 0	250 0	—	—	[illegible]
Wennappuwa girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	2,320 50	600 0	30 0	348 7	3,298 57
Anuradhapura mixed ..	do.	North-Central	do.	—	880 50	370 0	—	—	1,250 50
Tellipallai boys' ..	do.	Northern	Amer.	—	1,509 0	410 0	80 0	160 90	2,159 90
Colombogam boys' ..	do.	do.	R.C.	—	1,582 0	140 0	105 0	158 20	1,985 20
Jaffna Convent girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	973 0	650 0	50 0	—	1,673 0
St. Joseph's (Trincomalee) boys'	do.	Eastern	do.	—	—	740 0	—	—	740 0
Trincomalee girls' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	—	180 0	—	—	180 0
Arasadi boys' ..	do.	do.	Wes.	—	—	370 0	—	—	370 0
Kalmunai boys' ..	do.	do.	do.	—	—	70 0	—	—	70 0
Welikada (hand weaving) boys' ..	do.	Western	Buddhist	1,500 0	—	—	—	—	1,500 0
Total ..	—	—	—	6,000 0	33,878 25	16,140 0	1,725 0	1,848 79	59,592 4

(11) Industrial Schools.

Number presented for Industrial Examination according to Trades.

Name of School.	Class.	Province.	Mission.	Carpentry. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Printing. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Bookbinding. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Shoe-making. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Tailoring. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Blacksmith's Work. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Lace-making. Stage. 1	2	3	4	5	Dress-making Stage. 1	2	3	Embroidery. Stage. 1	2	3	Cooking. Stage. 1	2	3	Masonry. Stage. 1	2	3	Gardening. Stage. 1	2	3	Total.
Maradana mixed ..	English	Western	Wesleyan	7	—	—													1	2	1	—	—	9	2	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	6	4	—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—												

(12) Training Schools and Teachers' Examinations.

Government Training Schools.—The following return, giving figures for the last six years, shows the number of Government teachers who are trained or certificated :—

		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
(*a*) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School		100	99	86	93	82	82
(*b*) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination	Males	508	581	635	645	807	809
	Females	171	180	201	202	207	204
(*c*) Uncertificated Teachers		46	50	45	54	53	66
(*d*) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes		117	117	162	185	195	221*
	Total	942	1,027	1,129	1,179	1,344	1,382

* Thirty-four of whom are females.

Grant-in-Aid Training Schools.

Name of School.	Management.	Number of Scholars who have passed their First Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 (Male) or Rs. 125 (Female) each.	Number of Scholars who have passed their Second Year's Examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 (Male) or Rs. 175 (Female) each.
Tellipallai men's	American	5	5
Uduvil women's	do.	4	7
Musæus women's	Buddhist	5	2
Nupe men's	Church of England	—	2
Kotte women's	Church Missionary Society	2	3
Kopay men's	do.	2	4
Nallore women's	do.	2	—
Maggona men's	Roman Catholic	8	15
Negombo women's	do.	5	2
Wennappuwa women's	do.	6	8
Colombogam men's	do.	8	1
Jaffna Convent women's	do.	2	1
Koddaimunai men's	do.	—	1
Richmond Hill men's	Wesleyan	1	1
Richmond Hill women's	do.	1	2
Vembadi women's	do.	1	1
Kottady men's	do.	3	4
Arasadi men's	do.	2	3
	Total	57	62

(13) Publications of the Department.

The following books were issued by the Department in the course of the year :—

Title of Book.	Compiler.	Total.
Sinhalese First Book	J. H. Leak, C.C.S.	37,137
,, First Standard Reader	Gate Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	39,908
,, Second Reading Book	A. van Cuylenburg	42,662
,, Third Standard Reader	Gate Mudaliyar Simon de Silva	16,079
,, Fourth Standard Reader	do.	9,940
,, Fifth Standard Reader	do.	4,462
,, Sixth Standard Reader	do.	676
,, Seventh Standard Reader	do.	114
History of Ceylon (Sinhalese)	do.	3,092
Ummagga Jataka (Sinhalese)	do.	585
Junior Agricultural Reader (Sinhalese)	C. Drieberg, B.A.	12,000
Notes for Teachers' of Infants (Sinhalese)	—	500
Sanitary Catechism (Sinhalese)	Sir Allan Perry	6,000
Do. (Tamil)	do.	5,109

(13) Public Libraries.

The usual statistics as regards the Libraries subsidized by Government in the Provincial Towns are appended :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Colombo Library	1,250 0	Puttalam Library	187 50
Colombo Pettah Library ..	625 0	Chilaw Library	125 0
Colombo Royal Asiatic Society ..	625 0	Anuradhapura Library	125 0
Kalutara Reading Room ..	125 0	Batticaloa Library	187 50
Negombo Book Club	125 0	Trincomalee Pettah Library ..	187 50
Kandy Central Town Library ..	375 0	Jaffna Library	250 0
Kandy United Service Library ..	375 0	Mannar Library	125 0
Kandy Oriental Library ..	162 50	Mullaittivu Library	125 0
Galle Library	500 0	Vavuniya Library	150 0
Matara Library	187 50	Ratnapura Library	125 0
Hambantota Library	125 0		
Badulla Library	180 0	Total ..	6,430 0
Kurunegala Library	187 50		

(14) Schools examined, Number of Children in them, and Grants earned.

The growth or otherwise of the Grant-in-Aid System from 1904 up to the end of 1914, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grants for scholars, are as usual included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1904 ..	1,510 ..	142,269 ..	541,240 71 ..	358 43
1905 ..	1,582 ..	156,040 ..	570,397 98 ..	360 55
1906 ..	1,631 ..	162,931 ..	569,534 67 ..	349 19
1907 ..	1,680 ..	166,234 ..	589,333 63 ..	350 78
1908 ..	1,782 ..	179,929 ..	616,754 73 ..	346 10
1909 ..	1,862 ..	187,245 ..	659,334 2 ..	354 10
1910 ..	1,910 ..	203,020 ..	768,066 96 ..	402 12
1911-12 ..	1,968 ..	221,233 ..	870,780 30 ..	442 47
1912-13 ..	2,000 ..	229,358 ..	906,793 34 ..	453 39
1913-14 ..	2,031 ..	238,043 ..	1,001,308 92 ..	493 1

(15) Return of Schools presented for Examination.

The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarized comparison of the figures of Government, Grant-in-Aid, and Unaided Schools (including Pansala Schools and Private Schools) since the year 1904 :—

Year.	Government Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Total.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1904 ..	533	63,636	2,813	—	1,510	142,269	4,638	—	2,043	205,905	7,451	—
1905 ..	554	70,715	7,079	—	1,582	156,040	13,771	—	2,136	226,755	20,850	—
1906 ..	590	73,433	2,718	—	1,631	162,931	6,891	—	2,221	236,364	9,609	—
1907 ..	616	75,589	2,156	—	1,680	166,234	3,303	—	2,296	241,823	5,459	—
1908 ..	648	80,986	5,387	—	1,782	179,929	13,695	—	2,430	260,915	19,082	—
1909 ..	682	86,702	5,716	—	1,862	187,245	7,316	—	2,544	273,947	13,032	—
1910 ..	759	96,600	9,898	—	1,910	203,020	15,775	—	2,669	299,620	25,673	—
1911-12	779	104,049	7,449	—	1,968	221,233	18,213	—	2,747	325,282	25,662	—
1912-13	802	109,566	5,517	—	2,000	229,358	8,125	—	2,802	338,924	13,642	—
1913-14	817	113,655	4,089	—	2,031	238,043	8,685	—	2,848	351,698	12,774	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1904 ..	1,757 ..	40,477 ..	672 ..	—
1905 ..	1,752 ..	36,478 ..	— ..	3,999
1906 ..	1,785 ..	31,327 ..	— ..	5,151
1907 ..	1,758 ..	33,669 ..	2,342 ..	—
1908 ..	1,549 ..	26,180 ..	— ..	7,489
1909 ..	1,528 ..	28,691 ..	2,511 ..	—
1910 ..	1,546 ..	36,754 ..	8,063 ..	—
1911-12 ..	1,501 ..	34,595 ..	— ..	2,159
1912-13 ..	1,533 ..	35,402 ..	807 ..	—
1913-14 ..	1,300 ..	33,636 ..	— ..	1,766

(16) Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by School Fees, for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional Establishment.	Education, exclusive of Establishment.	Total.	Receipts by School Fees, &c.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1904	16,880 75	334,618 45	703,818 17	1,055,317 37	41,551 48
1905	362,932 26		736,125 35	1,099,057 61	40,059 9
1906	398,468 58		673,263 71	1,071,732 28	40,618 95
1907	418,805 35		878,845 42	1,297,650 77	44,046 67
1908	442,057 58		905,442 85	1,347,500 43	46,144 65
1909	470,399 12		971,368 0	1,441,767 12	52,743 9
1910–11 (18 months) ..	708,370 82		1,506,890 33	2,215,261 15	85,808 18
1911–12	493,067 68		1,214,150 51	1,707,218 19	56,739 63
1912–13	540,652 80		1,299,142 34	1,839,795 14	61,342 65
1913–14 (15 months) ..	737,089 30		1,734,970 19	2,472,059 49	81,928 24

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Medical Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Island for the year ended December 31, 1914.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

2. The estimated population on December 31, 1914, was 4,260,668, showing an increase of 9,580 over the number estimated on June 30, 1914. 40,209 over the estimated population on June 30, 1913, and 154,318 over the Census of March, 1911; of the number 4,260,668, 7,844 were Europeans, inclusive of the 389 Europeans who left the Island in the latter part of the year for Military purposes.

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The total number of births registered during the period was 162,177, in the proportion of 38·73 per 1,000 of the population per annum. The deaths registered during the same period numbered 136,831, and were equal to a rate of 32·68 per 1,000 of the population. Compared with the previous twelve months, the birth-rate shows an increase of 2·53 per 1,000 and an increase of 3·73 from the rate of 1912. The death-rate shows an increase of 3·98 per 1,000 from the rate of 1913, and a decrease of 5·92 from that of 1911–12. Compared with the average rates for the previous twelve years 1901–1913, the birth-rate for the twelve months shows an increase of ·63 per 1,000, and the death-rate an increase of 3·48 per 1,000.

4. I submit herewith the number of deaths registered under the respective classes of diseases for the twelve months under review :—

I.—General Diseases :—			
(*a*) Epidemic diseases	8,724		
(*b*) Septic diseases	130		
(*c*) Tuberculous diseases	4,658		
(*d*) Venereal diseases	188		
(*e*) Cancer or malignant diseases ..	422		
(*f*) Other general diseases	10,330		
			24,452
II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense		..	16,665
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system ..		..	1,113
IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system ..		..	8,889
V.—Diseases of the digestive system		..	24,358
VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and annexa		..	747
VII.—The puerperal state		..	4,044
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues ..		..	10,319
IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion ..		..	20
X.—Malformations		..	20
XI.—Diseases of early infancy		..	7,064
XII.—Old age		..	3,847
XIII.—Affections produced by external causes ..		..	2,336
XIV.—Ill-defined diseases		..	32,957

5. The following diseases under the various heads are the most notable causes of death :—Dysentery (4,729 deaths), phthisis (4,226 deaths), infantile convulsions (14,614 deaths), diarrhœa (14,926 deaths), pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia (4,301 deaths), anchylostomiasis (2,635 deaths) and its sequelæ, (*a*) dropsy (3,137 deaths) and (*b*) anæmia (3,705 deaths), intestinal parasites (3,288 deaths), puerperal septicæmia (2,265 deaths), malarial fever (1,789 deaths), enteric fever (297 deaths), rickets (4,755 deaths), tetanus (370 deaths), and rabies (21 deaths). 27,024 deaths were attributed to pyrexia of unknown origin.

6. *Deaths due to Preventible Diseases.*—The total number of deaths which occurred during the year was 136,831, as compared with 119,956 in 1913 and 143,382 in 1911. Of this number, 25,309 were due to preventible diseases, as compared with 18,642 during the previous period. These, as has been stated in previous reports, do not include such partial preventible conditions as diarrhœa, infantile convulsions, and pyrexia. The increase in the number of deaths from preventible diseases is due (1) to the occurrence of plague, causing 401 deaths, (2) a virulent outbreak of smallpox, (3) a general increase under each head, with the exception of enteric fever (297 deaths, as compared with 403 in the previous period) and malarial fevers (444 deaths, as compared with 2,247 in the previous period). It should not be forgotten, to take

for example the case of anchylostomiasis, that the disease is becoming more universally recognized, especially on estates, and that the increase is largely due to attributing the cause of death to correct diagnosis. With regard to tuberculosis, the anti-tuberculosis institute is completed, although the progress of the sanatorium has been unavoidably delayed.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality in the thirty-two principal towns during the period was equal to a rate of 255 per 1,000, as compared with 249·3 per 1,000 for the thirty-one principal towns during the previous period and 266 per 1,000 for the penultimate period.

8. *The Health on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates for the year ended December 31, 1914, was 39·4 per 1,000 and the death-rate 42·9 per 1,000, as compared with a birth-rate of 35·4 per 1,000 and a death-rate of 39·3 per 1,000 in the previous period. The principal causes of death were debility (3,694), diarrhœa (3,273), dysentery (2,780), anchylostomiasis (2,255), with dropsy (453) and anæmia (131), pneumonia (1,545), infantile convulsions (1,565), and other diseases (5,645). The total number of births was 22,096, and the total deaths 15,027. The estate population was 607,700 according to the estimate of December 31, 1913, based on the Census of March, 1911.

Principal Diseases.

9. *Malaria.*—The total number of persons treated for this disease in hospitals and dispensaries during the twelve months was 772,364, a decrease of 15,923 from the previous eighteen months, and an actual decrease of 97,046 from the 1911–12 twelve months period. In hospitals alone 14,208 cases were treated with 444 deaths, a decrease of 3,041 cases and 65 deaths over the previous eighteen months period. The largest number of cases were treated at hospitals and dispensaries in the Central Province (96,843), next in the Northern Province (92,128), and then in the Southern Province (91,609). In the Eastern Province 88,736 cases occurred, as compared with 47,699 in the year 1913, and in this Province and the Northern the disease may be said to have been epidemic throughout the period. 182,904 ounces of quinine were issued from the Civil Medical Stores at a cost of Rs. 127,665·84, as compared with an issue of 109,992 ounces during the previous eighteen months.

The measures carried out for the prevention of the disease were the general improvement of the sanitation of towns and villages. Lectures, demonstrations, and pamphlets have been more extensively employed than in any previous period as media of instruction, and, despite considerable opposition, very distinct progress must be recorded. The Talaimannar campaign initiated by Dr. Gunasekara, and efficiently carried out by him, has ceased, but such steps as were laid down by him, as a necessary continuation, are being carried out by the medical officer now resident there, to the best of his ability; but it should be mentioned that, apart from a definite mosquito survey, sanitary inspectors are capable of locating breeding places, and instruct the public how to get rid of them. The tendency to employ quinine prophylactically shows signs of extending to the general public, and the use of the drug in such a manner in schools and jails has produced increased efficiency and considerable immunity from attacks of malaria.

I herewith submit the draft return suggested by Sir Ronald Ross :—

Return of Malarial Fever, Blackwater Fever, Yellow Fever, Filariasis, and Dengue during the period from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

1.	Name of Colony	..	Ceylon
2.	Total area	..	23,331¼ square miles
3.	Estimated population :—		
	(*a*) Total	..	4,260,668
	(*b*) Europeans	..	7,844
	(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) Other races	..	4,252,824
4.	Births during the year 1914 :—		
	Total births	..	162,177
5.	Deaths during the year :—		
	(*a*) Total deaths	..	136,831
	(*b*) Deaths ascribed to general fevers	..	29,112
	(*c*) Deaths ascribed to blackwater fever	..	1
	(*d*) Deaths ascribed to yellow fever	..	Nil
6.	Government hospitals:—		
	(*a*) Number of such hospitals	..	80
	(*b*) Totals during year	Admissions	96,334
		Deaths	9,883
	(*c*) Malarial fever	Admissions	14,208
		Deaths	444
	(*d*) Blackwater fever	Admissions	1
		Deaths	1
	(*e*) Yellow fever	Admissions	Nil
		Deaths	Nil
	(*f*) Filarial diseases	Admissions	30
		Deaths	Nil
	(*g*) Dengue	Admissions	121
		Deaths	Nil
7.	Government dispensaries :—		
	(*a*) Number of such dispensaries	..	427
	(*b*) Total attendances during year	..	1,627,532 persons
	(*c*) Attendances for malaria	..	758,156
	(*d*) Attendances on filarial diseases	..	2,856
	(*e*) Attendances for dengue	..	111

8. Medical service :—

(*a*) Number of Government medical officers	210*
(*b*) Number of special health officers	6†
(*c*) Number of other registered medical practitioners	288

9. Schools :—

(*a*) Number of Government and State-aided schools	2,848
(*b*) Number of scholars registered in these schools	351,698
(*c*) Average daily attendance	234,466

10. Estates employing unindentured labour :—

(*a*) Number of such	2,355
(*b*) Number of unindentured labourers employed	607,700
(*c*) Number of hospitals and dispensaries on such estates	55 hospitals and 366 dispensaries
(*d*) Total deaths among such labourers	21,721
(*e*) Total admissions and attendances at hospitals and dispensaries	118,112

11. Estimated revenue of Colony :—

Total during year	Rs. 61,870,000

12. Estimated expenditure of Colony :—

(*a*) Total during year	Rs. 65,779,076
(*b*) Annual medical and sanitary expenditure	Rs. 1,350,147
(*c*) Upkeep of Government hospitals and dispensaries	Rs. 1,408,899
(*d*) Total salaries and allowances of medical officers	Rs. 1,832,143

13. Towns under Municipalities or Local Boards :—

(*a*) Number of such	32
(*b*) Total population	565,133
(*c*) Total revenue	Figures not available
(*d*) Total medical and sanitary expenditure	

14. Additional information to be given on the following points :—

(*a*) Is there any legislation in force against the breeding of mosquitoes in premises ? Number of notices, convictions, and warnings during the year	Sanitary by-laws are in process of revision to provide legislation
(*b*) Number of persons under the age of 15 examined for enlarged spleen	54,874
Where was this done ?	Hospitals, dispensaries, and schools
(*c*) Percentage affected	43·9
Does Kala-azar exist ?	Only to a slight degree
Number of persons examined for filarial diseases	2,886
Where was this done ?	These were actual cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries
Percentage affected	Not available
(*d*) Any large works for surface drainage of towns or reclamation of marshes ? Approximate cost	None
(*e*) Number of men employed in towns and villages for petty anti-mosquito works. Approximate cost	Most Local Board towns employ 2 or 3 men
(*f*) Amount of Government quinine sold or distributed gratis during the year	182,904 oz., costing Rs. 127,665·84
Agencies employed	Chiefly through the headmen
(*g*) Is quinine distributed regularly in the schools ?	Yes
(*h*) Measures taken against these diseases on estates employing unindentured labour	General improvement in sanitation and quinine prophylaxis
(*i*) Any steps regarding the housing of the poor ?	No
(*j*) Any exceptional increase or decrease of these diseases recently noticed ?	Apparently a decrease in malaria, which was due to exceptional climatic conditions
(*k*) Any other remarks on the subject	See introduction

Spleen Census.

Number of persons under 15 years of age examined	54,874
Total enlargements	24,130
Spleen rate	43·9

Note.—The spleen rate of the previous period was 25·74 in 96,118 examinations. The marked increase in the present period is due to the fact that the examinations made were almost entirely in markedly malarious districts.

The following are the figures in the separate Provinces :—

	Number Examined.	Total Enlargements.	Spleen Rate per Cent.
Western Province	7,659	2,000	26·7
Central Province	7,017	1,521	21·6
Southern Province	5,208	659	12·6
Northern Province	8,230	3,143	38·1
Eastern Province	3,387	1,771	52·2
North-Western Province	5,278	3,403	63·3
North-Central Province	11,295	8,669	76·7
Province of Uva	2,169	1,425	65·7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	4,631	1,539	33·2
	54,874	24,130	43·9

* Excluding apothecaries in charge who were previously included.

† There were also a Senior Sanitary Officer, a Junior Sanitary Officer, an Assistant Sanitary Officer, and 35 Sanitary Inspectors in the new Sanitary Branch.

10. *Plague.*—On January 25, 1914, a Coast Moor, aged 16, was found dead in 65, Sea street, Colombo, and bacteriological examination confirmed the death as due to septicæmic plague. It proved difficult to trace the source of infection, but by a process of elimination of other possible sources it was presumed to have been India. From this focus the disease spread over many parts of Colombo, and at the end of the period 437 definite cases with 401 deaths occurred. In Sea street alone 23 cases occurred, in Kochchikade 42, Maradana (2nd Division) 43, and it extended to such remote parts of the town as Grandpass, Pettah, Slave Island, St. Sebastian, Maligakanda (outside Municipal limits, 11 cases). Of the total number of cases, 26 occurred outside Colombo, 6 of which occurred in Peliyagoda. Cases occurring in Kandy, Maskeliya, Jaffna, Talaimannar, Karawanella, Avissawella, and Kurunegala were all Colombo residents, and of the others most were found dead, and were probably connected with the Colombo outbreak. The disease, in the first instance, was of the septicæmic type, and was therefore only definitely capable of detection by bacteriological examination, and a fatal result occurred so quickly that in such cases the diagnosis could only be made with certainty on post-mortem examination, as the patients died before clinical symptoms could manifest themselves. Later the disease assumed a milder type, and both bubonic and pneumonic cases became more common than septicæmic, and it was among the milder cases that recoveries took place. The occurrence of the disease caused something of a panic among the Chetty and cooly classes, and considerable numbers migrated to India in the belief that a universal preventive inoculation would be instituted. The spread of the disease was very largely due to the difficulty attending the detection of cases, which were moved about from house to house with the object of escaping the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors of the Municipality. Cases attempted to escape out of Colombo even by motor car, and when detected heavy fines were imposed on those abetting such removal. In connection with the outbreak an anti-rat campaign was organized and carried out by Dr. Milne, Junior Sanitary Officer of the Department, who was lent to the Municipality of Colombo for the purpose. A large number of the rats were examined bacteriologically, and as the campaign progressed, the percentage of rat infection, which was at no time large, perceptibly diminished; but sporadic cases of the disease were still occurring. It is to be noted that the disease was confined to the poorer classes, who inhabit overcrowded and congested areas.

11. *Cholera.*—The total number of cases which occurred during the period was 55, of which 28 died; 14 of these with 4 deaths occurred in the Western Province—a relic of the outbreak in Colombo towards the end of the previous year; and of these, 12 occurred in the village of Peliyagoda. The infection from this village was carried to Galle, where an outbreak occurred in the suburb of Gintota in January, which resulted in 19 cases with 14 deaths. One case occurred on Dikwella estate, Kegalla, in which the source of infection could not be traced. The remaining 21 cases with 10 deaths occurred in the Central Province, the infection being taken to Silverkande estate from Mandapam (the kangany of the gang died there) by a gang of new coolies; 4 cases with 1 death occurred. The adjoining estate, Brookside, was infected (6 cases with 4 deaths), and a Sinhalese who was watching contacts there escaped to his village, Kumbalgamuwa, and 10 cases with 5 deaths occurred there. The last case occurred in a chauffeur to a visiting agent, who had a meal on Brookside the day before the outbreak and developed the disease immediately on arrival at Annefield estate, Dikoya, two days later. In addition to the above, 8 cases with 3 deaths occurred in Mandapam Camp. There were no infected vessels.

12. *Smallpox.*—409 cases occurred during the period with 103 deaths, as compared with 6 cases and 1 death during the previous period. Of these deaths, 60 occurred in persons on which were no or very faint vaccination marks, and the remaining 43 in persons who had good marks. Of the 306 recoveries, 208 occurred in persons who had good vaccination marks. The principal outbreak was centred in Colombo, where 270 cases with 68 deaths occurred. Of these deaths, 3 Indians and 2 Tamils only took place, which is a testimony to the efficacy of vaccination performed on that class prior to their arrival in Ceylon. The first case in Colombo occurred in March in a Malay from Rangoon, and subsequently all the members of a Sinhalese family fell victims, as the case was concealed, and was only discovered when some of those attacked were convalescent. A few isolated cases followed, and the disease seemed to disappear from Colombo, but later appeared in Kalutara, where, among others, the medical officer succumbed to the disease. The disease returned to Colombo in July through the medium of a carter from Kalutara who was infected there, and moved about in concealment from house to house until finally run to earth in Armour street, Colombo. The result was that a severe epidemic followed, and cases were still occurring at the end of the period. 83 cases with 23 deaths occurred in the Province of Uva, the source of infection being a Coast cooly who arrived on Nahavilla estate, where 12 cases occurred, including the medical officer attending. A month later the disease appeared in Passara, and from there spread to Lunugala, Bibile, Kataragama, and Monaragala; at the same time 24 cases with 8 deaths occurred in the Southern Province, the infection being traced from Badulla to Hambantota, and spreading to Tangalla, Matara, and Ambalangoda. One case from the Colombo outbreak was detected in the Northern Province, and one of unknown origin in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. Thirteen cases occurred in the Eastern Province, the source of infection being traced to Bibile (Uva) and Hambantota (Southern Province). Finally, 17 cases with 4 deaths occurred in the Central Province, and in only 1 case was there infection from the Colombo outbreak.

13. *Enteric Fever.*—243 cases with 67 deaths were treated in hospitals in the Island, as compared with 834 cases in the previous period. 181 cases were also reported from dispensaries. 101 of the hospital cases were treated in the General Hospital, Colombo, with 29 deaths, and 17 were seen at the outdoor dispensary. 64 cases with 14 deaths were treated in the Central Province hospitals, and 26 cases with 3 deaths in the Southern Province, and cases occurred in all the other Provinces. Nevertheless, the number of cases shows a marked diminution from those occurring in the previous period.

14. *Dysentery.*—3,435 cases with 859 deaths occurred in the hospitals in the Island, and 19,406 were treated in dispensaries. This shows a slight comparative decrease of the incidence of the disease, but while great success is experienced in the treatment of the amœbic type of the disease, success in treatment is not so marked in other types, which is not surprising, in view of the varied types and causative agents occurring in the disease. The study of this disease has been recognized to such a degree of paramount importance in tropical countries as to engage the principal attention of research workers in these countries. The dividing line between this disease and the symptom diarrhœa without specific cause is difficult to demarcate, and in every consideration clinically the two are to some extent bracketed. With

regard to diarrhœa, 4,578 cases with 2,187 deaths occurred in the hospitals (1,232 of these cases occurring in the Central Province, which has the largest estate population), and 25,498 cases were treated at the various dispensaries. Both these conditions showed a marked diminution in the town of Colombo and the Western Province generally. 494 cases of dysentery with 7 deaths were treated in jail hospitals, and 335 cases of diarrhœa with 12 deaths. The diminution of the incidence of these cases in jails noted in my previous report is continued, and as these diseases are the most common in those institutions, such a result is the best testimony to their sanitary condition.

In this connection it should be mentioned that at the Far Eastern Conference in Manila in 1908 fly-proofing was strongly advocated as a preventive measure, and towards the end of 1912 this measure was completed in the Ceylon jails. Coincident with this the introduction of emetine in the treatment occurred, and it would appear that the marked fall in the incidence of cases and the death-rate as shown in the following table is due to a combination of these methods :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Cent.	
1909	827	59	7·13	
1910–11	960	63	6·5	(18 months)
1911–12	658	48	7·2	
1912–13	471	12	2·5	(18 months)
1914	494	7	1·3	

15. *Leprosy.*—677 cases were treated in the Government medical institutions during the year, of whom 83 died. The institution of a leper colony at Mantivu, Batticaloa District, Eastern Province, reached its initial stages, but the outbreak of war has temporarily interrupted progress. The total number admitted to Hendala during the year was 133, which, added to 424, the number remaining at the end of the previous period, gives a total of 557 treated, of whom 74 died. The cases under treatment were received from all parts of the Island, except the Eastern Province, which has its own institution at Kalmunai, where 41 cases with 7 deaths were treated. In the case of immigrant labourers suffering from the disease, the principle of repatriation has been adopted wherever possible.

16. *Anchylostomiasis.*—During the year Mr. Wickliffe Rose, as representing the Rockfeller Fund for prevention of tropical disease with special reference to anchylostomiasis, visited the Island and inspected estate labourers in the Ratnapura and Matale Districts, where the disease is markedly prevalent. 6,529 cases with 1,455 deaths were treated in the hospitals, and 13,356 cases in the dispensaries. In comparison with the last previous twelve months period covering an administrative report, viz., 1911–12, 4,576 cases were treated in hospitals and 6,950 in dispensaries, from which it will be observed that the disease is markedly on the increase. When it is also considered that appropriate treatment is being systematically carried out on a large proportion of estates, and there is marked increase in the number of estate hospitals, thereby decreasing the numbers of estate admissions to Government hospitals, it is probable that the Sinhalese village population is affected to a serious extent, and, as has been previously pointed out, faulty conservancy is the chief cause.

17. *Diphtheria.*—Six cases with 3 deaths were treated in Government hospitals. The disease is uncommon in the Island.

18. *Chickenpox.*—Cases occurred in all the Provinces, except the North-Central. 384 cases were treated in hospitals and 893 in dispensaries. There were no deaths.

19. *Parangi.*—As indicated in my previous report, the results of the treatment of this disease by Salvarsan " 606 " had been exceedingly striking. Despite a temporary shortage of the drug, as a result of the outbreak of war, 2,275 cases were treated with " 606," and only 3 deaths resulted. Of these, only 1 death seemed to have any connection with the drug, and that an interesting one, as the patient, suffering from the disease in the secondary stage and apparently otherwise healthy, developed hæmophysis ten days after the first and only injection given, and died the same day. There was no indication or history of previous tubercular infection, and it is possible that a latent tuberculosis was roused to activity by the hyperæmic action of arsenic (Hereheemer's reaction), the arteries giving way and causing a fatal hæmorrhage. Local effects of the drug have been few, but it would appear that the intravenous method of injection is preferable to the intermuscular, especially if the subject of the latter is well nourished. The treatment by " 606 " is now not only almost universal in the principal hospitals, but provision was made, particularly in the North-Western Province, to establish small temporary hospitals, with a view to extending the treatment. Unfortunately the outbreak of war, with its attendant inconvenience, rendered it necessary to postpone the opening of these buildings. With a view to providing a substitute for " Salvarsan " containing the same ingredients, and thereby enabling the Island to have an independent supply, experiments are being carried out at the General Hospital by Dr. R. L. Spittel, F.R.C.S. The total number of cases of parangi treated in hospitals during the period was 4,603 with 31 deaths, while 43,755 cases were treated at dispensaries.

20. *Cancer and Sarcoma.*—139 cases of these lesions with 25 deaths occurred during the period, as compared with 347 in the previous period. No cases occurred in the North-Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. 422 deaths were registered from these diseases during the period.

21. *Phthisis.*—1,468 cases of this disease with 557 deaths were treated at the various Government hospitals, while 467 were treated at dispensaries. Of this number, 539 cases with 227 deaths were treated in the General Hospital, Colombo. Notification of this disease is compulsory only within the limits of the Colombo Municipality, and to this fact may be attributed the comparatively large number of cases shown as occurring in Colombo, as noted in the Chairman's annual report. Cases outside these limits easily escape detection, and the only dependable guide to the prevalence of the disease can be gauged from the deaths registered under this heading by the Registrar-General, and these clearly must be only an index for the Municipality of Colombo. With regard to the prevalence of the disease, Dr. Philip of Edinburgh has demonstrated that the multiplication of the deaths registered by 10 to 20 gives a fairly accurate estimate of the actual number of cases occurring in a particular locality. The importance of checking the spread of this disease has been fully recognized, and a commencement was made during the year with the buildings inaugurated by the King Edward VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. On June 2,

1914, His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute at San Sebastian, and in so doing emphasized the importance of a crusade against the disease, and reviewed the advance in the scientific treatment made in recent years. The institute will be completed in 1915, and it is in contemplation to provide an X-ray apparatus as a portion of the equipment. Owing to the absence in Europe of Mr. A. E. de Silva, the donor of the sanatorium, progress has been delayed, but the site has been cleared and a considerable quantity of the building materials conveyed to the spot. It is hoped that a hospital for chronic cases will be established in a portion of Ragama Camp.

22. *Vaccination.*—127,032 primary vaccinations were performed during the period, of which 117,985 were successful, 1,593 unsuccessful, and in 7,454 the results were unknown. 46,336 re-vaccinations were performed, of which 25,596 were successful, 4,236 unsuccessful, and in 16,504 the results were unknown. The percentages of successful vaccination to the total number vaccinated was 98·98 in primary vaccinations, as compared with 97·76 (in itself an exceptionally high percentage) in the previous period, and in re-vaccinations by averaging unknown results, on the basis of the percentage yielded by known results, the higher percentage of successful operations of 83·8 is obtained, as compared with 74·46 in the previous period. It should be noted that the large number of unknown results in re-vaccinations is due to the inoculated persons not taking the trouble to present themselves for examination. It is of interest also to record that 102 of the 409 cases of smallpox which occurred during the period showed no previous marks of vaccination, and a further considerable number presented faint marks; while with regard to the period of duration of immunity from vaccination, it is to be noted that the last outbreak of smallpox of any magnitude occurred in 1908, when 1,446 cases with 321 deaths occurred in the Colony.

At the vaccine establishment 472 calves were used for vaccination, of which 456 were returned to the contractor supplying them. As in previous years, seed lymph was obtained from the Lister Institute in London and the King Institute, Madras, and in addition a small amount was prepared in the establishment itself. The total number of tubes of calf lymph issued during the period was 134,536, of which 2,138 were sold. A large amount was also stored in bulk. Glycerinated calf lymph in sealed tubes is supplied to vaccinators.

23. *Precautions taken at Colombo and Galle against the Introduction of Infectious Diseases into the Island.*—The total number of vessels calling at the port of Colombo during the year was 3,086, of which 2,433 came from infected ports. The total number of estate coolies landed was 18,534, and of miscellaneous deck passengers 32,940. The following ports were infected with plague, smallpox, or cholera:—Negapatam, Singapore, and the whole of South India. Of the vessels calling at the port, 2,764 were British and foreign steamers and 322 Indian and native sailing craft. The number of vessels placed in strict quarantine was 2, one for plague and the other for smallpox. 2,431 vessels worked healthy in quarantine, having come from infected ports. The infected vessels dealt with were:—

(1) ss. Bharata on the return journey from Tuticorin on February 28 had a third class passenger on board from Colombo who developed symptoms of plague on arrival at Tuticorin.

(2) ss. Hokoku Maru, carrying pilgrims from Jeddah, arrived with 19 cases of smallpox and 1 of measles.

Six cases of chickenpox and 1 of measles were sent to hospital. 76,120 passengers, 29,014 cargo coolies, 14,385 coal coolies, and 2,836 tally clerks were dealt with at the disinfecting station. 407 persons were vaccinated, a smaller number than in previous years, as vaccination is now carried out at Tuticorin and Mandapam. Rs. 13,093·50 was realized by the sale of bills of health, and Rs. 713·59 on account of the disinfection of soiled linen, and both were credited to revenue. Lighters are periodically fumigated. The occurrence of plague in Colombo, although never in epidemic form, caused large numbers of coolies to leave for India. All were examined, and their belongings disinfected prior to embarkation.

At Galle 140 vessels and 34 native craft arrived. Of these, 41 worked healthy in quarantine and 99 had free pratique. 43 lighters were fumigated, and 2,352 coolies, 204 tally clerks, and 206 traders and others were dealt with at the disinfecting station. One case of smallpox occurred on ss. Bahadur. Rs. 541·50 for bills of health sales was credited to revenue.

24. *Lunacy.*—The total number treated in the Colombo Asylum during the year was 1,068 (males 685, females 383). The number discharged was 166 (males 128, females 38), and the number of deaths was 76 (males 42, females 34). In the house of observation 374 persons were treated, of whom 167 (males 112, females 55) were transferred to the asylum, 186 (males 136, females 50) were discharged, 5 males died, and 16 (males 11, females 5) remained at the end of the period. An outbreak of chickenpox occurred in August, and up to the end of the year affected 260 persons, of whom 230 (males 169, females 61) were patients and 30 (males 21, females 9) were attendants. Ten of the total cases remained under treatment at the end of the period. There were no deaths. The outbreak of war caused the postponement of the scheme to build a new asylum.

SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DISEASE.

25. The rainfall was generally slightly higher in the east, and slightly less in the hill country of the south-west. In the Dikoya district the rains associated with the commencement of the south-west monsoon were specially heavy on Sunday, May 10: in places nearly 10 inches fell in 24 hours. In the latter part of the same month, in the same place and also in the Kelani Valley, there were considerable floods. The driest districts were Delft, Mannar, Puttalam, and Hambantota, while the heaviest rainfall was experienced north of Ratnapura in Sabaragamuwa, in Dikoya, Central Province, and around Elpitiya, Southern Province.

There is little to add to what has been stated in previous reports under this head. The occurrence of plague has added to the list of diseases possibly related in its incidence to variations of temperature and other climatic conditions, but present opinion is so variable on the point that it is merely advisable to mention the possible connection. The relationship of the monsoons to outbreaks of malarial fevers has been repeatedly mentioned, as also respiratory diseases in the hilly districts.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY AND OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

26. The Sanitary Branch of the Department decided to concentrate their energies, in the first instance, on the Local and Sanitary Board towns of the Western Province, and towards the end of the period a commencement was made in the villages, when the allotment of sanitary inspectors, who had been trained by the Senior and Junior Sanitary Officers, to different districts was made. In the first instance, the headmen of the villages accompanied the inspectors on their rounds and received instruction on the spot, and considerable results are expected when the course of instruction is complete. In addition, the Sanitary Branch have worked in conjunction with Local Boards, and the Western Province is indebted to the zeal and activity of the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, Government Agent, in furthering the cause of sanitation. The Senior Sanitary Officer records with regret the departure of Dr. A. J. Milne, Junior Sanitary Officer, on June 13. Dr. G. W. R. Fernando was appointed to act in Dr. Milne's place, and Drs. de Silva and Ernst at different periods acted temporarily as Assistant Sanitary Officers. The Sanitary Branch rendered valuable assistance to the Municipality in outbreaks of cholera, plague, and smallpox. The first batch of 35 trained inspectors was distributed in August, and in addition to being employed in the Western Province, 1 was lent to Jaffna, 1 to Talaimannar, and 1 to the Colombo Municipality. In May a second batch of 38 pupils began a course of training, and of these, 32 passed in November. Owing to retrenchment these inspectors had not been confirmed in their appointments at the end of the period. Mr. W. G. McCarthy was appointed Sanitary Engineer on August 1. The Senior Sanitary Officer has rendered valuable service in giving advice to Local Boards. Water schemes are particularly required, but have not matured owing to lack of funds. The Senior Sanitary Officer has classified 9 varieties of anopheline mosquitoes in the Western Province, and 23 varieties of culicidæ, and other laboratory work has been carried on with reference to rats and plague at great inconvenience, owing to lack of trained assistance. The following is a summary of the work done by the sanitary inspectors:—Premises inspected, 42,523, of which 18,054 were insanitary; actual mosquito breeding places found, 16,853; number of notices to remedy insanitary defects on premises, which were rectified, 11,687; voluntarily complied with, 5,672; prosecutions relative to bakeries, meat and fish stalls, laundries, and dairies, 177. Fines in respect of these, Rs. 1,705; total prosecutions, 695; total fines, Rs. 5,720. Infectious diseases reported by inspectors in the Western Province: chickenpox 271, enteric fever 54, dysentery 47, measles 3; 248 houses were disinfected on account of plague, cholera, and smallpox. Seven lectures on hygiene, with lantern demonstrations, were delivered in small towns. Special inspections and reports were made for Kandy Municipality, Galle, Kurunegala, Talaimannar, Ratnapura, Matale, and quarantine camp, Tonitural. Considering the progress made during the period, in spite of opposition active and passive, the creation of the new Sanitation Branch is justified.

27. **Colombo.**—A separate report is issued on this town by the Medical Officer of Health of the Municipality, but it may be stated that the town has suffered from outbreaks of cholera, plague, and smallpox during the period. The rural districts now come within the purview of the Sanitary Branch of the Department, and are therefore included in the general sanitary report on the Island.

28. **Kandy.**—Much remains to be done to improve the sanitation of the town, and this is dependent upon the Municipality being able to provide the necessary funds to carry out the suggestions of the Medical Officer of Health. Drainage is satisfactory; a system of cement drains is being extended, the roads being metalled up to the kerb. Water supply is sufficient, and the reservoir has been repaired. Disposal of night soil is satisfactory, the depôt at Nittawela being kept clean, and another depôt is under consideration. An incinerator at Nittawela is in constant use. Bakeries, dairies, and laundries are, on the whole, well kept.

29. **Galle.**—The Municipality during the year obtained the opinions of various experts on the water supply from Hiyare reservoir with a view to improving its quality. As the methods proposed involved considerable expenditure, the outbreak of war compelled the Council to postpone further action. Drainage is unsatisfactory, and in order to improve it the Council has been taking steps to obtain a complete survey of the town. Scavenging shows a distinct improvement, and the market is less congested. There is still considerable overcrowding in the parts of the town inhabited by the lower class.

30. **Jaffna.**—There has been very little improvement since the last report. The Local Board has voted a sum of Rs. 3,500 for the purpose of taking levels as a preliminary to the drainage scheme. The water supply shows no improvement, surface wells liable to pollution being the chief source. The Government wells, however, have been cleared, disinfected, covered, and fitted with pumps. Scavenging of public roads is satisfactory, but not that of private premises. Conservancy is good as regards public latrines, but there are still too many cesspits. Despite the public latrines, waste ground is still largely used for defæcation, and this calls for more stringent action by the police. Bakeries are very deficient in cleanliness, utensils, and methods of work.

31. **Batticaloa.**—There is considerable room for improvement, although the town is cleaner than formerly. Scavenging has shown a marked improvement. Water supply is from open wells liable to pollution, but the pipe conveyance of water to the town from the Bar has been initiated. Drainage is insufficient, large tracts of low-lying land are submerged during the monsoon. Gravel pits, however, are being filled up. Except for the public institutions and the better class of residents who adopt the dry-earth system, conservancy is entirely by means of cesspits, often close to wells. Bakeries are kept clean, as are the slaughter-house and market, but the two aerated water factories are unsatisfactory. Cattle galas are unsatisfactory. There is no overcrowding.

32. **Anuradhapura.**—The water supply is liable to contamination, although steps to improve it are in contemplation. The main supply is in connection with the Tissawewa tank. As this water is soft and palatable, it is preferred to the hard water obtained from wells. The hospital and hotel have their own supplies. Scavenging and refuse disposal is satisfactory. The town is swept daily and refuse deposited in cement receptacles, from which it is removed in carts and burnt. The disposal of excreta is well carried out, and public latrines are washed out twice daily and disinfected. Laundries, dairies, and bakeries are kept well.

33. **Kurunegala.**—Drainage unsatisfactory; cement drains are only provided in certain parts of the town, and in places these are defective. In other parts water stagnates. Water supply is scarce in the dry season, and water has to be purchased. The scheme for pipe-borne water has not as yet been

adopted. Drain flushing is done by water pumped from a tank to pipes which carry water to different centres. More carts and coolies are required for scavenging and disposal of refuse. The public have been compelled during the period to use closed receptacles for depositing their sweepings, from whence carts collect the refuse. More latrines are required, and the removal of night soil is carried out during the day, and is consequently inconvenient to the public. The Local Board has charge of the anti-malarial campaign, but having no special fund several of the measures previously carried out have had to be curtailed or stopped.

34. **Badulla.**—The general sanitary condition has been well maintained. Latrine accommodation is sufficient, and the excreta is trenched. Cesspits, which were very numerous, are being replaced by the dry-earth system, and a night soil depôt is in operation. Drainage is fairly satisfactory, but more drains are required, and cement drains sanctioned have been postponed on account of the war. Scavenging and water supply are satisfactory. Markets, bakeries, and galas are clean and tidy. A mosquitier and two coolies make a daily house-to-house inspection, and the town is comparatively free from culex and stegomyia infection, although the anopheline breeding grounds are not always easy to detect.

35. **Ratnapura.**—The scheme for increasing the water supply, which is pipe-borne, is still under consideration. The present supply is inadequate, the pressure being insufficient to convey the water to the higher parts of the town. Drainage is very defective, the bazaar and other parts being constantly water-logged. Some cement drains have been added, but there is a serious dearth of residential buildings, as a result of floods in October, 1913. The dry-earth system of conservancy is in general use. The market is fly-proofed and well supplied with vegetables. Bakeries are well kept. The town lies in a hollow; the district has a large rainfall, and the climate is enervating.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

36. *Administrative: Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—There are 80 Government hospitals, in addition to the Lunatic and the Leper Asylums, the number of beds varying from 12 to 647, and equipped with the most modern appliances. In addition, there are 427 Government dispensaries and 366 estate dispensaries, the latter being provided by the owners of the estates. The following hospitals were completed and opened during the year:—Ingiriya, Undugoda, and Tissamaharama, and the infectious diseases hospital at Badulla. The dispensaries completed and opened during the period were:—Agrapatna (rebuilt), Silavaturai, Tirrukovil, Passara, Mawanella. Additions or wards were completed to the General Hospital, Colombo, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, Kandy hospital, Dikoya, Deltota, Maskeliya, Balapitiya, Mullaittivu, Batticaloa, Kegalla, Karawanella, and Rakwana hospitals. The following were approaching completion at the end of the period:—Chempianpattu, Murungan, Anamaduwa, Kahatarupe, and Kalawana dispensaries. The following were begun but not completed:—Batticaloa leper asylum, Alutnuwara and Kitulgala hospitals, Rattota, Madampe, Potupitiya, and Pindeniya dispensaries, as well as additional wards, quarters, offices, and blocks to existing institutions. The outbreak of war caused a temporary stoppage of work in some cases, but the efficiency of the institutions as a whole was well maintained.

37. *Nursing in Ceylon.*—There are 6 European trained matrons (1 having been added during the period for Nuwara Eliya hospital), 18 European trained nurses, and 47 religious sisters (an increase of 10, who have undertaken nursing at the Leper Asylum, Hendala). There are also 33 locally-trained matrons (a decrease of 2 on the previous period) and 55 Ceylonese nurses (an increase of 15); 40 pupil nurses are in process of training; in every hospital an appropriate number of male and female attendants assist the nurses in the wards.

38. *Number of In-patients treated.*—The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and asylums of the Island was 96,334. The deaths were 9,883, giving a death-rate per cent. of 10·2 of the hospital population.

39. *Number of Out-patients treated.*—At the Government dispensaries and dispensaries attached to hospitals 1,627,532 cases were treated, who paid 2,421,052 visits.

40. *Surgical Operations.*—4,340 surgical operations were performed in all the hospitals with 96 deaths, a death-rate of 2·2 per cent. Operations on the eye, ear, throat, and nose, which are not included in the above, numbered 493 in the Eye Hospital, Colombo, exclusive of those performed in the out-patient department of that institution and those performed at the eye institutions at Galle and Kandy. In the General Hospital, Colombo, alone, 1,871 surgical operations were performed with 74 deaths, a percentage of 3·9.

41. *General Hospital, Colombo.*—On December 31, 1913, there were left in hospital 669 patients. Of these, 23 were in the paying and 646 in the pauper section. During 1914 there were admitted 12,778 patients, of whom 971 were admitted to the paying wards and 11,807 to the pauper wards. Of the 994 cases under treatment in 1914 in the paying wards, 50 died, 900 were discharged, and 44 remained there on December 31, 1914. Of the 12,453 cases in the pauper wards, 1,269 died, 10,728 were discharged, and 456 remained at the end of the period. The maximum number of patients on any one day was 632 on October 5 in the pauper wards, and 52 in the paying wards on October 1, 2, and 3. The minimum number of patients was 442 on April 7 in the pauper wards, and 24 on January 1 in the paying wards. The number of surgical operations performed was 1,871. Of these, 227 were in the paying wards, of whom 7 died; and 1,944 were in the pauper wards, of whom 67 died. As usual, there was overcrowding of the female diarrhœa ward and of the male ulcer and venereal wards most of the year. During 1914 six new temporary wards with a kitchen and storerooms have been erected to provide accommodation for chronic cases at present housed in four cadjan sheds, and to permit of the pulling down of one of the permanent wards when the rebuilding scheme of the pauper hospital is begun. The half of the pauper wards that will remain longest in use under the rebuilding scheme have had water-closets provided instead of bucket latrines. The receipts in the paying section amounted to Rs. 61,248, and the expenditure to Rs. 39,064. The receipts in the pauper section amounted to Rs. 2,090, and the expenditure to Rs. 128,000. The expenditure in both sections covers the cost of diets, fuel and light, equipment, washing, and the salaries of attendants and servants, but not the cost of the salaries of the medical staff and the nursing sisters nor the cost of drugs and dressings.

42. *Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.*—In addition to the admissions to the house of observation at the Colombo Lunatic Asylum, the numbers admitted into those at Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna were 45, 54, and 11 respectively.

43. *De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—The total number of patients treated was 1,532, of whom 1,395 were discharged cured, 58 were transferred to the General Hospital for inter-current ailments, 46 died, and 33 remained at the end of the period. The percentage of deaths was 3, as compared with 2·6 in the previous eighteen months. Of the total treated, 1,110 were admitted before delivery, 48 after delivery, and 374 before the commencement of labour. Of the 46 deaths, 24 were due to accidents of childbirth, 5 to puerperal causes, and 17 to inter-current disorders, of which 2 occurred from dysentery and 3 from anchylostomiasis. The danger of the association of anchylostomiasis with pregnancy is emphasized. 44 Muhammadans were treated, and 60 paying patients, from whom were recovered Rs. 2,098·19 in fees. 21 pupil midwives were trained. 212 obstetric operations were performed.

44. *The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and the Lady Ridgeway Block for Children.*—818 patients were treated with 59 deaths, a mortality rate of 7·2 per cent. in the Lady Havelock Hospital. The number treated is an increase of 221 on the number treated in the previous twelve months. 275 surgical operations were performed, of which 219 were major operations. Almost every member of the staff suffered from dengue fever during the period.

45. In the Lady Ridgeway block 720 patients were treated, an increase of 19 on the previous year. Of these, 147 died, giving a mortality rate of 20·4 per cent., as compared with 21·87 per cent. for the period covering the previous report. As previously stated, this high rate is largely due to infants being brought to the institution in a moribund condition. The chief diseases treated were marasmus, with malnutrition, anchylostomiasis, gastro-enteritis, bronchitis, dysentery, and tubercular glands. 129 surgical operations (an increase of 99 on the previous year) were performed, and the large proportion of these was for tubercular glands. The paying wards in both institutions have been in continual use.

46. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary.*—In the hospital 1,055 cases were admitted, an increase of 67 from the year 1913. 493 eye operations were performed on in-patients. The wards have been overcrowded at times, but the institutions at Galle and Kandy are beginning to relieve the strain. At the dispensary the number of out-patients was 9,837, a decrease of 440 from the previous year. 493 minor eye operations were performed. 40 in-patients, of which 24 were operation cases, and 973 out-patients, of which 52 were operation cases, were treated in the ear, nose, and throat section.

47. *Police Hospital, Colombo.*—1,294 patients were treated during the period with 3 deaths, 2 from pneumonia and 1 from dysentery. Of infectious diseases, 5 cases of measles, 5 of chickenpox, 9 of infective parotitis, and 2 of smallpox were treated. These vaccinations were all successful, and 134 re-vaccinations, of which only 2 were unsuccessful, were performed. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 1,371 cases (in and outdoor) and bowel complaints 277. In all 4,865 patients involving 5,728 visits were treated at the dispensary.

48. *Branch Hospitals for Women.*—At Colombo 383 cases of venereal disease were treated, with 3 deaths. At Galle 81 were treated, with no deaths.

49. At the female outdoor dispensary at Borella 30,870 patients were treated, with an average daily attendance of 99. Of these, 3,099 were Muhammadans and 1,242 children. The principal diseases treated were malarial fevers 1,717, diseases peculiar to women 619, anchylostomiasis 437, and dysentery and diarrhœa 361 cases. 143 minor operations were performed, and Rs. 1,423·33 was collected in voluntary contributions.

50. *Jail Hospitals and Sick Prisoners.*—During the year 10,340 convicted and 6,758 unconvicted prisoners were admitted into the different jails of the Island. The average daily strength of convicted was 2,814·55, and of unconvicted prisoners 317·19. The number treated in jail hospitals was 3,001; the total deaths were 63. This is a marked diminution both in the incidence of cases from the previous yearly period, the number treated there being 4,158, and the deaths 138. Of the 63 deaths, 34 occurred in Colombo jails (14 from pneumonia, 3 dysentery, 1 diarrhœa, 4 fevers, 2 injuries, and 10 other diseases) and 10 in Jaffna. The marked decrease in diarrhœa and dysentery cases is particularly striking. The following figures show the number of cases treated in the important jail hospitals and the number of deaths which occurred :—

	Treated.	Deaths.
Colombo Jails	1,317	34
Negombo	204	7
Bogambra (Kandy)	240	5
Mankulam	274	4
Galle	158	2
Anuradhapura	272	1

Mankulam jail was closed down during the period, and the prisoners were transferred to Colombo jails.

Colombo Jails.

	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada ..	930·44	30·00	3·22	19	·006
Mahara ..	557·92	5·93	1·06	13	·008
Hulftsdorp ..	154·02	2·40	1·56	2	·004
Total ..	1,642·38	38·33	5·84	34	·018

51. *Kanatta Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—924 cases of infectious diseases were treated during the year, an actual increase of 24 on the previous eighteen months period. Severe outbreaks of plague and smallpox in Colombo following on the cholera outbreak, which marked the termination of the previous period, threw a great strain on the staff of the institution, who worked unceasingly. The diseases treated included—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	270 ..	68
Cholera	14 ..	4
Chickenpox	247 ..	—
Measles	28 ..	—
Mumps	34 ..	—
Plague	174 ..	139
Diphtheria	2 ..	2
Dysentery and diarrhœa	23 ..	5
Diseases not specified	65 ..	—

For many years I have urged on the Municipality of Colombo the absolute necessity of providing an infectious diseases hospital. It has admitted the principle, but has no money to build. The Government therefore has to provide temporary sheds year after year for the accommodation of cases of infectious diseases. Considering the size of Colombo and its port, the absence of a proper infectious diseases hospital is a slur on the Municipality.

52. *Victoria Home for Incurables.*—73 patients remained in this institution on December 31, 1913, and 15 were admitted during the period under review, making a total of 88 cases, of whom 2 died and 1 was discharged, leaving 85 at the end of the period.

53. *Bacteriological Institute and Clinic for Tropical Diseases.*—The number of specimens examined was 3,147. The fees recovered from medical practitioners amounted to Rs. 416. Research work was carried out by Dr. Castellani on the following subjects :—

(1) Further investigations into the plurality of species of the hyphomycetes.
(2) Further investigations regarding vaccination with mixed vaccines, typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, dysentery.
(3) Investigations into cases of fever due to *C. columbense* and other fevers of unknown origin.

The details of these investigations will be found in the report to the Advisory Committee on Tropical Research.

54. *Clinic for Tropical Diseases.*—91 cases were treated, as against 133 during the preceding period. These included 40 cases of parangi.

55. *Hospital Accommodation.*—This was, as a rule, sufficient, especially as three new hospitals and numerous additional wards were added to cope with overcrowding, which, however, still occurs in certain planting districts. Sanitary arrangements, water supplies, equipment, and diets are, on the whole, satisfactory.

56. *Inspection.*—Each hospital and dispensary is inspected every half-year by the Provincial Surgeons ; in addition, they make surprise visits. I have inspected some of them, as also have the Government Agents ; unofficial visitors representing the planting associations of the planting district also pay visits of inspection. As a rule, the inspections are satisfactory, and there is a comparative absence of even minor complaints.

57. *Food Supply* is almost entirely obtained by the method of contracting. The contractors are accepted by a special Tender Board, and, as a rule, the arrangement is very satisfactory, especially as the food is regularly inspected before and after being cooked. The outbreak of war has, however, threatened to hamper the smooth working of the method in some cases, although up to the end of the period under review it had not been found necessary to materially alter contract rates.

58. *Ragama and Mandapam Quarantine Camps and Prisoners of War Camp, Ragama.*—The year under review is marked by the opening of the quarantine camp at Mandapam for arrivals by the Indo-Ceylon railway route, which has caused an enormous reduction in the numbers of arrivals at Ragama, and by the declaration of the great European war, in which the camp has been of service by the temporary internment of the prisoners of war in the new camp, which consists of 6 huts, 2 of which were newly built ; the old camp, which consists of 13 huts, was used for segregation of the arrivals from the Coast.

(*a*) *Ragama Quarantine Camp.*—18,690 persons passed through the quarantine camp during the year ; of these, 18,538 were coolies from cholera and smallpox infected districts.

The health of the camp has been very satisfactory throughout the year ; only 38 cases of all diseases were treated in the quarantine camp, only 1 of which was infectious, viz., chickenpox. There were 2 births and also 2 deaths, of which 1 was due to pneumonia and the other to anchylostomiasis. Raw provisions of good quality were provided by the camp contractor to the arrivals at the quarantine camp, and they had to do their own cooking. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

(*b*) *Prisoners of War Camp, Ragama.*—From August 18 to November 20 the sheds in the new camp were entirely occupied by the prisoners of war and a C. L. I. detachment numbering about 200 ; the medical officer of the quarantine camp had the medical charge of the prisoners of war and the C. L. I. Volunteers.

The prisoners of war numbered 145 in the camp on August 18, and the number on the roll gradually rose up to 203 ; 5 sheds were used to accommodate them, and there was no overcrowding. Plenty of open space was allowed for the prisoners to move about during the day and to play football, &c. This camp was free from infectious diseases, except for 2 mild cases of dysentery, the cause of which was attributable to the climatic changes. Fourteen cases were treated, mostly for minor ailments, and there was no mortality. Two cases of appendicitis were removed to the General Hospital, Colombo, and returned cured. The health of the C. L. I. detachment was also very satisfactory. The food, which was always of good quality, was cooked in a fly-proof kitchen and supplied to the prisoners under the supervision of one of their own number.

On November 20 the prisoners of war and the C. L. I. Volunteers were moved to Diyatalawa.

(c) *Mandapam Camp.*—The new route over Adam's Bridge between Ceylon and India was inaugurated by their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Ceylon on February 24, with the consequence that the old Tuticorin route fell markedly into abeyance, and the transfer of the coolies from Mandapam camp over a shorter sea route is more convenient and popular. The first arrivals in the camp occurred on March 2, and the first departures on March 11. 300 coolies were fixed as the maximum arrivals in one day, the balance being sent to Tuticorin and Ragama for quarantine. This was done on account of two or three cases of cholera, but the restriction was removed on August 14, since when no restriction has been necessary. The temporary camp covers 57 acres, and the permanent 246. The present accommodation is sufficient for 2,200 estate coolies and 1,000 passengers. In addition, there are hospitals and officers' and staff quarters. Water supply is piped from wells, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. 61,332 estate coolies passed through the camp, and 18,721 were received through Ragama, total 80,053, as compared with Ragama 115,741 in 1913. The decrease was due (1) to the presence of plague in Colombo, (2) good rainfall in South India, (3) outbreak of war. Cooked food is supplied by contract to those undergoing quarantine. 29,473 miscellaneous passengers passed through the camp, and 37,774 by Tuticorin, total 67,247, as compared with 76,785 in 1913. 2,105 cases of illness occurred, of which 1,125 were malaria, 8 cholera with 3 deaths, 9 smallpox with 1 death. There were in all 20 deaths, of which 6 occurred among the staff.

59. *Medical College.*—The following were the attendances and passes during the past two years :—

Session.	Attendances.		Passes.	
	Medical.	Apothecary.	Medical.	Apothecary.
1914, May to July ..	146	66	4	7
1913, October to March, 1914 ..	134	68	8	7
1913, May to July ..	136	85	2	13
1912, October to March, 1913 ..	140	86	7	13

The fees collected and credited to revenue were Rs. 30,120·50. The expenditure was Rs. 71,271·03 ; nett cost to Government Rs. 41,150·53, and the cost to Government per student about Rs. 204·72.

60. *The Civil Medical Stores.*—The total cost of drugs, chemicals, and instruments received during the year amounted to Rs. 468,848·46. 182,904 ounces of quinine were issued at a cost of Rs. 127,665·84. The total cost of quinine obtained was Rs. 99,605·11. The cost of repairing surgical instruments was Rs. 2,034·85. The cost of transport, Civil Branch, was Rs. 9,520·06, and of Estates Branch Rs. 2,401·31. The sale of medicines to Government Departments and others was to the value of Rs. 15,981·39, and the sale of medicines to estates, &c., Rs. 2,482·58. The sale of unserviceable articles realized Rs. 455·20, and the value of surgical instruments lost and paid for by officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 56·42. The total cost of drugs, instruments, transport, stationery, and incidental expenses was Rs. 506,070·55, and the total income realized by the sale of drugs and unserviceable articles, &c., amounted to Rs. 18,975·59. The number of requisitions complied with was 11,614, as compared with 9,280 in 1913 and 8,460 in 1912.

61. *Strength of the Medical Department.*—The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period :—1 Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 2 Inspecting Medical Officers, 1 Director of the Bacteriological Institute, 1 Assistant Bacteriologist, 1 Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, Colombo, 1 Registrar, Medical College, 1 Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, 9 Provincial Surgeons, 35 Medical Officers of Grade I., including 2 Medical Women, 52 Medical Officers of Grade II., 65 Medical Officers of Grade III., including 1 Medical Woman, 1 Superintendent, Civil Medical Stores, 301 Apothecaries, 9 Inspectors of Vaccination, 100 Civil Vaccinators, 31 Estate Vaccinators, 6 Female Vaccinators, 25 Hospital Stewards. There were also 12 Medical Officers seconded for service in other departments. In the Sanitary Branch there are 1 Senior Sanitary Officer, 1 Acting Junior Sanitary Officer, 1 Acting Assistant Sanitary Officer, and 34 Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Changes in the Department.*—Dr. W. A. de Silva, Medical Officer, Kalutara, Grade I., died on June 29, 1914. Drs. H. J. de Saram, H. U. Leembruggen, and K. Eapen were promoted from Grade II. to Grade I. Drs. E. A. Cooray and E. L. Raffel of Grade II. and Dr. S. Jesudason of Grade III. resigned. 23 Medical Officers of Grade III. were promoted to Grade II., and 12 officers were admitted to Grade III.

63. The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical and Estates Branch, for the year 1913–14 :—

Expenditure.		Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments		1,692,153	73
Other Charges		1,233,403	75
Hospitals and dispensaries		1,449,228	73
	Total ..	2,682,632	48
	Grand Total ..	4,374,786	21

Credits.		Rs.	c.
Hospital and dispensary receipts		177,341	26
Sale of drugs and medical requisites		42,410	66
Medical aid dues (maintenance and visits)		229,548	34
Sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, rent of trees and garden produce, and rent of buildings		17,971	9
	Total ..	467,271	35
	Nett Expenditure ..	3,907,514	86

Estates Branch.

64. During the year numerous improvements were effected on estates, as the result of visits made and advisory reports by the Inspecting Medical Officers. It is not possible to give accurate data of the improvements effected, but there is a universal desire on the part of estate superintendents and proprietors of estates to carry out any reasonable measure which will tend to an increased efficiency of their labour forces. There are 55 hospitals on estates and a number in progress, while the number of estate dispensaries has increased by 45 during the period and now number 366.

65. There were 2,355 estates scheduled to 46 hospitals and 115 dispensaries.

66. 22,588 estate labourers were treated in the Government hospitals during the year. Of these, 4,306 died, a death-rate of 19·0 per cent. Of the mixed races, 50,658 were treated, of whom 3,948 died, a death-rate of 7·7 per cent.

67. The highest death-rate occurred in the hospital at Lunugala, 33·05 per cent., and the lowest in Undugoda, 9·43 per cent. The admissions into the former were 567, and into the latter 320.

68. The total number of days the estate labourers stayed in hospital was 602,085, an average of 26·65 days each. Of these, 549,221 were paid for by estates, the rest being charged to the fund. The total number of days the mixed races stayed in hospitals was 629,207, an average of 12·42 days.

69. The total number of estate labourers treated at the outdoor dispensaries was 95,524. The total number treated on estates was 34,542.

70. The total number of births reported from estates was 20,932, of which 10,751 were males, 10,181 females, and 1,154 stillborn.

71. The number of deaths reported from estates was 15,027, of which 8,382 were males, 7,633 females, and in 12 the sex was not stated.

Colombo, March 25, 1915.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report, an Opium (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 34 of 1914, was passed in the Legislative Council on December 18, 1914. The main objects of this Ordinance are :—

(1) To provide for the cancellation of certificates of opium consumers who have not drawn opium for six consecutive months, and of certificates of those consumers who have been convicted of any offence under the Opium Ordinance or of any other offence which in the opinion of Government Agents renders the cancellation of such certificates expedient ;
(2) To provide for revision of opium registers, and for reduction of allowances to consumers where experience shows it is necessary ; and
(3) To regulate cases in which opium may be issued to authorized agents.

2. The number of opium depôts in the Island remains the same, namely, 55.

3. During the year there have been many applications for registration as opium consumers, but they have all been invariably refused, with the exception of 12. Out of these, 9 were those who immigrated into the Island from India in search of employment, and the other 3 were women who were sharing their husbands' supplies and who were no longer able to do so on account of the deaths of the husbands.

4. A statement of opium sold and the amounts realized during each quarter of the year is appended. It will be noticed that the total sales for the year are less than those of the previous year, which is inserted for comparison :—

Statement of Opium Sold and Amount Realized during each Quarter from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

During the Quarter.	Eating Opium. Quantity sold. Grains.	Eating Opium. Amount realized. Rs. c.	Smoking Opium. Quantity sold. Grains.	Smoking Opium. Amount realized. Rs. c.	Total realized. Rs. c.
March 31, 1914 ..	14,927,230	112,275 0	3,142,225	31,422 25	143,697 25
June 30, 1914 ..	14,196,363	106,777 75	3,154,600	31,546 0	138,323 75
September 30, 1914 ..	14,420,376	108,476 51	3,187,200	31,872 0	140,348 51
December 31, 1914 ..	13,725,702	103,227 0	3,169,000	31,690 0	134,917 0
Total for 1914 ..	57,269,671	430,756 26	12,653,025	126,530 25	557,286 51
Total for 1913 ..	61,324,439	461,320 43	12,462,990	124,629 90	585,950 33

5. The figures show an increased consumption of 190,035 grains of smoking opium, and a decreased consumption of 4,054,768 grains of eating opium.

6. The amount realized out of the sale of opium (medicinal preparations) was Rs. 10,423·61, as against Rs. 8,751·09 during the preceding year.

7. During the year 1914 80 chests of opium were purchased from India for Rs. 134,500·56, as against 100 chests during the previous year for Rs. 258,965·85.

ALLAN PERRY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1914.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.
Changes in and Movements of Staff.
Coconuts.
Rubber.
Green Manuring Tea.
Rice.
Tobacco.
Coffee.
Sudan Millet.
The Royal Botanic Gardens.
School Gardens, and the Planting of Vegetable Products.
Co-operative Credit Societies.
Rubber Research.
Nodules in Hevea.
Root Disease of Plantain.
The Movements and Storage of Plant Food in *Hevea brasiliensis*.
Shot-hole Borer of Tea.
Red Weevil.
Parasite of Prickly Pear.
Acetic Acid.
The Coconut Industry.
The Tea Industry.
The Rubber Industry.
The Cocoa Industry.
The Major Products of Export.
Conservation of Moisture in the Soil.
London Rubber Exhibition.
Progress of the Year.
Publications.
Receipts and Expenditure.

ANNEXURES.

1.—Report of the Botanist and Mycologist.
2.—Report of the Entomologist.
3.—Report of the Government Chemist.
4.—Report of the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens.
5.—Report of the Superintendent of Low-country Products and School Gardens.
6.—Report of the Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya.
7.—Report of the Manager, Dry Zone Experiment Stations.
8.—Report of the Tobacco Planter and Curer.
9.—Report of the Secretary, Co-operative Credit Societies.

INTRODUCTION.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the period January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914.

CHANGES IN AND MOVEMENTS OF STAFF.

2. Mr. R. N. Lyne, Director of Agriculture, who proceeded to England as Ceylon Commissioner to the International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition on May 5, 1914, returned to the Island on August 29. Mr. T. Petch, Botanist and Mycologist, acted as Director of Agriculture during the absence of Mr. Lyne.

3. Mr. B. F. Scherffius was appointed Tobacco Planter, with effect from May 5, 1914.

4. Mr. T. H. Parsons was appointed Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, with effect from January 9, 1914.

5. The following appointments were made in the Clerical and Garden Staffs of the Department :—

Mr. A. W. L. Samarasinha, Clerk to the Manager, Dry Zone Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, with effect from January 1, 1914, *vice* Mr. J. E. P. Maldeniya, resigned.

Mr. K. C. Pillai, Foreman, Dry Zone Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, with effect from September 15, 1914, *vice* Mr. R. D. Weerasinha, resigned.

Mr. A. George Alwis, Photographer and Draughtsman, with effect from May 1, 1914.

Mr. Edwin de Alwis, Field and Laboratory Assistant to the Entomologist, with effect from June 1, 1914.

Mr. G. H. Fernando, Clerk, Head Office, July 1, 1914, *vice* Mr. L. B. Fernando, transferred to the Land Registry, Galle.

Mr. T. Vytialingam, Overseer, Tobacco Trial Ground, Jaffna, with effect from August 16, 1914.

Mr. S. J. Perera, Clerk, Head Office, November 16, 1914, *vice* Mr. R. D. Gabriel, retired after 35 years' service.

6. The following changes took effect from July 1, 1914 ;—

Mr. D. W. K. Goonewardene to be First Upper Gardener.

Mr. W. P. Jasinha to be Second Upper Gardener.

Mr. R. D. Peter to be Third Upper Gardener.

COCONUTS.

7. The problems the experiments now in progress are intended to determine may be set out as follows.

8. *At Peradeniya* (Wet Zone).—The effect of the chief manurial constituents alone and in combination, as well as that of simple treatment available to the villager upon old trees. These experiments are being conducted with 15 plots, and were started in 1911.

9. The influence of nitrogen, phosphoric, and potash on the yield of nuts, six plots each of four trees (bearing) having been selected so that the experiment may be duplicated. Manures have not yet been applied.

10. The up-bringing of a young plantation by means of the plough and the harrow alone—a young plantation consisting of 10 acres planted in 1907.

11. *At Maha Iluppallama* (Dry Zone).—The up-bringing of a young plantation by means of the plough and the harrow (*i.e.*, on dry farming principles). This experiment is on a more extensive scale than the corresponding one at Peradeniya, and consists of two plots: one (A) of 17 acres planted in 1909, and the other (B) 6½ acres planted in 1908. Plot (B) acts as a control, and has not been cultivated, but only weeded; (A) has had water turned on about twice a year to soften the ground before ploughing.

12. *At Chilaw* (Semi-dry Zone).—The influence of the principal manurial ingredients, and of cultivating the land and keeping it stirred with the hoe (dry-farming) upon a plantation in full bearing on rather poor soil. This ground, which is 15 acres in extent and divided into 13 plots, was established in 1914.

13. *At Negombo* (Wet Zone).—The effect of the principal manurial ingredients in combination upon the up-bringing of a young plantation on poor sandy soil; 10 acres of land divided into 10 plots; trees planted in June, 1912; manures applied in June, 1914. This experiment is being conducted by Mudaliyar A. E. Rajapakse at his own expense under our direction.

14. *At Pitiakanda*, near Kurunegala (Wet Zone).—The effect of the principal manurial ingredients upon young trees in bearing (15 years old); 11 acres divided into 1-acre plots. This experiment was established under our advice by Mr. C. E. Collin, of the North-Western Rubber Company, Ltd., in 1914.

15. *Available Results.*—Only in the case of 8 and 11 have the experiments been conducted over a sufficient length of time to permit of results being accepted. At Maha Iluppallama the effects of cultivation may be studied in three respects, namely, that of yield of nuts, of early bearing, and of quality of nuts, as set out in Mr. Harbord's report annexed. The 17 cultivated acres are bearing in six years at the rate of 11½ nuts per tree; the 6½ acres uncultivated but weeded, at the rate of 2¾ nuts per tree in seven years; the proportion of bearing trees are respectively 29 and 12 per cent.; the number of nuts required to produce a candy (560 lb.) of copra 1,239 and 1,510. These results are without doubt of considerable value to coconut planters in dry districts, as they demonstrate that with intelligent husbandry the effect of a long dry season can be counteracted.

16. The old trees at Peradeniya, which have been under experiment, shed a large proportion of their nuts in the immature state, which, of course, were useless for copra; not an uncommon habit with old trees or trees on poor soil. The result of manuring and cultivation was to raise the yield from an average of 26 good nuts per tree in 1911 to 30 in 1913, the unmanured plots declining from 27 to 23. The number of immature nuts also showed a size on the manured plots as might have been expected. Other results were the poor effect of nitrate of soda and of common salt on the yield of nuts, the good effect of potash. The experiments also showed that ploughing twice a year was as beneficial as manuring.

RUBBER.

17. Experiments with rubber are now confined to Peradeniya, and may be classed as manuring, tapping, spacing, and cultivating, the last term including the effect of dynamiting holes and the planting of green manures among young rubber.

18. The treatment of our young rubber plantations is fully described by Mr. Corlett in his report. It has been designed with the object of bringing up the young trees by utilizing and conserving to the utmost such resources as nature has provided to our hand by simple methods at the disposal of the humblest cultivator, none the less effective, perhaps, on that account. The treatment may be described as intensive cultivation, but not forcing.

GREEN MANURING TEA.

19. The Peradeniya experiments with green manures for tea described in Bulletin No. 9 of May, 1914, have illustrated in a very emphatic manner the beneficial results of cultivating leguminous trees among tea. The yield of Manipuri indigenous that was interplanted with dadaps (*Erythrina*) rose in the seven years 1907–13 from 767 lb. of made tea per acre to 1,760 lb., while that of the control manured with phosphoric acid and potash only rose in the same period from 700 lb. to 1,240 lb. These experiments have demonstrated very clearly the value of green manures in reducing the size of the manure bill when suitable trees are chosen and intelligently managed.

RICE.

20. A great deal of interest has been devoted by the press and public to the circumstances of rice cultivation in Ceylon. Our experiments at Maha Iluppallama, described by Mr. Harbord in his report, seem to justify the belief that seeding in Ceylon is too heavy. Two bushels per acre are usually sown, but at Maha Iluppallama we have obtained the best results from a sowing of quarter bushel per acre. A saving of at least one bushel per acre would seem to be practicable, which would add some three quarters of a million bushels of paddy to the supply available for the consumption of food. But as pointed out by Mr. Drieberg in his report annexed, the cultivator probably has his reasons for thick sowing, and we must await further trials before coming to a conclusion, though it would seem probable an economy could be effected.

21. Another point touched upon by Mr. Drieberg has also claimed a good deal of public attention, and that is the extension of paddy cultivation under the tanks. There is a large amount of irrigable

land unoccupied under a number of large tanks, which hold up vast supplies of water unused. The means are, therefore, available of extending the cultivation of rice, advocated by public bodies and many influential residents; but the problem of how to get people settled on this unoccupied land has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

TOBACCO.

22. The most important new work undertaken by the Department during the year was the establishment of a tobacco trial ground in Jaffna by Mr. Scherffius, who arrived in Ceylon in June, 1914. The tobacco industry of Jaffna has been seriously affected by the imposition of prohibitive import duties in India, one of its principal markets, and these trials are being made with the object of ascertaining whether a good class leaf cannot be produced for the European market. Pipe, chewing, cigarette, wrapper, and filler types have been planted under improved methods of cultivation, which have already begun to attract attention in the peninsula. Mr. Scherffius is not confining his attention solely to Jaffna, but is examining the question of tobacco production in other districts as well, though the establishment of the Jaffna ground has been his principal work.

COFFEE.

23. We have now at Peradeniya five varieties of coffee, viz., *Coffea arabica*, *C. robusta*, *C. canephora*, *C. liberica*, and *Uganda coffee*. Judging by the demand for seed, this product would appear to be slowly re-establishing itself in favour. Seed of *Coffea robusta* is most in demand. It suffers very little from leaf disease, and is a prolific yielder. *C. canephora* has also yielded well. A small consignment of the parchment has been sent to the Imperial Institute for report as to its quality and market value.

SUDAN MILLET.

24. In April four varieties of durra (*Sorghum vulgare*), new to Ceylon, were received from the Sudan and planted at Peradeniya, where excellent crops were obtained. Seed has been distributed to Anuradhapura and to several other centres through the Agricultural Society. Good crops have been reared under the Agricultural Instructors, notably at Ambalantota (Hambantota District); at Balangoda and Hillipota, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa; and at the Urugala, Tenna, and Ankumbura School Garden, in the Central Province.

25. At Anuradhapura it has been grown side by side with eight central Indian varieties. The Sudan have better heads and a larger proportion of grain and straw than the Indian. At Peradeniya the results were not quite satisfactory in some respects. It was a wet season, and some of the ears, especially those of the erect varieties, became mouldy from rain being caught in the glumes. The pendulous-head varieties did not suffer so much. Smut again appeared. The climate of Peradeniya is, I think, too wet for the crop to give the best results.

26. Sorghum has been known in Ceylon many years, but for some reason has not found favour as a chena crop. As long ago as 1882 it was reported as growing very well as a grain-bearing crop in the North-Central Province, the yield being good. The grain is wholesome and nutritious for both man and beast, and should prove a valuable acquisition to gardens in the dry districts of the Island.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

27. The most important work in the Royal Botanic Gardens during the year 1914 was the renovation of the arboretum. This section covers more than a third of the total area of the Gardens, and contains now approximately 4,000 specimens of trees arranged under some 60 natural orders. The work which had for some time been projected was made possible by the arrival of Mr. Parsons, the new Curator, under whose immediate supervision it was carried out.

28. Mr. Macmillan has referred to the re-opening of vistas and the extension of the main drive to the river. These improvements, and especially the latter, discover to the visitor the splendid setting of the rampart of hills in which the Gardens are placed. The river is another natural feature, without which the Gardens would be a very different place from what they are. But the growth is so redundant that an incessant use of the knife is necessary to keep the views open and preserve the grounds from reverting to jungle.

SCHOOL GARDENS AND THE PLANTING OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

29. The value of school gardens as agencies through which to reach villagers was demonstrated in a striking manner in the latter part of the year, when, there appearing to be some likelihood of our food supplies being interrupted through the depredations of enemy cruisers, it seemed desirable to encourage as much as possible the planting of vegetables in the villages. Steps were taken to distribute through the medium of the school gardens, of which we have now over 280 in various parts of the Island, seeds and cuttings in time for planting in the north-east monsoon rains, and this was successfully accomplished, thanks chiefly to the energies of Mr. Drieberg and the staff under him. In three weeks (October 24 to November 14) 13,318 packets of seed, 6 cwt. of sweet potatoes, 6,100 cuttings of yams, 6 maunds of potatoes, 200 lb. of yams, and 200 lb. of sorghum seed were sent out. Distribution continued to the end of the year. A great deal of planting was done, independently of supplies from Peradeniya, by the people, many of whom were fully alive to the possibility of an increased demand for vegetable products arising in the market, so that altogether a considerable addition was made to the food supply of the Island and to the resources of seed and cuttings for future seasons.

30. In October four students were sent over by the Burmese Government for a course of six months' training in our methods of school gardening, which after fourteen years have now been established on sound workable principles, serving as a pattern to other countries.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

31. The advance in 1914 was not so rapid as in 1913, measured by number of societies registered, but yet good and solid progress has been made. The people have become more fully acquainted with the movement, though in that direction much remains yet to be done. The obstacle to progress is not,

however, the people themselves, who are eager enough to have societies when once they understand them and are properly led, but the inertia of those who are in the position of their leaders. In justice to this class it should be stated that a belief exists among local residents of influence that if they take up and encourage the movement they will be expected to become large subscribers, which, of course, is quite a misapprehension. There is no obligation upon the chiefs and headmen to subscribe more than any other member of a society; what is of far more value than their money is their influence and leadership.

32. Put briefly, I think the year's work has demonstrated the suitability of Co-operative Credit Societies to the circumstances of Ceylon village life, and has revealed more clearly than was before perceived the nature of the difficulties that lie before us.

RUBBER RESEARCH.

33. Two interim reports have been received from the Director of the Imperial Institute on samples of rubber prepared by the Ceylon Rubber Research Chemist, one in September and another in December. The specimens which were prepared by Mr. Campbell, in duplicate, according to a pre-arranged scheme designed to cover the whole field of rubber preparation in plantation factories, were submitted at the Imperial Institute to careful vulcanization and mechanical tests, as well as to chemical examination. The results so far reached have been tabulated to show in the case of each sample time of vulcanization at 50-lb. pressure, tensile strength in lb. per inch, and elongation per cent., comparisons being made with hard fine up river Para, hard fine Acre, and fine soft Para. The results are not available yet for publication. They deal with the effect of working freshly coagulated rubber in the various forms of sheet, thick and thin crêpe; the effect of machining of crêpe; and the value as coagulants of the various re-agents in use. Mr. Campbell obtained permission to resign his appointment on January 1, 1915, to go on active service.

NODULES IN HEVEA.

34. The study of the cause and origin of nodules in Hevea rubber trees has been the principal investigation work undertaken in the division of Botany and Mycology. The presence of nodules of any appreciable size renders the bark in the area affected of no use for tapping, as the surface becomes too uneven for latex to flow down the cut. The secretion of latex is also seriously interrupted. Mr. Bryce has been devoting a great deal of study in the field and laboratory to the formation, structure, and growth of nodules, but is unable yet to say to what cause they are due, and the subject will have to be further pursued.

ROOT DISEASE OF PLANTAIN.

35. Mr. Petch has continued his investigations of this disease, but has not yet determined the cause. Several fungi are at present under cultivation. The subject has excited a considerable amount of interest, especially in the neighbourhood of Colombo, where the attack has been particularly observed. In the leaflet issued by the Agricultural Society, referred to by Mr. Petch, he pointed out that when a stool is attacked, the old plant and suckers must be dug up and treated in such a way as to prevent the spread of infection; either cut into strips and burnt, or buried with lime 2 feet deep in the soil, and that the land should not be planted up again with plantains for about two years.

THE MOVEMENTS AND STORAGE OF PLANT FOOD IN HEVEA BRASILIENSIS.

36. The effect of various methods of tapping on the yield of rubber is the subject of study, not only at Peradeniya, but on many estates in Ceylon and throughout the East, but the effect upon the movements and storage of plant food in the tree has not yet been investigated. A system of tapping favourable for the yield of rubber might be unfavourable for the maintenance of the supply of reserve food in the tree, and therefore prejudicial to its welfare and good bark renewal.

37. Again, we desire to know the effect of seasons upon the movement of plant food in the tree, in order to determine the most desirable time of the year for trees to be rested, which need not necessarily be when they "winter."

38. Mr. L. E. Campbell, Rubber Research Chemist, has had charge of these investigations, and has recorded the result of his work in Bulletins circulated among subscribers to the Ceylon Rubber Research. These are now to be issued to the public in the form of Departmental Bulletins, the first being now in the press. It is not possible within the limits of this report to describe the conclusions Mr. Campbell has so far reached, but they will, I think, be found of interest and importance to the rubber planting industry. The whole plan of this investigation of the physiology of the Hevea tree has not yet been covered, but the work is suspended for the present till Mr. Campbell returns from active service.

SHOT-HOLE BORER OF TEA.

39. Under the Insect Pest and Quarantine Ordinance regulations were published in the *Gazette* of October 23, 1914, making it compulsory for persons in charge of tea estates infested with shot-hole borer to notify the same to the Director of Agriculture, who should then declare the estates in quarantine. These regulations were the outcome of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments held at Peradeniya on May 8, 1913, that the Planters' Association be asked whether the compulsory proclaiming of plant pests on individual estates was desirable in the interests of the planting industry, to which an affirmative reply was received. The regulations will tend to check the spread of shot-hole borer to uninfested estates. On November 13, 1913, the Committee passed another resolution that the Government be asked to appoint an Entomologist especially to study the life-history of shot-hole borer with a view to discovering a method of control. This has been done, and Mr. E. R. Speyer, who was selected for the work, arrived in Ceylon on February 25, 1915. The ravages of the pest make steady progress in the tea plantations, and it is very desirable that measures should be devised, if possible, to check them.

RED WEEVIL.

40. This pest (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) has given us much trouble both at Peradeniya and Maha Iluppallama, where we have to keep men continually searching and cutting the larvæ out of the coconut palms, which they injure very seriously. We have tried various remedies, but have had to fall back on the crude treatment of cutting away the destroyed tissue wherein the grubs are found, and tarring the wound. The weevil causes a considerable amount of injury to coconut trees in Ceylon, and it would be very satisfactory if some more comprehensive and scientific method of attacking the pest were discovered.

PARASITE OF PRICKLY PEAR.

41. In January, 1913, Dr. T. H. Johnston, Lecturer in Biology at the University of Queensland, and Mr. Henry Tryon, Government Entomologist and Vegetable Pathologist of Queensland, visited Peradeniya to inquire into means used to destroy the prickly pear. They discovered at Matara the Ceylon wild cochineal insect (*Coccus indicus*) feeding on some prickly pear (*Opuntia monocantha*), which the inhabitants stated used to exist in great quantity, but for some reason which they could not explain was disappearing. They procured specimens of the plant and parasite, and a little breeding farm was established at Henaratgoda. At the same time the Northern Province prickly pear (*Opuntia dillenii*) was also planted. The insects established themselves on *Opuntia monocantha*, and two boxes of plants carrying a quantity of the scale were despatched to Brisbane early in 1914. At the time of writing the little patch of *Opuntia monocantha* has been almost exterminated by the parasite, but all efforts to establish it on *Opuntia dillenii* have proved unavailing.

ACETIC ACID.

42. Considerable alarm arose among rubber planters when on the outbreak of war it was realized that supplies of acetic acid, almost all of which came from Germany and Austria, were likely to run short. Mr. Campbell, who was at that time Acting Government Chemist, immediately began investigating the question of being able to provide acetic acid or some substitute locally, and numbers of private investigators also set to work on the same problem. Cocoa juice, coconut water, and coconut vinegar were all found to be suitable coagulants, especially coconut water, which is now being regularly used on some rubber estates. At Peradeniya pyroligneous acid from the destructive distillation of wood and of coconut shells was produced by an improvized still and the results made public. Supplies of acetic acid soon began to arrive from England and the urgency of the question passed, but results which will probably prove of permanent benefit to the Island remain. Acetic acid can be made cheaply and in ample quantity from coconut shells. It is not sufficiently clear in colour for the coagulation of rubber that is to be made into first latex crêpe, but good, clear smoked sheet can be and is being made in large quantities with it. Ceylon produces enough coconut shells to provide sufficient acid for all the smoked sheet made in the Island—perhaps in the whole East—and I think our resources in that respect may very likely be turned to good account. The cost of acid works out at much less per lb. of dry rubber with crude acetic acid from coconut shells than with the imported product. Mr. Bamber has shown that considerable economy could be effected by using acetic acid prepared from coconut shells over the imported product. He calculates that the cost of acid per lb. of dry rubber is 0·08 cent in the case of the crude product, as compared with 0·39 cent to 0·65 cent when ordinary acetic acid is used.

THE COCONUT INDUSTRY.

43. On the outbreak of war a serious though brief slump occurred in the market, prices falling to Rs. 30 per candy for a few parcels. They speedily recovered, the price ruling at Rs. 77 in December, as against Rs. 97 in January. Restrictions upon exports by enemy subjects, who were large local buyers, induced some planters to ship direct to London. The loss in weight proved negligible, and there seemed to be a possibility of commanding a better market. In the case of one group of estates I am aware of that took this course, an average of approximately £25 per ton (equal to, say, Rs. 93·75 per candy) was obtained in London for all shipments after the war. To pack for export bags should show an even nett weight. Cultivation, in which I include manuring, is apt to wax and wane with the rise and fall of copra, but on the whole a better standard of cultivation has, I think, been maintained, due to some extent to a plentiful supply of labour. Planters are in some cases realizing the good effect of clean weeding and digging or ploughing on crop production. In the drier districts crops suffer mainly from want of rain. It should, therefore, be the object of the planter to conserve the rain he gets, which is often ample in quantity but badly distributed. This he can do by preventing his land from getting hard, the most favourable condition for the soil to be in for evaporating moisture.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

44. The crop, though slightly in excess of that of 1913, was not up to estimate, the rainfall during the first half of the year being deficient. The average price at the first sale of the year in Colombo was 46¼ cents per lb., that of the last sale 45½ cents. Labour conditions have, on the whole, improved. The demand for labour (per acre) on rubber estates tends to diminish as plantations grow older and by their shade keep down the growth of weeds, and as more economic methods of tapping—for example, alternate-day—are adopted. This releases more labour for tea. The Labour Federation has checked the nomad tendencies of coolies, who cannot now so easily go about from place to place increasing their debts. I think, too, the war has had a steadying effect upon the labouring classes, who recognize that, grave issues being at stake, it is a time to exercise restraint.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

45. First latex crêpe was priced at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. in London in January and 1*s.* 11½*d.* in December, smoked sheet being 2*d.* and 3*d.* higher, having kept ahead of crêpe all the year, except in April, when the

latter shot up to 3*s*., the price of hard Para at that time. At no other time did the price of plantation approach hard Para. The cultivation of rubber has not altogether yet settled down upon regular accepted lines, but advances were made during the year. I know of estates on which rubber is being produced at an all-in cost of 7*d*. per lb., and even less. In such cases good profits could be realized with the price at 1*s*. per lb. Alternate-day, instead of daily, tapping has become more general; yields have increased as trees have grown older and been given more space by thinning out, so that the cost of tapping has been reduced considerably. It is now generally recognized that planting has been too close, and though thinning out can remedy this mistake to some extent it can probably never do so completely, because trees cramped for space when young lose the opportunity of branching low down on the stem, and can therefore never have the leaf area of trees that have had ample room from the beginning. The system of thinning out most favoured is to cut out by selection and reduce gradually to about 75 trees per acre. On the outbreak of war considerable alarm prevailed at what was likely to happen, but confidence speedily recovered, and it is a tribute to the stability of this young industry that it has been able to withstand the shock of restricted imports and the loss of one of its largest customers with practically no disturbance.

THE COCOA INDUSTRY.

46. 1914 was, on the whole, not a good year for the cocoa industry in Ceylon. The crop was below the average in weight and also in quality. The continuous wet weather of the last quarter of the year made it necessary to cure the whole of the autumn crop indoors and brought on a bad attack of canker, with the result that on some estates a quarter of the crop was classed as low grade. The war caused a severe slump in prices, which did not speedily recover; but a sharp rise occurred towards the end of the year, which finally closed with a better market than that at the end of 1913. More attention is being paid to the regulation of shade, which if not cut back in old plantations excludes light and air to the detriment of crop. Pruning is also more practised than it was; in some cases rather too severely, perhaps, with old trees. No accepted and established system of pruning cocoa is in vogue in Ceylon.

THE MAJOR PRODUCTS OF EXPORT.

47. Thus, as far as her major products of export go, Ceylon's planting record since the war may be described in the terms of the manifesto "Business as usual." Some 600 estate superintendents have gone to the front, but those left behind are doing double duty, so no dislocation has occurred.

CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE IN THE SOIL.

48. I have referred under Coconuts to some results that have been obtained at Maha Iluppallama with a young coconut plantation by keeping the land cultivated and not allowing it to cake. This subject is of the utmost importance to all planters and cultivators in Ceylon. The drawback to Chilaw and to some other parts of the Island is a long dry season, through which coconut trees struggle with their crops with difficulty. The rain that falls is sufficient in quantity but is badly distributed. The problem of how to provide moisture for the palm during the dry season is the urgent one in these regions, and overshadows all others. It should receive the closest attention on the part of those responsible for the management of estates. The problem is connected with the treatment of the land, which will differ in different localities. But the management of his land should claim the study of the planter quite as much as of the farmer in England, who knows that clay soils require different treatment from loam, and light from heavy. The problem of conservating the moisture of the soil may be summed up in an expressive phrase used to me by a visitor to Peradeniya, who referred to it as "kraaling the rain." First get your land into such a condition that the maximum amount of rain can enter it. Having kraaled your rain maintain the land in such a condition that the bulk of the water cannot escape, except through the roots of the trees of the plantation. This is what is understood by dry farming. It is receiving more and more attention in Ceylon.

LONDON RUBBER EXHIBITION.

49. The Director was nominated by the Government, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Planters' Association, Ceylon, Commissioner to the London Exhibition, which was opened by H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught at the Royal Agricultural Hall on June 24. A report on the Exhibition was submitted on August 27, 1914, and published as Sessional Paper II. of 1915. One outcome of the Exhibition has been, I think, the establishing of a feeling of renewed confidence in the soundness of the industry. Already we hear less of comparisons between plantation and Para to the detriment of the former; not that Para is losing its pre-eminent position as regards quality, but it is recognized that the future is with plantation. The Exhibition also did much to allay alarm naturally felt among producers about synthetic rubber. I think also it consolidated opinion in favour of smoked sheet as compared with crêpe.

PROGRESS OF THE YEAR.

50. The foregoing touch upon some of the principal features of the work of the Department in 1914, for further details of which I refer you to the reports of the divisional officers annexed. Closer touch has been maintained with the Planters' Association and the Low-country Products Association, both of which have rendered us considerable assistance, which I gratefully acknowledge. The operations of the Ceylon Agricultural Society do not come within the scope of this report, though we are so closely connected with that body from the fact of two officers of the Department (the Director and the Superintendent of Low-country Products and School Gardens) being the Organizing Vice-President and Secretary respectively, that an account of progress made is not in reality complete without a record of the work done by the Society and its staff. Board and Society meetings have been well attended, special interest having been taken during the year in the rice planting industry. The Society's Journal, the "Tropical Agriculturist," edited by the Organizing Vice-President and the Secretary, has maintained its popularity; contributions from members of the staff of the Department showed a considerable increase over the previous year.

51. The Committee of Agricultural Experiments has sat regularly every two months at Peradeniya, and the attendance has been good. The most important work with which it has been connected has been the quarantining of tea estates infested with shot-hole borer and the appointment of a special entomologist, to which I have referred.

52. The reduction of expenditure which followed the outbreak of war affected this Department very seriously, our work being of a character that demands for achievement the preservation of continuity unimpaired. The situation was loyally accepted by all members of the staff, who united in re-adjusting their work to the altered circumstances in order that it should suffer as little as possible.

PUBLICATIONS.

53. *Annals.*—One number of the Annals was published during the period, containing the following articles :—

Vol. V., Pt. VII., September, 1914.

Notes on the History of the Plantation Rubber Industry of the East. T. PETCH.
The Genera Hypocrella and Aschersonia. T. PETCH.

Bulletins.—The following numbers were published during the period :—

No. 9.—Tea : Green Manuring at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya. M. KELWAY BAMBER. May, 1914.
No. 10.—Coconuts : Experiments at Peradeniya. M. KELWAY BAMBER. May, 1914.
No. 11.—Import of Manures into Ceylon. M. KELWAY BAMBER. June, 1914.
No. 12.—Hevea Tapping Results, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, 1911–1913. T. PETCH. August, 1914.
No. 13.—The Tapping of an Old Hevea Tree at Henaratgoda. T. PETCH. September, 1914.
No. 14.—Manuring of Cacao at Peradeniya. M. KELWAY BAMBER and D. S. CORLETT. December, 1914.
No. 15.—Some Insect Pests of 1913. A. RUTHERFORD. December, 1914.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

54. The expenditure under the various heads of the Estimates for the financial year October, 1913, to September, 1914, was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Salaries	118,415	50
Travelling	13,500	69
Labour and upkeep, Peradeniya Gardens	20,869	37
Labour and upkeep, Hakgala Gardens	5,994	67
Labour and upkeep, Henaratgoda Gardens	4,179	36
Labour and upkeep, Nuwara Eliya Gardens	2,630	47
Labour and upkeep, Peradeniya Experiment Station	26,116	41
Machinery, Experiment Station, Peradeniya	1,029	87
Labour and upkeep, Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama	9,210	71
Labour and upkeep, Dry Zone Experiment Station, Anuradhapura	10,029	98
Coconut Trial Ground, Chilaw	2,376	65
Labour and upkeep, School Gardens	6,665	88
Upkeep of Library, Laboratory, Herbarium, and Museum	3,935	26
Repairs to buildings	697	4
Illustration of Scientific Journal	218	74
Cost of drugs	156	22
Stationery, &c.	1,948	84
Rubber experiments at New Peradeniya Estate (expenditure from January–September, 1914)	236	58
Co-operative Credit Societies :—		
Travelling	1,444	86
Incidental expenses	104	96
Rubber research :—		
Travelling	1,631	50
Purchase of latex	980	50
Conduct of investigation in London	5,593	19
Incidental expenses	2,308	86
Special Expenditure :—		
Experimental cultivation of tobacco (expenditure from June–September, 1914)	3,608	8
Apparatus for Mycological Laboratory	5,055	28
Apparatus for Entomological Laboratory	368	64
Total	249,308	11

55. Receipts :—

	Rs.	c.
Head Office (Publications, &c.)	510	30
Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya	1,274	2
Hakgala Gardens	466	50
Henaratgoda Gardens	1,561	20
Experiment Station, Peradeniya	13,746	61
Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama	1,087	57
Total	18,646	20

56. To this must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions from the following Gardens :—

	Rs.	c.
Peradeniya	1,030	44
Hakgala	868	25
Henaratgoda	48	0
Total	1,946	69

Peradeniya, March 8, 1915.

R. N. LYNE,
Director of Agriculture.

1.—REPORT OF THE BOTANIST AND MYCOLOGIST.

THE Botanist and Mycologist, in addition to his duties, acted as Director of Agriculture, Organizing Vice-President of the Agricultural Society, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, and Editor of the "Tropical Agriculturist" from May 4 to August 31. Mr. A. G. Alwis was appointed Draughtsman and Photographer on April 1, 1914.

2. The total number of in and out letters for the year was 1,313. Consignments of disease specimens for examination numbered 161, of which 50 were *Hevea brasiliensis* and 42 tea, the remainder including albizzia, adiantum, beans, betel, bandakkai, cabbage, celery, cinnamon, coconut, coffee, crotalaria, custard apple, durra, grevillea, litchi, mango, orange, papaw, pea, plantain, pumpkin, rose, sapodilla, tephrosia, tobacco, and tomato.

3. Specimens of diseased plants for examination and report have been received from South India, Burma, and Malaya. The increased attention now paid to plant diseases in all countries has led to requests for specimens of Ceylon diseases from Java, Uganda, Malaya, Great Britain, Italy, &c., which are complied with when possible.

4. Visits have been made to the Jaffna, Chilaw, Negombo, Anuradhapura, Nuwara Eliya, Matara, Matale, and Dumbara districts, the total number of miles travelled during the year being 3,400. The Assistant Botanist and Mycologist visited Kalutara (twice) and the Alutgama district.

5. A lecture on co-operative credit was given to the Students' Union of Trinity College, Kandy.

FUMIGATORIUM.

6. During 1914 2,019 cases of tea seed, 1,119 cases of citrus fruits, and 375 miscellaneous packages of plants have been treated at the fumigatorium. Twelve cases of tea seed (two consignments) were refused admittance because the seed was packed in soil.

HEVEA.

7. The specimens of *Hevea brasiliensis* sent in for report covered the whole range of Hevea diseases known in Ceylon. The majority were cases of "canker," though fewer than in former years. Decay of the renewing cortex continues to be prevalent in wet weather, and a more extended use of *Carbolineum plantarium* is advisable. The result recorded in the report for 1913 that Hevea had been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture on the tapping surface without any tackiness in the rubber subsequently collected has been corroborated by experiments in Java and Malaya.

8. Specimens of a leaf disease caused by a species of *Cercosporella* have been received from one estate. The spots on the leaves were brown and dry, extending inwards from the tip and along both sides.

9. Further specimens of *Ustulina zonata* on Hevea have been sent in, and there does not appear to be any doubt that this fungus, which is one of the commonest causes of root disease in tea, can attack Hevea. It has been found previously on the roots of Hevea among abandoned tea, but has more generally occurred on the stem at a fork, where it was possible it might have been saprophytic. In a recent case it was found covering the bark on one side of a tree to a height of about 2 feet, the other parts of the tree appearing quite healthy. The fungus appears on the dead bark in white, more or less circular patches, which usually fuse together into a continuous plate overlying the bark; this plate ultimately becomes purple gray or black, and very brittle. One such plate which grew at the fork of a Hevea was about 2 feet long and a foot broad.

10. The work of summarizing the results of the Hevea tapping experiments at Gangaroowa and Henaratgoda, and of initiating new experiments, was undertaken by the Botanist and Mycologist in September, 1913. Bulletins on the tapping experiments at Gangaroowa, 1911-13, and the tapping of the big tree at Henaratgoda have been published, and others are now in course of preparation. Tapping experiments on the "change over" system have been begun on Gangaroowa.

11. Papers on "The Diseases of Hevea in Ceylon" and "The Principles of Rubber Tapping as determined by Experiment" were contributed to the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture, and a paper on "The Diseases of Hevea" to the Rubber Recueil of the Java Exhibition.

12. Several problems connected with the physiology of Hevea, which have been on the agenda for some time, have been ably investigated by Mr. L. E. Campbell, Rubber Research Chemist. These include the questions of the amount of reserve food in Hevea at different seasons, and the effect of various tapping systems on the storage of reserve food.

NODULES IN HEVEA.

13. Mr. G. Bryce, Assistant Botanist and Mycologist, who has been occupied with the investigation of nodules in Hevea, reports as follows:—

The work undertaken early in the year yielded confirmatory evidence of the results originally obtained by Bateson in the F. M. S. In the great majority of nodules examined there was a central core of latex tubes containing caoutchouc. With these occur a few layers of cells of the original cortex, some of which have a dark brown or blackish compact content. Similarly coloured streaks occur apparently in intercellular spaces. A few nodules had no discernible central core of latex tubes. The walls of the latex tubes and accompanying cortical cells gave the lignin reactions with various stains. The brown discolouration appears to be due to a tannin which has undergone some change; it is insoluble in 90 per cent. alcohol, and resembles somewhat closely the product formed by the action of potassium bichromate on the tannin in normal Hevea bark.

Nodules were collected from an untapped, healthy tree on the Experiment Station, Gangaroowa. These had no central core of latex tubes with their accompanying cortical cells.

On an old Hevea tree in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, dead nodules were found in process of being shed in the dead scales of bark still adhering to the tree. Other nodules were observed in living connection with the cortex at only one small point of their surface. This would indicate that nodules are in certain cases shed in the normal shedding of bark.

The conditions leading to the formation of nodules in Hevea bark are still obscure.

TEA.

14. The specimens of diseased tea bushes sent in included the usual tea root diseases, of which that caused by *Poria hypolateritia* was the most common owing to the number of new clearings which have been opened during the last five years. This disease appears to be *the* tea root disease of new clearings. One case of the twig disease caused by *Cephaleuros virescens* ("red rust") was recorded.

15. Several cases of "branch canker" were examined, and the fungi on the decayed tissue determined. This practically resolves itself into a determination of all the fungi which can grow on the dead wood of the tea bush, as the species found is rarely the same in any two cases. In general, this decay of the older tea branches originates at a pruning cut, and it could be obviated to a great extent by tarring the ends of the cuts.

16. A new disease of tea nurseries, due to a species of *Sclerotium*, was discovered. The same species has been found to attack plants whose tissues are fairly soft, *e.g.*, yams, *Montanoa*, &c., but had not hitherto been known to kill tea seedlings.

COCONUTS.

17. Towards the end of the year complaints were received that "gray blight," the leaf disease caused by *Pestalozzia palmarum*, was more prevalent than usual. This disease is always present to some extent on palms, tea, cinnamon, &c., and, except in the case of very young plants, does little damage. It is more abundant after the monsoon rains, and, being much more vigorous as a saprophyte than a parasite, it particularly affects palms which from any cause are in a condition of reduced vigour. It is now recognized that cultivated trees suffer much less from this disease than those which are not cultivated, and therein lies the remedy. Treatment with fungicides is obviously impossible, except in the case of very young plants.

RHINOCEROS BEETLE FUNGUS.

18. Mr. G. Bryce, who has charge of the experiments on this subject, reports as follows :—

Cultures of this fungus, *Metarrhizium anisopliæ* (Metsch), were brought to Peradeniya by Dr. Friederichs of Samoa. Four fungi were tried in culture: one obtained in the Philippines, the second in the Malay States, the third in Hawaii, and the fourth in Samoa. No growth was obtained from the last two. A further supply of spores of the Samoan fungus was sent to Peradeniya by Dr. Friederichs at a later date. This also failed to grow in culture tubes. The Philippine and Malay fungi have been kept established in pure cultures at Peradeniya. Laboratory experiments with these two fungi on the larvæ of the rhinoceros beetle show that they are parasitic on the larvæ, but do not attack larvæ which are well grown and are kept under conditions nearly approximating their normal environment. Field experiments with the fungi in breeding traps for rhinoceros beetle are still in progress.

SORGHUM.

19. Sorghum, on the Experiment Station, Gangaroowa, was attacked by several fungi. The common sorghum smut, *Cintractia sorghi-vulgaris* (Tul.) Clint., which occurs in all sorghum-growing countries, was fairly common, as it was when this crop was grown at Maha Iluppallama in 1911. This is an obligate parasite of sorghum, and is not necessarily dependent on the weather. The fungus is conveyed with the seed, attacks the seedling, grows up with the plant and re-appears in the grain. It may be prevented by treating the seed, and so killing the spores, before sowing.

20. Another disease which was more prevalent appears to be peculiar to India and Ceylon. This is the "wet weather mould," *Cladosporium herbarum* var., which converts the whole head into a grayish black mass. The structure of the sorghum head no doubt facilitates the attack of this mould in the wet weather. Sorghum is a dry zone crop, and it has been previously found to be attacked by this disease when cultivated in the wet districts of Ceylon, *e.g.*, at Colombo, in 1913.

21. Two fungi were found on the ripe grain, *Phoma insidiosa* Tassi and *Botryodiplodia sorghi* P. Henn. The former was originally recorded from Egypt. A test of seeds bearing these fungi (mixed) gave a germination of 38 per cent.

22. A scheme of experiments for the determination of the best method of disinfecting the seed was drawn up, and these have been instituted on Gangaroowa.

PLANTAINS.

23. The root disease of plantains recorded in the last report is still under investigation. A *Fusarium* has been found in the diseased plants, but it has not yet been proved that this is the cause. It has been demonstrated that the disease spreads rapidly to neighbouring plants. A leaflet on this disease was issued by the Agricultural Society.

24. Another disease of plantains which occurred on the Experiment Station, Gangaroowa, was examined by the Assistant Botanist and Mycologist. This was primarily a leaf disease, the attack beginning at the margin of the leaf and spreading down the petiole. The older leaves were the first attacked, and from these the fungus spread to the younger. The disease was checked by cutting off and burning the diseased leaves. The fungus found was a *Fusarium*.

CITRUS.

25. Several cases of *Oidium*, the common white fungus on young leaves and twigs of orange trees, were sent in. In several districts the attack of this disease is an annual event, and the new growth is periodically killed back. Regular spraying of citrus trees is urgently required in Ceylon.

26. Among the fungi found on citrus for the first time in Ceylon were *Fusarium epithele* McAlp. on orange (fruit), and *Orularia aurantii* McAlp. on orange leaves.

CELERY.

27. The common European leaf disease of celery caused by *Septoria petroselini* is prevalent in the Nuwara Eliya District, where it is said to be now almost impossible to grow this plant. This disease has been known for a long time in Europe, and its effect has hitherto been practically negligible, but during the last two or three years it has caused serious damage. There can be little doubt that it has been introduced with the seed, as most samples of seed which have been examined in Europe have been found to bear the spores. An article on this disease was published in the "Tropical Agriculturist."

ALBIZZIA.

28. A new disease of Albizzia seedlings was sent in. The leaves bear pale-brown spots, usually starting from the margin. They subsequently fall off, and the young plants die back from the top. The cause is an undescribed species of *Ceratophorum*.

29. A stem canker of *Albizzia* is fairly common on stems 2 inches in diameter and upwards. The disease usually begins by killing a small twig or side branch, after which it attacks the larger stem, causing a sunken area round the point of insertion of the twig. Subsequently an open wound may result, and the stem may be considerably distorted in the region of the disease. The fungus concerned is a *Nectria*, which also produces the same effect on *Acacia decurrens*.

SAPODILLA.

30. A leaf disease of sapodilla occurred on the Experiment Station, Gangaroowa. The affected leaves bore large irregular spots, frequently extending from side to side of the leaf, at first bright red-brown, afterwards darker. The cause was *Phyllosticta sapotæ* Sacc.

COCA.

31. Coca (*Erythroxylon coca*) in the Botanic Gardens was attacked by pink disease (*Corticium salmonicolor* B. & Br.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

32. Custard apple (*Anona squamosa*) on the Experiment Station, Gangaroowa, was attacked by pink disease (*Corticium salmonicolor*). The young fruits of jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) were destroyed in large numbers at Peradeniya by *Rhizopus artocarpi* (B. & Br.) Rac. *Trametes floccosus* Bres. was found to cause root disease of *Bombax* and *Poinciana regia* at Peradeniya, and *Fomes australis*, a root disease of *Casuarina montana*, at Hakgala. Other parasitic fungi recorded for the first time include *Rosellinia bunodes* B. & Br. on *Hibiscus*, *Helminthosporium incurvatum* Bern. on coconut, species of *Phoma*, *Phyllosticta*, &c., on coconut, and numerous undescribed species on various native plants, as well as a number of new rusts.

MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM.

33. About 600 Ceylon specimens have been added to the Mycological and Pathological Herbarium, and a number of foreign specimens received in exchange. The latter include 100 specimens from Prof. H. Sydow, 100 from Prof. C. F. Baker (Philippines), and others from Mr. C. G. Lloyd, Prof. J. C. Arthur, Mr. J. Saunders, &c. Local specimens have been contributed by the Rev. P. T. Cash and Rev. Fr. M. Le Goc.

34. The newly-appointed Draughtsman and Photographer has added more than 150 paintings of Ceylon fungi and plant diseases to the general collection.

35. Mycological specimens have been supplied to Prof. E. D. Merrill (Manila), Prof. C. F. Baker (Los Banos), Prof. J. C. Arthur (U. S. A.), Mr. A. D. Cotton (Kew), Mr. F. T. Brooks (Kuala Lumpur and Cambridge).

EXHIBITIONS.

36. The Botanist and Mycologist was responsible for the collection and despatch of the specimens contributed by the various branches of the Department to the Ceylon exhibit at the Rubber Exhibition, and, in collaboration with Mr. Bamber, prepared the Ceylon Handbook to the Exhibition.

WEEDS.

37. Mr. W. E. Wait reported the occurrence of the water hyacinth in Balachchiyawewa, near Tangalla, in June last. This was verified by the plant collector, who discovered it also in Atinnamalewewa, half a mile from the former. It has since been recorded twice from the Marawila district, and a careful investigation of the whole length of the Negombo canal will be undertaken when funds admit of it.

38. *Mikania scandens* (Mokattu) was reported to be killing trees in the Trincomalee District. It has been known to be prevalent there since 1906. This weed is now becoming widely distributed through the low-country, and has apparently followed the railway down the Kelani Valley and towards Ratnapura.

CEYLON FLORA.

39. Recent additions to the Ceylon Flora, as aliens or otherwise, include *Hyptis suaveolens* Poit. from Chilaw, and *Heliotropium curassavicum* L. from Jaffna. Mr. F. Lewis has kindly furnished us with plants from the Eastern Province, including *Sesamum prostratum* Retz, not previously collected in Ceylon, the *Calophyllum* attributed to *C. elatum* by Vincent (see Trimen I., p. 101), &c.

40. Several investigations of Ceylon and introduced plants are in progress. These include studies of the flowering of the coconut, *Acacia decurrens*, girth increment of Hevea, rate of growth of *Loranthus*, the varieties of *Cassia mimosoides*, variation in coconuts, *Oxalis*, new weeds, &c. Special attention is being given to Ceylon ferns.

41. An investigation into the rate of growth of the new shoots of tea bushes, after pruning wholly or partly, unfortunately proved fruitless owing to injuries to the selected bushes.

42. Thanks are due to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, Prof. Ewart (Melbourne), and Mr. F. Lewis for specimens kindly presented to the phanerogamic herbarium.

43. Phanerogamic specimens or seeds have been supplied to Mr. S. T. Dunn (Kew); Dr. Sweet (Melbourne); the Economic Botanist, Nagpur; the Rubber Experiment Station, Malang.

44. The preparation of coloured drawings of Ceylon plants has been resumed, special attention being given to introduced weeds.

45. Material was supplied as usual for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

46. 1,108 specimens were sent into the phanerogamic herbarium for identification during the year.

LABORATORY.

47. The laboratory has been enlarged by the addition of a storeroom, which sets free one of the working rooms previously used for that purpose, and alterations have been made to the dark room. Plate glass windows have been substituted for some of the existing windows, all of which were quite unsuited for microscopic work. The old cement sinks have been removed, and replaced by others more convenient and less bulky. Benches have been erected in two of the rooms, but as the pressure of other duties delayed the preparation of detailed plans until the need for retrenchment arose this work has not been completed, nor have the necessary alterations to the water supply been carried out.

48. An incubator, vacuum embedding bath, microtome, steam sterilizers, microphotographic camera, autoclave, microscopes, slide cabinet, and other apparatus have been obtained.

49. The system of card cataloguing has been adopted for all the data obtained by the Botanical and Mycological Division.

50. Visitors to the Laboratory during the year included Prof. T. Johnson (Dublin), Dr. Lauder (East of Scotland Agricultural College), Dr. M. Benson (Royal Holloway College), Miss A. L. Smith (British Museum), Prof. Armstrong (London), Dr. K. Friederichs (Samoa), Messrs. H. Gleason (U. S. A.), F. T. Brooks (Kuala Lumpur and Cambridge), C. Ettling (Papua), E. Bateson (Malaya and Borneo), B. E. Quick (U. S. A.), Prof. Dr. G. van Iterson (Delft), Prof. H. ter Meulen (Delft), F. G. Hérosé (F. M. S.), A. de Noronha Castro (Portugal), M. C. de Silva (Portugal), &c.

PUBLICATIONS.

51. One number of the Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens has been published during the year, completing Volume V.

52. The following papers, articles, and notes have been published :—

A.—*In the Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya* :—Notes on the History of the Plantation Rubber Industry of the East; the Genera Hypocrella and Aschersonia; *Smithia blanda* Wall; *Oberonia recurva* Lindl.; *Heliotropium curassavicum* L.; Insect Visitors to Flowers; A new Alien; Right- and Left-handed Coconut Trees; *Stereospermum xylocarpum* Wight; The Cherry at Nuwara Eliya; *Oxalis* in Ceylon; Reviews.

B.—*Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture* :—The Tapping of an old Hevea Tree at Henaratgoda; Hevea Tapping Results, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, 1911–13.

C.—*In the Year Book of the Agricultural Society* :—Notes on Fungus Diseases.

D.—*In the Leaflets of the Agricultural Society* :—A Disease of Plantains.

E.—*In the Rubber Recueil, Java Exhibition* :—Fungus Diseases of *Hevea brasiliensis*.

F.—Ceylon Handbook of the Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition, 1914.

LIBRARY.

53. The author catalogue has now been completed up to date. A typed card catalogue will be begun as soon as standard cards and cabinet can be obtained. The present catalogue being in manuscript only, the entries are of various degrees of legibility; while the existing cabinet is a locally made makeshift, the drawers of which are not of standard dimensions, nor furnished with rods, &c.

54. The library clerk is now engaged in collating the numerous files of periodicals, and the gaps in these will be filled if opportunity occurs. On the completion of this work the compilation of the subject catalogue will be resumed.

January, 1915.

T. PETCH,
Botanist and Mycologist.

2.—REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

PESTS.

1. *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich. (Shot-hole Borer of Tea).—This insect has been reported in the course of the year from the following new localities (*cf.* "Trop. Agric.," March, 1914):—Lower Dikoya, Elpitiya, Pinnawala, and Galatura. The prunings that were received from Pinnawala afforded an illustration of the length of time the beetles may continue to live and breed in the prunings under favourable conditions; the prunings were received on July 17, and were kept in a tin box in the laboratory, and beetles were still alive on October 14, when the stock of prunings was exhausted. As the result of experiments made during the year I am convinced that the burying of infected prunings under estate conditions is not an effective method of control, as the beetles may continue to breed and to escape.

The insect has been found in the course of the year in diseased cocoa, where it was breeding freely, in Avocado pear, *Tephrosia candida*, *Desmodium cephalotes*, and (probably) in the decaying end of pollarded dadap and in the stem of a young plant of *Bombax malabaricum*. An Entomologist has been appointed by Government to make a study of this insect, and he is expected to arrive from home early in the year. Regulations intended to minimize the chance of estates that are still free from the pest being infected have been made and published in *Gazette* No. 6,675 of October 23, 1914; under these regulations it is the duty of the person in charge of a tea plantation to report the presence or the supposed presence of *X. fornicatus* to the Director of Agriculture, who, on being satisfied that this insect does exist on an estate, is required to declare such estate to be in quarantine; thereafter it is an offence to remove or receive tea plants from such quarantined estate.

2. *Xyleborus compactus*, Eich. (the Smaller Shot-hole Borer), has been reported once from Uda Pussellawa in November.

3. *Zeuzera coffeæ*, Nietn. (Red Borer), has been reported from tea at least once in every month of the year, except October. Additional localities for this insect (*cf.* "Trop. Agric.," Dec., 1913) are Hatton, Bentota, Ingiriya, Ratnapura, Pelmadulla, Rakwana, Kotagala, Galatura, Pinnawala, Balangoda, Matugama. In December the caterpillar was reported from Haliela attacking *Erythroxylon coca*; this case is interesting, as it furnishes the first record, so far as I am aware, of the presence in Ceylon of a parasite of this insect; the tunnel in one case contained a compact mass of the cocoons of a Braconid, and which had been mistaken for the young of Shot-hole Borer.

4. *Nettle Grubs.*—A bad attack of Nettle Grub was reported from Ratnapura District in January, March, and May. The insects sent in in March proved to be *Thosea cana*, Wlk. From the caterpillars two species of Braconid parasite emerged. That these insects had not managed to control the pest is shown by the fact that a much worse attack occurred on the same estate in May. The caterpillars were attacking also *Albizzia*, sp., interplanted with the tea. *Natada nararia*, Moore (Fringed Nettle Grub), was reported in August from Elkaduwa.

5. *Heterusia cingala*, Moore (Red Slug), was reported in August from Horana, from Kandy District in September and November, from Yatiyantota in December, and was observed at Peradeniya in July. It seems that in any particular district it may be expected every other month.

6. Mites do not seem to have been as troublesome as usual. *Phytoptus carinatus*, Green (Ribbed Mite), was reported from Nawalapitiya in March; *Brevipalpus obovatus*, Donn. (Scarlet Mite), from Haputale in October; *Tarsonymus translucens*, Green (Yellow Mite), from Pinnawala in April and Galaha in August; *Tetranychus bioculatus*, Wood Mason (Red Spider), from Ratnapura in September.

Small black mites were received from Lindula in March. They occurred on branches that had died. The mites were probably feeding on the dead bark, &c., and were not responsible for the death of the branch.

7. *Homona coffearia*, Niet. (Tortrix), has been reported on two occasions from Lindula in November and from Ulapane in December. At Lindula they were said to be in places in somewhat large numbers. From the pupa of a caterpillar received from Ulapane a parasite, *Chalcis*, sp., emerged.

8. Bagworm has been reported on two occasions, from Ratnapura in October and from Pelmadulla in November. The insect seems in both cases to be *Chalia doubledayi*, Westw. The insects from Ratnapura were feeding on the bark of the branches, causing the leaves to fall and the shoots to die.

9. Termite injury has been reported on several occasions. What is probably *Glypotermes dilatatus*, Bugn., was received in March from Ratnapura and in August from Elpitiya and Galatura. The insects had obviously gained entrance by a wound in a branch. In the laboratory I was able to destroy practically all the insects *in situ* by carbon bisulphide. *Calotermes*, Wasm., *militaris*, L., was received from Norwood in July, and *Termes*, sp., prob. *redemanni*, from Badulla in July; the latter was eating the bark under the shelter of mud work, and was attacking also grevillea.

10. *Heterodera radicicola*, Muell. (Eelworm), was reported to be killing off seedlings at Pussellawa in July.

11. Several cases of severe infestation of Coccidæ have been reported. Such were an attack by *Saissetia hemispherica*, Targ. (Hemispherical Scale), in Nuwara Eliya in June; and by various species, of which the chief were *Coccus viridis*, Gr. (Green Bug), *Aspidiotus camelliæ*, Sign., and *Howardia biclavis*, Comst. (Mining Scale), at Lindula in June. In severe infestations of scale insects, such as these were, probably the best plan is to prune heavily and burn the prunings.

12. Other insects that have been observed or reported are:—*Oscinis theæ*, Bigot (Leaf Miner), from Haputale; *Coccus hesperidum* from Nawalapitiya in February; *Astycus immunis*, Wlk., a weevil, reported to be eating young shoots sprouting from stumps at Pussellawa in May; *Euproctis atomaria*, Wlk., whose caterpillars were defoliating tea at Peradeniya in April; Cockchafer grub from Galaha in June; *Callicratides rama*, Kirby (*Capsidæ*), from Nawalapitiya in August; *Riptortus pedestus*, Fb., and *R. fuscus*, Fb. (*Coccidæ*), at Peradeniya in January; *Lasioderma testacea* from sample of made tea at Colombo in February; Thrips, prob. *Heliothrips.*, sp., from Haputale in September.

HEVEA.

13. Hevea in Ceylon has been practically free from insect pests. Many specimens of insects have been sent in for report, but in most cases they have been secondary pests following after fungus attack. Locusts were received from India in January with the report that they were eating the bark, and in some cases ringing the trees.

Insects that have been taken from diseased trees are:—*Xyleborus obliquecauda*, Motsch.; *X. semigranosus*, Bldf., var. prob.; *X. submarginatus*, Bldf.; *X. morigerus*, Bldf. (probably); *X.*, sp., near *laticollis*; *Eccoptopterus 6-dentatus*, Motsch.; *Platypus solidus*, Chap.; *Eupsalis truncata*, Boh.; *Xylopsocus capucinus*, F.; larva of a Buprestid from underneath dead bark; larva of a Cerambycid, resembling but distinct from *Batocera rubus*, L. Other insects that have been observed or reported are:—*Conocritis picria*, Meyr., whose slug-like caterpillar was reported to be eating the bark to a considerable depth at Yatiyantota in April; large Thrips on dead leaves from Ulapane, no doubt secondary; Bark-eating Borer at Peradeniya; Leaf Miner, probably *Oscinis theæ*, Bigot., in young leaves of seedlings; it is attacked by Chalcid parasites.

COCOA.

14. Few inquiries have been received regarding insect pests of cocoa. Those that have been observed or reported were from neglected plantations:—*Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich.; the moths *Arbela quadrinotata*, Wlk., *Myclois pectinicornella*, Hmp., *Dichocrocis punctiferalis*, Gr. (Pod Borer), and *Comocritis pieria*, Meyr.; *Helopeltis antonii*, Sign., and the Mealy Bug, *Pseudococcus crotonis*, Gr. As the majority of these insects are serious pests of other plants, the presence of so much neglected cocoa is a distinct menace. Other insects that have been observed during the year are:—Aphis, probably *Toxoptera aurantiæ*, Koch., and *Leptocentrus leucaspis*, Wlk., on young shoots and pods; *Pseudococcus virgatus*, Ckll., on young shoots; *Xyleborus parvulus*, Eich., in diseased stem; *Pseudococcus crotonis*, Gr., was observed to be attacked by Cecidomyids and Chalcids, as well as by the caterpillars of *Spalgis epius*, West., thirty of which were counted on a single infested pod; nevertheless, numerous larvæ of the mealy bug emerged.

COCONUT.

15. Few complaints of insect injury to coconuts have been received. Red Weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, Fb.) has been the subject of inquiry. This beetle breeds in many other palms besides coconut, viz., *Oreodoxa*, *Palmyra*, *Phœnix*, *Areca*, *Raphia*, and it should be realized that all sickly or dying palms of these and probably other kinds are possible centres of multiplication and dispersion. *Aspidiotus destructor*, Sign., was received from Chilaw, and was observed at Peradeniya; in the former case many of the scales were attacked by a Chalcid parasite, while at Peradeniya several species of Coccinellid beetles were preying very effectively on the scales. Other insects that have been observed or reported are:—A blue-black Aleyrodid in clusters on the under-surface of the young fronds; *Pseudococcus*, sp., infesting the leaves in the bud, its presence being indicated by the earthwork with which an attendant ant had covered the colony; small, dark, reddish-brown weevils, adults and larvæ from the stalk of a frond that had died back—from Chilaw; Diptera from stem attacked by Red Weevil—Trincomalee.

ARECA.

16. The inflorescence of this plant was observed to be heavily infested with *Saissetia nigra*, Nietn., and *Cerataphis*, sp., prob. *lataniæ*, Licht.

CARYOTA.

17. A small beetle, *Coccotrypes dactyliperda*, F., has been observed to be a severe pest of the seeds of *Caryota urens* at Peradeniya. An insect supposed to be the same has recently been reported to be a pest of date seeds in Egypt. The Bagworm, *Psyche albipes*, Moore, was reported from Colombo attacking caryota and other palms; from the cases several Chalcids emerged.

COFFEA AND ALLIED PLANTS.

18. Few pests have been reported. The following have been observed at Peradeniya:—*Zeuzera coffeæ*, Niet., killing the leading shoot; *Coccus viridis*, Gr., *Saissetia hemispherica*, Targ., and *Ischnaspis longirostris*, Sign., the last on *Coffea zanzibariæ*; *Pseudococcus*, sp., prob. *Citri*, Risso., clustered among the berries; *Xyleborus discolor*, Bldf., *X.*, sp., prob. *compactus*, Eich., and *X.*, sp., from dying or dead twigs.

Coccus viridis, Gr., on leaves, and Cecidomyid galls on twigs of *Canthium didymum*; seed of *Morinda umbellata* infested by a Chalcid, probably a species of *Megastigmus*, and the pulp of the fruit attacked by the caterpillar of a Pyralid; grub of a Cerambycid tunnelling in the stem of *Ixora macrothyrsa* and stunting the plant.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

19. *Erythrina*, sp. (Dadap).—The caterpillar of the moth *Eupterote geminata*, Wlk., was reported in July to be causing considerable injury at Demodara. The caterpillar of a species of *Acherontia*, prob. *styx*, Westw., was received in December. Both caterpillars sent proved to have been parasitized by a Braconid; the caterpillars were of a grayish-brown colour, not green. Other insects that have been observed are *Cyclopelta siccifolia*, Westw.; *Deripsa*, sp. (*Tenebrionidæ*), breeding in holes in the bark; numerous grubs of a weevil in branches of *Erythrina poranthus* stunting the plant.

20. *Tephrosia candida*.—Several cases of injury to this plant have been reported. *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich., was reported from Haputale in June, and was said to be doing the same kind of damage as it does in the case of tea. Several *Coccidæ* have been sent us for report, viz., *Pseudococcus*, sp., prob. *virgatus*, Gr., and *Cerococcus*, sp., prob. *hibisci*, Gr.; the latter seems to be a new record for Ceylon.

21. *Crotalaria*, spp.—Insects observed doing more or less damage are:—*Aulacaspis pentagona*, Targ., encrusting the stem; *Ragmus importunitas*, Dist., sucking the leaves; *Leptocentrus leucaspis*, Wlk., whose eggs, laid in the twigs, were found to be attacked by hymenopterous parasites; *Argina syringa*, Cr., whose caterpillars devour the leaves; a small Dipteron, whose larva mines in the stem; dark-brown Aphis on the young shoots; the larvæ of two Tineids and a beetle eating the seeds in the pods.

22. *Cajanus indicus*.—The following insects have been observed to feed on this plant at Peradeniya:—*Lampides bochus*, Cram., whose caterpillar feeds on the pods; *Maruca testulalis*, Geyer, a

Pyralid, whose caterpillar devours the unripe seeds; *Sphenarches caffer*, Z., a Pterophorid, whose larva feeds on the inflorescence; *Ceptosoma siamicum*, Wlk., and *C. cribrarium*, Fb., which suck the juices of the twigs. Excluding the first mentioned, these are all well-known minor pests of leguminous plants.

23. *Bean.*—The bean-fly (*Agromyza phaseoli*, Coq.) has been reported as very troublesome at Trincomalee, Peradeniya, and Dehiowita. The maggot mines in the petioles and stems and causes the seedlings to die. At Peradeniya, in February, pods were very heavily infested with a species of Aphis. The Aphis was being preyed on by the larvæ of Syrphids, and also of several species of Coccinellids, the largest and commonest of which, however, was itself attacked by a species of Chalcid, so that none of those observed reached the adult stage, as many as ten Chalcids emerging from a single pupa. In May stems were received badly attacked by *Aulacaspis pentagona*, Targ., and by *Sagra nigrita*, Olw., a large black Chrysomelid, whose grub lives in the stem, causing swellings to appear.

24. *Cassia*, spp.—From Namunukula, in March, a *Pentatomid*, probably *Brachyplatys cingalensis*, Stal., was received with the report that it was destroying the beans of *Cassia auriculata*. *C. nodosa* in the Gardens suffered in April from a severe attack by the caterpillars of *Catopsilia crocale*, Cram. A plant of *C. alata* was repeatedly defoliated by the caterpillars of *Terias silhetana*, Wlk., whose white eggs are laid in clusters on the under-surface of the leaves; the plant was so weakened that an attack by various species of boring beetles followed. *Terias libythea*, Fabr., was reared from pupæ (green) found on the seedlings of *C. mimosoides*, and the roots of the plants were attacked by Eelworm (*Heterodera radicicola*, Muell.).

25. *Cæsalpinia*, sp.—The caterpillar of *Lacera alope*, Cram., was found feeding on *C. bonduc*, and the larva of a Tineid and of a beetle (*Araecerus fasciculatus*, Daly) were destroying the seeds of *C. pulcherrima* in the pod.

26. *Xyleborus*, sp., occurred in large numbers in the dying twigs of *Acacia pennata*. The leaves of *Pongamia glabra* were attacked by a species of Thrips and by a small green Homopteron, so that the young leaves did not expand. Colonies of *Tachardia albizziæ*, Gr., were received on twigs of *Dimorphandra mora*; the caterpillars of the moth *Eublemma coccidiphaga*, Hmp., were preying on the scales. The leaves of *Dalbergia championiі* were observed to be covered with small, rough, grayish galls. *Xyleborus plumeriæ*, Nordl., was taken from the decaying pods of *Bauhinia*, sp.

CARDAMOMS.

27. From Gammaduwa fruit showing brown spots was received in April; the cause of the spotting has not yet been determined. The moth *Dichocrocis punctiferalis*, Gn., was received from Wattegama in June; this well-known pest was also reared in the course of the year from fruits of *Dillenia indica*. Worms taken from twisted leaves were received from Rangalla in February; these probably do no harm, but follow after some other disease or pest.

TOBACCO AND ALLIED PLANTS.

28. Plants in the nursery of Battulu-oya were badly attacked by the stem-boring caterpillar of *Gnorimoscheura heliopa*, Lower, a well-known pest of tobacco. The caterpillar of *Prodenia litura*, Fb., was feeding on the leaves at the same time. Aphis was reported from Kandy in December. From caterpillars tunnelling in the fruit of brinjal at Peradeniya the moth *Leucinodes orbonalis*, Gn., a well-known pest of brinjal, was reared; the same fruits were infested by the maggots of a fly, probably secondary. *Solanum torvum*, a common weed in the Peradeniya district, was found to be infested with *Aphis gossypii*, Glov. The Aphis was attended by the large red ant, and it is worthy of note that but a single Syrphid larva was present on all of the leaves examined. This plant has also been observed to be a host-plant of the bug *Disphinatus humeralis*, Wlk., which has also been observed on mango, guava, and *Cuphea jorullensis*. What was probably the caterpillar of *Dichocrocis punctiferalis*, Gn., was received from Kalpitiya in the fruit of brinjal; the caterpillar proved to have been parasitized by an Ichneumon. The fruit-fly *Dacus caudatus* was reared from the fruits of tomato.

CROTON AND ALLIED PLANTS.

29. A severe attack on the foliage of *Croton tiglium* by the caterpillars of *Amyna selenampha*, Guen., was reported from Madawella in October, and from Matale in March and October. This insect feeds also on the jungle plant *Croton aromaticus*. The following insects were observed at Peradeniya:—*Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich., in stem of an old plant, and an Aleyrodid and the caterpillar of *Eupterote geminata*, Wlk., on the leaves of *Ricinus communis*; Psyllid causing galls on leaves of *Mallotus philippinensis* and parasitized by a Braconid; caterpillars of a Noctuid and of a Geometrid, *Thalassodes quadraria*, Guen., and a small Homopteron destructive to the young growth of *Mischodon zeylanicus*; the Noctuid was parasitized by an Ichneumon.

COTTON AND ALLIED PLANTS.

30. The only insect of which complaint has been received is a large green grasshopper from Ambalantotá. The following insects have been observed:—*Oxycarenus lugubris*, Motsch., in seed pods of, and *Pseudococcus*, sp., on shoots of, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*; a Homopteron breeding on the under-side of the leaves of *Bombax malabaricum* causing a yellowing of the leaves; the Nymphs are heavily parasitized by a Chalcid; *Xyleborus*, sp., prob. *fornicatus*, in stem of a young plant of Bombax—it was making little headway against the gummy secretion; *Cosmophila crosa*, Hubn., caterpillar feeding on leaves of *Hibiscus*, sp., in December. Phytoptid mite causing small green galls on upper surface of the leaves of *Hibiscus*; Phytoptid mite causing numerous branched galls on the leaves of *Julostylus augustifolia* at Balangoda. (In the West Indies an allied mite, *Eriophyes gossypii*, Banks., attacks cotton.)

CAMPHOR AND ALLIED PLANTS.

31. The following insects have been observed on camphor during the year:—Thrips, probably *Cryptothrips floridensis*, Wat., seriously injuring the buds and twigs at Peradeniya and Ambawela; *Amantissa consorta*, Templ. (Psychidæ); *Aspidiotus lataniæ*, Sign.; *A. camelliæ*, Comst.; *Acrocercops ordinatella*, Meyr., whose caterpillar mines in the leaves, causing large blotches—it is subject to attack by various Hymenopterous parasites; *Peronea eroptila*, Meyr., whose caterpillar mines in the twigs and petioles; *Xylopertha nicobarica*, Gust., *Xyleborus discolor*, Bldf., and *X.*, sp. nov., Wynn Samp., from twigs; *Tetranychus*, sp., prob. *bioculatus*, W. M., on leaves at Ambawela.

The Camphor Leaf Miner (*A. ordinatella*, Meyr.) has also been reared from the leaves of *Litsea zeylanica*.

Cinnamomum zeylanicum is subject to the following pests :—Psyllid, *Trioza*, sp., which causes numerous hard galls on the leaves ; Cecidomyid, which causes galls on the branches ; Phytoptid mite, which galls the young twigs and leaves.

CITRUS AND ALLIED PLANTS.

32. Many of the well-known pests of citrus occur in Ceylon. Probably the most destructive are the Leaf Miner, *Phyllocnistis citrella*, Staint., which is often very severe on the young growth, causing the leaves to curl up. (The same insect attacks the foliage of the allied plant *Atalantia monophylla*, and it is probably the same insect which mines in the leaves of *Limonia alata*) ; and the fruit-fly, *Dacus ferrugineus*, Fabr., which was bred in June from fruit received from Kandy.

Other insects that have been observed or reported on citrus are :—*Pseudococcus*, sp., prob. *virgatus*, Ckll. ; *Aphis citricola*, van der Goot. ; nymphs of *Cappæa taprobanensis*, Dall (*Pentatomidæ*), on the twigs ; Buprestid larva mining in branches, and said to be causing the fruit to drop off (the same larva was received from the Kelani Valley, when it was attacking citrus, in 1907) ; mite on fruit from Galboda ; *Coccus viridis*, Gr., on lime at Namunukula ; *Walkeriana*, sp., on stem of citrus at Peradeniya and parasitized by *Cryptochætum curtipenne*, Knab., and preyed on by the caterpillar of a Pyralid.

Atalantia monophylla at Peradeniya suffers severely from the attacks of a Halticid, the adult feeding on the older and the grubs mining in the younger leaves ; it is probably the same beetle which similarly attacks the foliage of *Limonia alata*, but so far I have not observed it on any species of citrus.

MANGO AND ALLIED PLANTS.

33. The most serious pests of mango are *Idiocerus clypealis*, Leth., and *I. niveosparsus*, Leth. (*Jassidæ*), which suck the sap from the inflorescence ; nymphs were present in large numbers in March ; the larva of a Coccinellid was observed feeding on the nymphs, and at other times of the year the adults are occasionally to be found adhering to the leaves and enveloped in fungus mycelium. From Matugama, in August, a large yellow Chrysomelid and the caterpillar of *Bombotelia jocosatrix*, Gn., were received with the information that they were eating the younger leaves. *Disphinctus humeralis*, Wlk., was observed in August puncturing the leaves of plants in the nursery ; in March a pinkish Noctuid caterpillar was taken mining in the young shoots and causing them to wilt.

The following insects have been observed to attack *Spondias mangiferæ* ;—*Chelaria spathota*, Meyr. ; *Gracilaria isebæa*, Meyr., n. sp ; *Plotheia celtis*, Moore ; Psyllid causing galls on young leaves and shoots—March.

Mite galls and nymphid Psyllids were observed on the leaves of *Nothopegia colebrookiana* in February.

GUAVA AND ALLIED PLANTS.

34. The following insects have been received for report :—*Sagra nigrita*, Oliv. ; *Zeuzera coffeæ*, Niet. ; caterpillar of *Trabala vishnuii*, Lef. Insects that have been observed are :—*Disphinctus humeralis*, Wlk. ; *Pseudococcus crotonis*, Gr., on twigs and fruit, and attended by the large red ant ; caterpillar of a Geometrid feeding on the flowers ; pinkish Noctuid caterpillar living under a canopy of grass and eating the buds and twigs—it is attacked by a Tachinid ; lepidopterous larva mining in the young shoots, petioles, and mid-rib, and causing them to wilt. Perhaps this is the same insect as that mentioned immediately above.

A Thrips, probably *Heliothrips*, sp., feeds on the under-surface of the leaves of *Careya arborea*, bleaching them ; in September many of the nymphs were parasitized by a minute Hymenopteron. (The same Thrips occur on the leaves of *Eugenia grandis*.) A Coccinellid larva was observed feeding on the spores of an Oidium on the leaves of *Careya arborea*. In November the young leaves of a plant of *C. arborea* were attacked by a lepidopterous leaf miner. The leaves of *Eugenia malaccensis* are badly galled by a Psyllid, *Trioza*, sp. ; *Toxoptera aurantiæ*, Koch., was observed on the young growth of *Eugenia mooniana* (this Aphis was also observed on *Mesua ferrea*, *Cynometra cauliflora*, and *Plumbago*, sp.).

PLANTAIN.

35. The weevil, *Odoiporus longicollis*, Oliv., in all stages was found in the stem of a banana that was probably suffering from some other disease. In August fruit at Peradeniya was attacked by the maggots of the fruit-fly *Dacus ferrugineus*, Fabr.

FICUS AND ALLIED PLANTS.

36. In May the young shoots of *Ficus hispida* were infested with a Psyllid, and *Ficus glomerata* was being attacked by the caterpillars of *Hypsa complanata* ; several of the caterpillars proved to have been parasitized by a species of Braconid. In April and November *Greenidea artocarpi*, Westw., was present on the fruit of *Ficus glomerata*. A Psyllid (*Pauropsylla*, sp.) produces large galls on the leaves of *F. glomerata* ; it is parasitized by a Braconid. The leaves of *F. bengalensis* are occasionally rolled and twisted by a species of Thrips, while a Homopteron feeds on the under-surface of the leaves of *F. parasitica*, causing them to turn yellow.

A weevil, *Astycus*, sp., was reported from Puttalam to be injuring the foliage of jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), and a beetle was sent in in the belief that it was causing an exudation from the stems of the trees ; the beetles were probably present because of the exudation. The carpenter bee (*Xylocopa tenuiscapa*, Westw.) was reported to be doing serious injury to jak timber at Avissawella ; plugging the holes with putty was said to be effective in killing the insects inside the borings. At Peradeniya the moth *Glyphodes cæsalis*, Wlk., was reared from a caterpillar that was feeding in the inflorescence of jak. In May twigs of *Morus*, sp., heavily infested with the scale insect *Chrysomphalus aurantii*, Mask., were received ; on the leaves of *Morus* colonies of a mite *Tetranychus*, sp., probably *bioculatus*, Wlk., were observed. It was noted that the larva of a beetle feeds on the spores of *Uredo moricola*, a fungus which attacks the plant. A Halticid beetle riddles the leaves of *Plecospermum spinosum*, while the leaves of *Bœhmeria*, sp., are often rolled and eaten by the caterpillar of a Pyralid moth, probably *Psara phæopteralis*, Guen. *Shivaphis celti*, Das., occurs on the leaves, and *Toxoptera aurantiæ*, Koch, on the inflorescence of *Celtis cinnamomea*.

SWEET POTATO (*IPOMEA BATATAS*).

37. This plant was found to be attacked by the caterpillar of the Pyralid (*Tabidia aculealis*, Wlk.), which folds and eats the leaves; it is heavily parasitized by a Braconid, whose brown cocoons are to be found within the fold.

Disphinctus humeralis, Wlk., punctures the leaves, causing them to wither.

MELON AND ALLIED PLANTS.

38. Melons at the Experiment Station in March were attacked by the fruit-fly *Dacus cucurbitæ*, Coq., while the grub of the beetle *Apomeycyna neglecta*, Pasc., was tunnelling in the stem. In October *Momordica charantia* was severely attacked by a species of *Epilachna* and by the caterpillar of *Glyphodes indica*.

NEPHELIUM LITCHI AND ALLIED PLANTS.

39. The most serious pest of *Nephelium litchi* observed is an undetermined mid-rib miner, which causes the leaves to wither. Leaves of the plant were observed also to be eaten, and it is possible that it is the same species of insect which is responsible for both types of injury. Twigs heavily infested with *Tachardia albizziæ*, Gr., were received for report, and a species of *Tetranychus*, prob. *bioculatus*, Wlk., and *Coccus*, sp., have been observed on the leaves and twigs respectively. The young leaves of *Schleichera trijuga* are attacked by a lepidopterous leaf miner, *Acrocercops tenera*, n. sp., Meyer.

ROSE.

40. Numerous complaints of injury to rose plants have been received. These concerned the following leaf-eating beetles:—*Lachnosterna*, sp., probably *exacta*, Wlk., from Matugama; *Anomala*, sp., probably *Walkeri*, and *A. superflua*, Wlk., from Haputale; *Popillia discalis*, Wlk., from Matugama and Haputale; *Serica mollis*, Wlk., from Haputale, Matugama, and Dehiowita; Halticid from Watawala. At Peradeniya the following were observed:—*Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*, Morg. (on stem); caterpillar of *Achæa melicerte*, Drury; *Icerya ægyptiaca*, Dougl.; the last mentioned was being preyed on by a Coccinellid. Termites were reported from Demodera to be barking the bushes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Cruciferæ.—Bagrada picta*, Fabr., and a small blue-black Halticid were observed on *Alyssum*, sp., at Peradeniya, and a similar Halticid was riddling the leaves of *Brassica*, sp., at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya; caterpillar of *Crocidolomia binotalis*, Zell., feeding on cabbage.

Capparideæ.—The caterpillars of *Hebomoia glaucippe*, L., and *Ixias pyrene*, L., were defoliating *Capparis*, sp., in December.

Bixaceæ.—Flacourtia ramontchi, *Aulacaspis flacourtiæ*, n. sp., and *Howardia biclavis* on twigs, the former producing swellings; *Petillia calcar*, Dall. (Coreidæ), sucking young shoots; Chrysomelid, *Plagiodera*, sp., eating the leaves—the beetle has reddish-yellow head and prothorax and bronze-coloured elytra; Thrips and Aphis on young leaves. *Aulacaspis flacourtiæ* is preyed on by various Coccinellids, among them *Chilocorus circumdatus*, by Cecidomyid larvæ, and is parasitized by Chalcids.

42. *Caryophyllaceæ.*—Aptera (Lipurid ?) reported to be seriously injuring the roots of carnations at Kotagala.

43. *Guttiferæ.—Guenidea*, sp. nov. (probably previously confused with *G. artocarpi*, Westw.), on young leaves of *Mesua ferrea*.

44. *Tiliaceæ.*—Phytoptid mite, causing galls on leaves, and caterpillar of *Argyroploce tonica*, Meyr., rolling and eating the leaves of *Elæocarpus serratus*; bark-eating borer, *Arbela quadrinotata*, Wlk., reported from leading shoots of *Berrya ammonilla* at Kurunegala; kerosine injected into tunnels found to be effective without injuring the trees.

45. *Linaceæ.—Erythroxylon coca*, *Zeuzera coffeæ*, Nietn., was reported from Haliela; a caterpillar had been parasitized by a Braconid. At Peradeniya the following insects were observed:—*Rhynchocoris plagiatus*, Wlk. (Pentatomidæ), the adults of which were feeding on the leaves; *Howardia biclavis*, Comst., on dead branch.

46. *Geraniaceæ.*—Cockchafer grubs were sent in from Badulla with the report that they were feeding on the rhizomes of *Oxalis*, sp. The correspondent thought they might be of value in exterminating the weed.

47. *Meliaceæ.*—Psyllid on leaves and twigs of *Aglaia roxburghiana*; *Tetranychus*, sp., on leaves of *Melia azedarach*, giving the leaves a bleached appearance; the mite is preyed on by a very small Staphylinid and by the larva of a Cecidomyid; the leaves of *Melia azedarach* are mined by a Lepidopteron, *Leucoptera*, sp.

48. *Olacineæ.*—A species of *Tetranychus*, probably *bioculatus*, W. M., attacks the leaves of *Opilia amentacea*.

49. *Celastraceæ.*—The leaves of *Kurrimia zeylanica* are attacked by a Phytoptid mite, which causes minute galls.

50. *Ampelideæ.—Disphinctus humeralis*, Wlk., punctures the leaves of *Vitis*, sp.

51. *Melastomaceæ.*—The young leaves of *Memecylon*, spp., are galled by a Thrips.

52 *Lythraceæ.*—The leaves of *Lagerstræmia Flos-reginæ* are eaten by the larvæ of various Lepidoptera, among them *Thalassodes quadraria*, Guen., and a Nolid.

53. *Araliaceæ.—Longiunguis spathodea*, n. sp., van der Goot, on the young shoots of *Panax*, sp. (what is probably the same Aphis occurs on *Mussænda frondosa*); the leaves of *Heptapleurum stellatum* bear elongated galls, caused probably by a species of Thrips.

54. *Compositæ.—Macrosiphum minutum*, n. sp., van der Goot, on *Vernonia cinerea*.

55. *Oleaceæ.*—The leaves of *Jasminum flexile* are liable to be curled, twisted, and stunted by Thrips or by a small Heteropteron.

56. *Apocynaceæ.*—The young leaves of *Allamanda*, sp., are attacked by a Thrips, which causes them to curl; the caterpillar of a Pyralid, *Glyphodes vertumnalis*, Guen., folds and eats the leaves of *Alstonia scholaris*.

57. *Asclepiadaceæ.*—A Lygæid, *Tropidonotus fimbriatus*, Dall., lives in all stages on *Oxystelma esculentum*, bleaching the leaves.

58. *Bignoniaceæ.*—The leaves of *Stereospermum chelonioides* are skeletonized by the larvæ of a Cassidid.

59. *Verbenaceæ.*—A bark-eating borer was observed in *Clerodendron infortunatum*; the leaves of *Vitex altissima* were attacked by a Phytoptid mite, causing galls, and by a Chrysomelid.

60. *Labiatæ.*—A plant of *Anisomeles ovata* was very badly attacked in September by a small brown flea-beetle.

61. *Aristolochiaceæ.*—*Aristolochia*, sp., is attacked by *Aspidiotus destructor*, Sign., and by a mite *Tetranychus*, sp., probably *bioculatus*, W. M.

62. *Piperaceæ.*—The leaves of *Piper nigrum* and *P. argyrophyllum* are rolled along the margins by a Thrips. A Cecidomyid causes large fleshy galls on the edge of the leaves of *Piper nigrum* and *P. zeylanicum*; the grubs are heavily parasitized by Chalcids, so that it is very difficult to get an adult of the gall-maker. The twigs and fruit of *Piper nigrum* were observed to be heavily infested with the scales *Hemichionaspis aspidistræ*, Sign., and *Aspidiotus lataniæ*, Sign.; numbers of adult Cecidomyids emerged from the material.

63. *Amaryllidæ.*—Caterpillar of *Glottula dominica*, Cram., feeding on leaves of *Eurycles*, sp., and of *Polytela gloriosæ*, Fb., on leaves of *Griffinia*, sp.

64. *Dioscoreaceæ.*—In November the larvæ of a saw-fly were defoliating *D. pentaphylla* at Peradeniya. *Harpedona marginata*, Dist. (Capsidæ), punctures the leaves of *Dioscorea*, spp., giving them a bleached appearance.

65. *Araceæ.*—A species of Thrips causes leaf-galls on *Pothos scandens*.

66. *Gramineæ.*—*Leptocorisa acuta*, Thunb., the rice-sapper, was observed at Peradeniya in March feeding on the inflorescence of *Thysanolæna acarifera*; only adults were present, and they sheltered underneath the leaves in the heat of the day; a brownish-yellow Aphid occurred on sorghum at the Experiment Station in February. The caterpillar of a Hesperid, *Parnara narooa*, Moore, rolls and eats the leaves of sugar-cane; it is parasitized by a Braconid. The leaves of *Panicum plicatum* in December were being rolled and eaten by the caterpillar of a Pyralid; the pupæ are formed within the folds. *Oregma insularis*, van der Goot, and *O. minuta*, n. sp., van der Goot, occur on the foliage of *Dendrocalamus strictus* at Peradeniya.

67. *Cycadaceæ.*—The caterpillar of *Cyaniris puspa*, Horsf., feeds on the fronds of *Cycas rumphii*, eating short channels in them, while the caterpillar of *Catochrysops pandava*, Hmp., defoliates *C. rumphii* and *C. revoluta*.

68. *Ferns.*—*Pseudococcus adonidum*, L., was reported on maiden-hair fern at Nawalapitiya. Kerosine emulsion was said to have killed the insects without injuring the ferns.

69. *Stock.*—The following biting flies have been observed on cattle at Peradeniya:—*Stomoxys calcitrans*, L., *Lyperosia minuta*, Bezzi., *L. exigua*, Meij., *Philæmatomyia insignis*, Aust. A flesh-fly, *Sarcophaga*, sp., bred from maggots in a wound on a sheep, was received from Colombo.

70. *Mosquitoes.*—The following plants which retain water and provide a possible breeding place for mosquitoes should not be grown in the neighbourhood of houses:—*Karatas innocentii*; *Dracæna*, sp.; *Æchmea fulgens*; *Pandanus veitchii*; *Billbergia*, spp.; *Stauropsis lissochiloides*; *Agave*, sp.

The following mosquitoes have been recorded from Peradeniya in the course of the year:—*Stegomyia fasciata*—this is the first instance of this mosquito having been found in an up-country locality, so far as I know. It was taken on the verandah of my bungalow (26–7–14), and no more have been seen. *Stegomyia trilineata*, Leic. (27–10–13 and 14–7–14); *Stegomyia scutellaris*; *Anopheles barbirostris*, Wulp. (9–4–14); *Anopheles albirostris*, Theo. (26–7–14); *Armigeres obturbans*, Wlk.; *Wyeomyia greeni*, Theo. (26–7–14 and 4–8–14); *Ochlerotatus ostentatis*, Leic. (13–6–14); *Uranotænia alboaunulata*, Theo. (30–4–14); *Lophoceratomyia uniformis*, Theo.; *Culiciomyia fragilis*, Ludl.; *Culex vishnui*, Theo.; *Culex concolor*, R. D.; *Phoniomyia cæruleocephala*, Theo. Mr. Green sends me a note of the following records:—*Leicesteria longipalpis*, Leic.; *L. dolichocephala*, Leic.; *Cya homyia brevipalpis*, Giles.

71. *Termites.*—*Eutermes lacustris*, Bugn.; a nest of this insect taken from a beam in a factory at Maskeliya was sent in.

72. *Atlas Preservative.*—Two pieces of each of jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), sapu (*Michelia champaca*), and wara-sapu (*Cananga odorata*) were immersed in a 10 per cent. solution of Atlas Preservative for several days. Thereafter, in May, they were exposed to termites (under similar circumstances to the wood impregnated with "Cordirol," referred to in last year's report), along with an untreated piece of each as a control. The sapu was examined in July, the cananga in August, and the jak in October. None of the pieces had been touched. The termites were in all probability repelled from the untreated pieces by the smell of the treated pieces, the pieces being contiguous.

73. The following articles have been published during the year:—

(i.) *Handbook of Ceylon Agricultural Society.*—"Entomological Notes."
(ii.) *Spolia Zeylanica.*—"Entomological Notes."
(iii.) *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, Vol. V., Pt. II., September, 1914.—"A Note on *Pseudaonidia fossor*, Newst."

74. Visits were paid in the course of the year to Tembiligala estate, Ulapane, in connection with experiments on *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich., and to Maligatenna estate, Kandy, in connection with the growing of lac.

75. Mr. L. B. Caspersz, Field and Laboratory Assistant, resigned in the course of the year owing to ill-health, and Mr. E. de Alwis was appointed to the post.

76. Considerable additions have been made to the collections in the course of the year, and I desire to express my thanks to the following gentlemen for considerable help willingly given:—Guy A. K. Marshall, Esq., Director, Imperial Bureau of Entomology; Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.; and P. van der Goot, Java.

77. Extended accommodation for the Entomological Department is urgently needed as soon as financial considerations may permit.

A. RUTHERFORD,
Government Entomologist.

3.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

THE analytical work during the year included the analysis of soils intended for the cultivation of tobacco, paddy, durra, and other products.

2. Complete analyses of the newly-imported Sudan durra plants were made to ascertain the feeding value and the soil requirements.

3. Investigations into the most suitable products for the local manufacture of acetic acid were also made. Coconut shells when subjected to dry distillation yielded the largest proportion of acetic acid, the crude liquor containing from 8 to 12 per cent. of pure acetic acid. It also yielded a valuable creosote, which could well be utilized for the preparation and preservation of latex and smoked rubber.

Small stills have been erected on some mixed coconut and rubber estates, which are now producing all the acetic acid required on the estate for the manufacture of the rubber at an economical price.

The value of vera wood for this purpose was also investigated. This tree, *Hemicyclia sepiaria*, forms a large proportion of the forest in parts of the Northern and North-Central Provinces, and is useless for anything except as fuel or the production of charcoal and distillation products.

The average products from the distillation of tropical forest woods are :—

	Per Cent.
Charcoal	30·00
Tar	4·65
80 per cent. acetic acid	6·10
Mithyl. alcohol	1·90

The crude pyroligneous acid or wood vinegar contains from 3·8 to 8 parts of pure acetic acid, and is about the correct strength for adding to latex without dilution. The actual results from distilling vera wood that had been cut and dried for two months were :—

	Per Cent.
Charcoal	25·00
Crude acetic acid liquor	40·70
Tar	1·85

The crude acetic acid liquor contained 4·14 per cent. pure acetic acid, and had a specific gravity of 1,022°.

Several re-distillation experiments were made, and it was found that the dark crude liquor yielded a pale yellow clear solution of acetic acid by one distillation after adding a small amount of *fresh* charcoal to the liquid before re-distillation. This solution could be utilized for the production of ordinary crêpe, and the crude liquid for the manufacture of smoked sheet or darker coloured rubbers.

The question of utilizing the forests for locally producing the acetic acid required for the rubber industry in Ceylon and the East generally is under consideration.

The charcoal produced from vera wood was valued at Rs. 40 per ton in Colombo, and it was stated that if a plentiful supply of such charcoal was available, the use of the economical suction gas plants could be extended.

The value of the products from one ton of vera wood is estimated to be as follows :—

	Rs. c.
560 lb. charcoal at Rs. 25 per ton	14 0
942 lb. crude acetic acid at 3 cents per pound	28 26
89 lb. tar at Rs. 12 per barrel	4 0
Total ..	46 26

The sun-dried smaller branches and leaves of the vera tree used for heating the charcoal retorts yielded 6·78 per cent. of pure ash, of which 28·38 per cent. is soluble in water. The ash contained 21 per cent. lime, 20 per cent. potash, and 7½ per cent. phosphoric acid, and at the normal manurial value of these constituents the ash is worth Rs. 100 per ton, the potash alone making its value Rs. 71 per ton.

As the supplies of potash salts from Stassfurth are now not available, the production of such ash either from the above source, or from the large areas of waste scrub land in the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Provinces, would form a useful substitute. These areas are for the most part above the irrigation level and with poor soil, so that the burning of the jungle for the production of potash for utilization in the higher cultivated districts of Ceylon would have no injurious effect, and might become a revenue-producing industry for those districts.

4. Several analyses of rubber were also made in connection with the Rubber Research Scheme. Also of coconut oils, with a view to ascertain a means of preventing the development of free fatty acids in the oils after shipment, which reduces the value.

5. Investigations were also made into the cause of the red stalk in tea leaf, which became rather marked on certain estates. It was suggested that the large amount of potash that had been employed in manures in recent years might have caused it by the more rapid maturing of the shoot, but so far there is no evidence to prove this. The effect of the elimination of potash salts from many manure mixtures this year will be noted with interest.

Several physical analyses of the relative proportion of tip, first and second leaf, and stalk on tea shoots plucked above a whole and fish leaf have been made, and the proportion of total and soluble ash and fibre they contain. The results will be published in a separate paper.

6. Analyses of leguminous and other plants suitable for green manuring purposes for coconuts and other products were made, and the results and analyses published in the "Tropical Agriculturist."

7. During the year visits were made with Professor Dunstan to various rubber estates in connection with the Rubber Research Scheme, and subsequent visits to Gikiyanakanda, where the experiments were being conducted by Mr. Campbell.

Several visits were made to Dumbara and the Paldeniya districts in connection with the erection of new drying sheds, &c., for the manufacture of the locally-produced tobacco.

New coconut experimental plots at Negombo, Chilaw, and Kurunegala were selected and visited, and a complete scheme of investigation as to the effect of manures and cultivation on leaf and root development and crop were drawn up.

8. On July 3 a lecture on coconut manuring was given before the Low-country Products Association, His Excellency the Governor presiding. In June Government sanctioned my expenses to attend the Java Rubber Exhibition, at the request of Dr. Lieftuick, but owing to the postponement of the Exhibition and the outbreak of war I was recalled from Singapore.

9. During the year several visitors interested in agriculture were shown round the Experiment Station, and in some instances taken to typical estates.

As much time as possible was spent at Gangaroowa, but owing to Mr. Bruce's absence from Ceylon from May to November I had to reside in Colombo during that period.

M. KELWAY BAMBER,
Government Chemist.

4.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BOTANIC GARDENS.

IMPROVEMENTS AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

CONSIDERABLE improvements have been effected during the year, both in regard to the condition of the Gardens and upkeep of the collections. During the last quarter of the year, which comes under the financial year 1914–15, expenditure had to be considerably curtailed all round owing to the war.

ARBORETUM.

2. A long-desired improvement has been carried out in the arboretum. The latter having become much overcrowded has been thoroughly overhauled and a great deal of superfluous or indigenous growth removed, thus providing more growing space for the more important kinds, and enabling an extension to the sections devoted to classified families. Some 600 rare or exotic species have been planted here in their respective natural orders, all being afterwards carefully shaded and protected.

VISTAS.

3. The two vistas in the arboretum, originally opened in 1898, having become overgrown, have again been cleared and opened. These traverse the arboretum in two different directions and command very fine views, in addition to facilitating inspection of the collections.

MAIN CENTRAL DRIVE.

4. The extension of the main central drive to join the river drive at the extreme end of the Gardens was completed during the year. This necessitated a considerable amount of labour in cutting down a hill composed of almost solid cabook rock and filling in a large portion of an adjoining hollow, but it has effected a striking and much-desired improvement.

OLD GRAVEL PIT.

5. The deep and unsightly hollow by the side of the Oreodoxa avenue, formerly used for excavating gravel, has been partially filled in and levelled, the undulating banks being turfed.

ROAD TO STAFF BUNGALOW BY GARDEN ENTRANCE.

6. The former road to the staff bungalow near the Garden entrance, formerly occupied by the Assistant Director, has been closed, and a new road made round the back, joining at the front the entrance to the Chief Clerk's quarters. This alteration affords an uninterrupted stretch along the approach towards the main entrance, corresponding with that along the opposite approach, which will much enhance the effect when the trees on either side have grown up.

LEAF-MOULD PIT.

7. A large pit, 27 feet by 27 feet by 5 feet deep, has been dug out in section F, in the centre of the tea clump, and the soil thus obtained was used for banking up a portion of the Oreodoxa avenue, where the soil was very poor and gravelly. The beneficial effect of this on the palms is already noticeable.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

8. The year was a favourable one for planting, and full advantage was as far as possible taken of the fact. A very large number of plants have been set out in permanent positions, and others transplanted to more suitable places. Early in the year a quantity of concentrated manures was procured, partly by purchase and partly through the generosity of a local firm. In suitable mixed proportions these were applied in proper doses to a large number of young trees, shrubs, &c., and the beneficial results are already very marked.

FICUS ELASTICA NEW ROW.

9. The old row of Rambong rubber trees (*Ficus elastica*), which for many years formed a striking landmark flanking the entrance to the Gardens, had become much decayed and dilapidated, and therefore a source of danger. The work of removing the massive roots from the ground, referred to in last year's report, was completed early this year. After suitable preparation of the ground a single row of the same species was planted on the site, and this may be expected to form in time a striking setting to the Garden entrance, while at the same time it secures the preservation of this remarkable species, which has now gone entirely out of cultivation as a source of rubber.

SPICE COLLECTION.

10. An important extension to the spice collection has been rendered possible by the levelling of the high bank and filling in of the adjoining deep ditch which formerly marked the boundary of the Gardens on the Kandy side. The extra space thus procured has been planted up with the principal spice-yielding species. It is intended to combine with these a representative collection of the more important drugs and medicinal plants.

JACARANDA.

11. A row of this beautiful tree has been planted along the short road lately called, for no obvious reason, Jonville drive. This will henceforth be known as Jacaranda drive, a more appropriate name.

NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

AGAVE TEQUILANA, *MAGUEY OF TEQUILA.*

12. A Wardian case containing 26 plants of this species was received from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in October. The plant is a native of Mexico, and is described as an important source of fibre, rivalling Sisal hemp. It is also a source of alcohol (mezcal), though this is of only secondary importance compared with its value as a fibre plant.

MANILA HEMP.

13. A case of 55 plants of Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*) was received from the Philippines in October, all the plants arriving in sound condition. These are now being tended in a nursery at the Peradeniya Experiment Station, and some will later on be distributed to the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, and to the Botanic Gardens at Hakgala and Henaratgoda. It is thus hoped to establish this useful fibre plant in Ceylon, which all previous efforts have failed to accomplish.

AFRICAN OIL PALM.

14. Some 3,000 seeds of four varieties of this palm (*Elæis guineensis*) were received through the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, Gold Coast, in November. All were sent to the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, except a few kept at Peradeniya by way of control. In neither case, however, have any germinated as yet. Another consignment of seeds is now on the way from the same source.

WAX PALM (*COPERNICIA CEREIFERA*).

15. This Brazilian palm is an important source of vegetable wax, for which there is an increasing and paying demand, as described in last year's report. Seeds were obtained from a Hamburg firm in March, and of these (75) about 50 germinated.

IPECACUANHA (*CEPHÆLIS IPECACUANHA*).

16. With the increased importance of the drug ipecacuanha, more especially of the extract emetine, which is so largely prescribed for dysentery, &c., numerous inquiries have been received from India, Malaya, &c., regarding the plant. This requires a hot and moist climate, loose humous soil, and permanent shade. It thrives at Henaratgoda Gardens, but is naturally of extremely slow growth, so that it is difficult to procure a stock for planting purposes.

NOTES OF BOTANICAL INTEREST.

FICUS COLLECTION.

17. It has hitherto been a problem how adequately to accommodate this extensive family, many of whose members attain enormous dimensions and require considerable space for their development. A satisfactory solution has now been arrived at, and section A on the map, at the extreme end of the Gardens, has been set aside for the purpose. A commencement has been made to transfer the principal species of the family from the south garden and other parts to this locality.

AMHERSTIA NOBILIS.

18. No tree of the tropics is a subject of more frequent inquiry than *Amherstia nobilis*, the "Queen of Flowering Trees" as it is sometimes called. Though of such profuse and showy flowering habit, it produces but very few seeds, and these are generally infertile. Efforts have been made to

procure seeds from Burma, its native habitat, for the purpose of raising a stock, and although we finally succeeded in getting some 100 seeds, every one of these failed to germinate. Officers of the Forest Department and Public Gardens in Burma inform me that this is the usual experience in that country. At Peradeniya, however, we do succeed in raising plants from seed occasionally, and have a number of large trees in the Gardens, in addition to the row at the entrance. Seedlings are, of course, preferable to layered plants, the former resulting in more shapely and permanent trees.

ORCHIDS.

19. The orchid collection, always an important feature of a botanic garden, has been enhanced in numbers and much improved in condition during the year. The work of rebuilding the plant stages has been completed, and this has effected a striking improvement.

HIBISCUS COLLECTION.

20. A commencement has been made to bring together a collection of the finest species or varieties of Hibiscus, these being planted in groups in the floricultural section and arranged with due regard to their beauty. The collection has been added to by introductions from India, Malaya, &c. It is hoped shortly to issue a bulletin on this deservedly popular family of plants.

TALIPOT PALM.

21. The fine specimen of this noble species (*Corypha umbraculifera*), which began to blossom in July, 1913, has continued in flower throughout the greater part of 1914, being entirely devoid of leaves; it began to ripen seeds towards the end of the year, and at the time of writing is bearing a heavy crop. The usual period occupied by this palm in the process of flowering and fruiting is two years, after which it dies.

OFFICE.

22. The Superintendent assisted in the preparation of departmental exhibits for the London Rubber and Tropical Products Exhibition, and with the Director of Agriculture was co-author of the illustrated chapter in the Exhibition Handbook on the Economic Products of Ceylon.

23. A tour in up-country planting districts was undertaken in October as a result of the war, in order to assist the distribution of seeds, tubers, &c., and encourage the cultivation of vegetables and food crops on a large scale by estate coolies. As a result of this propaganda a considerable demand for seeds, &c., arose, and this was met by the Department.

24. The Superintendent inspected and reported on the Government scheme of bungalows for Colombo officers, also on the subject of duckweed, which periodically infests the Municipal sewage septic tanks at Colombo.

25. The number of inquiries, especially on questions of cultivation and economic botany, continues to increase. Thus, the letter register at the Superintendent's office shows the numbered correspondence to be: inward 3,124, outward 3,139, a considerable increase on last year's figures.

VISITORS.

26. The total number of visitors to the Gardens during the year was 44,070, of whom 4,503 signed the Visitors' Book, the latter being mostly from abroad. Last year's total number was 45,867. The difference is accounted for by the reduced number visiting the Gardens since the outbreak of the war.

RAINFALL.

27. The rainfall for the year has been normal, although about 4½ inches below the average. No month was rainless, though February was almost so. December was the wettest month. The heaviest fall in any 24 hours was 3·31 inches, measured on December 6.

28. The following is the rainfall for the year, with the average for each month for the last thirty-one years:—

Month.	Rainfall for 1914.		Average from 1884 to 1904, inclusive.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
January	1·65	5	3·58	7
February	·45	1	1·75	4
March	4·33	5	4·96	8
April	5·22	9	10·45	14
May	5·39	10	6·02	11
June	9·59	23	10·26	19
July	5·35	20	8·13	18
August	4·50	7	6·00	16
September	8·78	18	6·72	14
October	14·41	25	14·02	21
November	8·77	17	9·77	14
December	16·27	19	9·18	13
Total	84·71	159	89·91	161

INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

29. Plants and seeds have been received from the following:—The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; the Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, Bangalore, Buitenzorg, Singapore, Seychelles, and East Java; the Departments of Agriculture, Gold Coast, Trinidad, Federated Malay States, Mauritius, Zanzibar; Bureau of Agriculture, Philippines; Division of Horticulture, Manila; Forest Departments, Burma, Pretoria, Hong Kong, India, British East Africa; Experiment Station of Forestry, Formosa; Government Agricultural Farm, Poona; Agri-Horticultural Society of India,

Calcutta ; Agri-Supply Association, Johannesburg ; Messrs. Sander & Sons, England ; Wm. Bull & Sons, London ; Sutton & Sons, London ; Gevekoht & Wedekind, Hamburg ; Eward Marsden, Dehra Dun ; M. Herb, Naples ; T. F. Rock, Honolulu ; C. J. Leopold, Western Australia ; Carlos Gullaser, Guatemala ; J. C. Harvey, Mexico ; E. Budd, South Africa ; A. W. Prantel, Manila.

30. Also from the following in the Island :—The Conservator of Forests, Kandy ; Captain P. B. Crozier ; Messrs. A. J. Kellow, K. L. Gordon, P. Macdonald, C. J. Hutchinson, A. J. van der Poorten, F. L. Daniel, M. Kelway Bamber, R. H. Perceira, A. H. Bastian de Silva, J. H. de Saram, E. A. Hurst ; Ceylon Agricultural Society ; Mrs. R. E. Stubbs, Mrs. Kelly, and Miss Tilly.

31. Plants and seeds have been issued gratis or in exchange to the following :—The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew ; the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta ; the Botanic Gardens, Bangalore, Sydney, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore, Kirkee, Lawang, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Buitenzorg, Saigon, Durban, Formosa, Cape Town, Port Darwin, Melbourne, British Guiana, British Honduras, Saharanpore, and Seychelles ; the Botanic and Forestry Departments, Hong Kong and Entebbe ; the Departments of Agriculture, Trinidad, Mauritius, Gold Coast, United States of America, Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Cyprus, Burma, Cairo, Dutch Guiana, Papua, Barbados, Federated Malay States, Bogota, Mombasa, Sierra Leone ; Bureau of Agriculture, Philippines ; College of Agriculture, Manila ; Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa ; Sudan Education Department, Khartoum ; Imperial Institute, London ; Aborigines Department, Western Australia ; Board of Agriculture, Cairo ; Plant Breeding Station, Buitenzorg ; Government Plantations, Sembilan ; Cook Island Administration Department, New Zealand ; Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica ; State Gardens, Baroda ; Municipal Gardens, Bombay ; Agricultural and Forestry Board, Honolulu ; Forest Departments, Burma, Andamans, Nairobi, and Chatrapur ; Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras and Lucknow ; Agri-Horticultural Societies, Rangoon and Alipur ; Messrs. Searl & Sons, Sydney ; Bull & Sons, London ; Sander & Sons, England ; K. B. Basak, Calcutta ; S. P. Chatterjee, Calcutta ; C. J. Leopold, Western Australia ; A. Cowley, Jamaica ; J. L. Allen, San Diago ; W. C. A. Shepherd, Mozambique ; G. M. B. H. Nyembe, German East Africa ; F. C. Curtis, Mexico ; G. A. Lewen, Melbourne ; H. L. Guinn, Isle of Pines ; and Mons. le Marquis R. Capelli, Rome.

32. And to the following in the Island :—His Excellency the Governor's Gardens, Kandy, Colombo, and Nuwara Eliya ; Hon. the Colonial Secretary's Gardens, Kandy, Colombo, and Nuwara Eliya ; Brigadier-General's Garden, Nuwara Eliya ; the Station Gardens, Kuruwita, Kendangamuwa, Katunayaka, Gampola, Talpe, Pannipitiya, Paiyagala North, New Peradeniya, Kandana, Watawala, Puwakpitiya, Kosgoda, Ambepussa, Ambawela, Kosgama, Kadugannawa, Hunupitiya, Wadduwa, Negombo, Katugastota, Rambukkana, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya ; the School Gardens, Kobbekaduwa, Teldeniya, Hanguranketa, Wangiamban, and Trinity College, Kandy ; the Local Boards, Ratnapura, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya ; the Government Experiment Stations, Peradeniya, Maha Iluppallama, and Anuradhapura ; Experimental Garden, Bandaragama ; Coconut Trial Ground, Chilaw ; Government Stock Garden, Colombo ; Ceylon Agricultural Society ; Government Agents, Batticaloa and Jaffna ; Police Magistrates, Gampola and Trincomalee ; Conservator of Forests, Kandy ; Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurunegala ; Police Stations, Kalutara, Kotte, Peradeniya, and Nuwara Eliya ; District Engineers, Dikoya and Pussellawa ; District Engineer, Way and Works, Ceylon Government Railway, Anuradhapura ; District Traffic Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, Anuradhapura ; Chief Resident Engineer, Mannar Railway ; Survey and Royal Naval Camp, Diyatalawa ; Archæological Commissioner, Anuradhapura ; Medical Officers, Matale and Maha-oya ; Irrigation Bungalows, Tangalla and Anuradhapura ; Lunatic Asylum, Colombo ; Registrar-General, Colombo ; Observatory, Colombo ; Division Officer, Barracks, Colombo ; Superintendent of Surveys, Anuradhapura ; Post Office, Madulkele ; Secretary, Co-operative Credit Society, Peradeniya ; Messrs. A. B. Trail, Moneragala ; P. N. Braine, Peradeniya ; and Mrs. Kelly, Bogawantalawa.

33. The following are the principal species introduced or re-introduced into the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, during the period under view :—

Acacia mollissima	(Forest Department, South Africa)
Agave tequilana	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Balanites Maughamii	do.
Bambusa polymorpha	(Forest Department, Burma)
Bolusanthes speciosus	(E. Budd, East Transvaal)
Brass-Lælia Helen	(Sander & Sons, England)
Cæsalpinia horrida	(Hakgala)
Calosanthes indicus	(Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow)
Cassia beariana	(Ceylon Agricultural Society)
Cattleya Ashtoni	(Sander & Sons, England)
C. Portia	do.
C. Heloisiæ	do.
C. labiata, X. C. alexandra	do.
Calanthe veitchi	do.
C. " Wm. Murray "	do.
C. " Bryan "	do.
Cardamom, Java variety	(A. J. van der Poorten, Galagedara)
Chamædorea, sp.	(J. C. Harvey, Mexico)
Clitandra arnoldiana	(A. J. van der Poorten, Galagedara)
Copernicia cerifera	—
Cotoneaster frigida	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Cynoglossum furcatum	do.
Cytisus proliferus	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Dalbergia sissoo	(Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow)
Desmodium podocarpum	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Echium candicans	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
E. simplex	do.
Eucalyptus citriodora	(Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow)
Ficus Krishnæ	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Guaicum officinale	(Department of Agriculture, Trinidad)
Hibiscus (collection)	(Botanic Gardens, Bangalore)
Hippophæ salicifolia	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Jacquinia, sp.	(J. C. Harvey, Mexico)
Jak, Johore variety	(F. L. Daniel, Colombo)
Kennedya comptoniana	(M. Herb, Naples)
Landolphia klainii	(A. J. van der Poorten, Galagedara)
L. owariensis	do.
Lælia cinnabarosa	(Sander & Sons, England)
L. c., X L. purpurata	do.
L. pacavia	do.
L. purpurata, X. L. cattleya " C. S. Ball "	do.
L. Cattleya Nysa	do.
L. C. fascinator	do.
L. C. Kathleen	do.
L. C. martinetti	do.
L. C. schutzeriana	do.
L. C. canhamiana	do.
L. C. elegans	do.
L. C. statteriana	do.
Leea robusta	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Mango " Pico "	(Division of Horticulture, Manila)
Prosopis juliflora, " Mesquit Bean "	(Ceylon Agricultural Society)
Metroxylon longispinum	(Botanic Gardens, Buitenzorg)
Musa textilis	(Department of Agriculture, Manila)
Peristrophe speciosa	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)
Statice arborescens	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
Stereospermum sinicum	(Hakgala)
Vanda teres, var. Andersonii	(J. H. de Saram, Kandy)
V. Miss Ganejuina	do.
Voandzeia subterranea	(Botanic Gardens, Mauritius)
Vitis repens	(Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta)

BOTANIC GARDENS, HAKGALA.

[Elevation, 5,500 Feet; Average Rainfall, 96 Inches.]

The Curator, Mr. Nock, reports as follows:—

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

34. The arboretum below the camphor plantation was overhauled, some superfluous trees being thinned out and others pruned. A portion of the bank outside the entrance gate was sloped and planted up with suitable shrubs, &c., such as Streptosolen, Veronica, Salvias, Heliotrope, &c. A rustic arch was erected at the end of the path leading from the Azalea bed to the drive below the succulent bank, and pink rambler roses planted to cover it. The border opposite the large Seville orange tree was well dug, manured, and planted up with Begonias and Coleus, the retaining wall being planted with Selaginella, ferns, &c. A small triangular rockery was made near the entrance to the fernery and planted up with indigenous and other ferns.

PLANT HOUSES.

35. A new staging was erected in the orchid house. The orchids did very well during the year, and a selection of indigenous species were brought under cultivation. Some of the plants were badly damaged by rats in September. The Streptocarpus in the greenhouse made a very fine show during April, and a few hybrid seedlings from Messrs. Sutton & Sons are coming on very well. A batch of Cyclamen plants raised from seed received in 1913 made excellent growth, and blossomed well during October and November.

FERNERY.

36. The handsome tree ferns (Alsophila, Hemitelia, Cyathea), which form such a leading feature of these Gardens, were badly damaged in June by the monsoon gales. Porcupines were very troublesome here during the year, and rooted out practically all the smaller kinds of begonias, especially the Rex varieties. A few clumps of Hedychium were also damaged by them.

NURSERY.

37. A piece of waste ground between the two lots of terraced nursery beds was planted up with various fruit trees, such as peach, tree tomato, plum, pear, &c. Seeds of various species and varieties of ornamental trees, received from the Local Board, Nuwara Eliya, were sown for the purpose of raising a stock for Nuwara Eliya town planting.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PLOT.

38. The fruit trees are thriving; the pink-fleshed guava produced a good crop during October.

THE PONDS.

39. The Crinums and tree ferns planted along the edges of the lower pond last year have become established and are doing well. The Crinums and Arums in tubs were top dressed and thinned out. A large tree of *Cupressus macrocarpa*, which for many years shaded the pond on the rock side, began to decay from the top. It was consequently felled in October, and on being sawn produced over 2,000 square feet of timber.

OLD WALLED-IN NURSERY.

40. The following trees were planted out here, viz., loquat, China guava (*Psidium cattleyanum*), tree tomato, and peach. The "Red Heart" plum tree, previously established here, produced a few fruit. The oxalis weed is still very troublesome here, which makes it difficult to cultivate anything satisfactorily.

OLD TEA PLOT.

41. This was thoroughly cleaned up in March, and the trees were pruned in July. Several of the latter were killed by the burrowing of porcupines.

PASPALUM DILATATUM (*GOLDEN CROWN GRASS*).

42. This excellent perennial grass has become thoroughly established at Hakgala, and is proving a very desirable introduction. For up-country it ranks with the useful Guinea grass of lower elevations, and in addition to its use as fodder, it has excellent qualities for binding banks and roadsides. During the year it has been used for binding the loose bank below the road at the entrance, which purpose it has satisfactorily answered.

MAIZE.

43. Two manured plots measuring 57 feet by 19 feet and 60 feet by 8 feet were prepared in the old walled-in nursery and sown with "Hickory King" and "Native" maize on June 27 and July 3, respectively. The seeds took nine and ten days to germinate, but several of the plants were destroyed by grubs shortly after germination. The "Native" variety flowered when only 18 inches high, and produced very small cobs. Only about 10 per cent. of the plants of "Hickory King" formed cobs, and these were very small. Both kinds had not ripened at the end of December. Similar plots were prepared in a different position in May and sown with the same varieties. These germinated in ten days, and flowered at the end of August. "Hickory King" was collected on December 24 and the "Native" variety on November 26, the yield being about ten- and four-fold respectively.

SOLANUM COMMERSONI.

44. Eighteen pounds of tubers were planted during August in the vegetable plot; the crop obtained in November yielded 70 lb., a not unsatisfactory result. Owing, however, to the very wet weather a large number of the tubers rotted. It is unlikely that this species will take the place of the ordinary potato.

PERSIMMON (*DIOSPYROS KAKI*).

45. The Persimmon tree near the cooly lines produced a large crop during June and July. The trees near the camphor plantation also produced a few fruit. Only a very few seeds were found in the fruits, and these were sown, but did not germinate.

TOBACCO.

46. Four batches of seedlings were raised at different times during the year, but the majority of the plants were later destroyed by blight. The few surviving plants were planted in a sheltered position, but are not doing well.

ACACIA MOLLISSIMA.

47. The plants in the plot below the casuarina plantation, put out in October, 1913, were "topped" in July, and are growing very well, their average height being about 9 feet. Most of the plants in the patana plot died off, owing to the dry weather experienced before they had become established. Fresh seeds received from South Africa have been sown in reed joints (*Arundo donax*), the seeds being first soaked in almost boiling water. As soon as the plants have become well established, they will be used for filling vacancies in the plot. A few plants raised from the first lot of seeds and planted out in the Gardens have done very well.

TEOSINITE (*REANA LUXURIANS*).

48. Two pounds of seed of this excellent fodder grass were sown in the Acacia plot on the patana on December 14 in order to test its suitability to this elevation, but the seed had not germinated up to the end of the month. The site, however, was not a very suitable one for the experiment, although the only space available at the time.

LINSEED.

49. Small trial plots of the linseed plant, the source of both linseed oil and flax, were begun in November. The seeds germinated in five days, but the heavy monsoon rains have prevented the crop making good progress.

METEOROLOGICAL.

50. The rainfall for 1914 was 85·91 inches, or 10 inches below the average for the last thirty years. The wettest month was October (16·69 inches), and the driest February, with only 1·32 inch. The greatest number of rainy days (30) in any month was in October. The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 2·93 inches registered at 9·30 A.M. on October 15.

51. The following table shows the rainfall for 1914 and the average for the last thirty years :—

Month.	Rainfall for 1914.		Average from 1884 to 1914, inclusive.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
January	7·28	22	9·75	16
February	1·32	12	3·26	8
March	5·37	14	4·90	10
April	4·49	19	7·20	16
May	4·59	9	6·89	15
June	6·43	26	8·06	20
July	5·75	24	6·71	20
August	4·75	14	4·48	16
September	2·73	25	6·00	18
October	16·69	30	12·92	23
November	10·93	27	11·71	21
December	15·58	27	14·77	23
Total	85·91	249	96·65	206

52. The mean temperature of the air and the range for each month in 1914 is given in the following table :—

Month.	Mean. Fah.	Range. Fah.
January	62·4	24·0
February	66·9	29·9
March	69·0	24·3
April	70·0	23·5
May	71·2	19·8
June	67·2	16·2
July	65·3	13·9
August	68·5	19·7
September	68·3	19·7
October	67·1	16·9
November	64·7	16·4
December	62·6	14·3

53. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 153·3° on April 9, against 154·4° F. for March 30 of the previous year. The lowest temperature on the grass was 35·4° on February 18, as against 32·4° on March 20 of the year before.

54. The cloudiest months in 1914 were July and December, with a mean amount of cloud of 9·0, as against 8·0 in July, November, and December of the previous year.

55. The brightest month in 1914 was February, with a mean amount of 4·0 of cloud.

VISITORS.

55A. The number of visitors to the Gardens during the year 1914 was 2,858.

NUWARA ELIYA EXPERIMENT GARDEN AND PARK.

[Elevation, 6,240 Feet ; Average Rainfall, 94 Inches.]

IMPROVEMENTS.

56. A new and substantial bridge was built by the Public Works Department over the river opposite the Post Office, to replace the old wooden one washed away during the flood in December, 1913. The banks of the river have been sloped and planted with Hedychium by the Fishing Club.

GREENHOUSE.

57. As this had become dangerous and quite useless owing to its dilapidated condition, it was pulled down towards the end of the year, and as much of the glass as could be removed was carefully stored. It is hoped that when funds permit a proper conservatory will be built, but on a more suitable site than formerly. With the object of obtaining a variety of maize adapted to up-country, seeds of the "Hickory King" and "Native" varieties were sown in the experiment plots on July 30 ; they germinated on August 6, were in flower in November, but the cold and wet weather prevented them from thriving. Two plots were, however, sown later, in order to come up in the dryer season.

TEOSINITE GRASS.

58. A plot measuring 35 feet by 50 feet was sown with this fodder grass on December 26, but it is as yet too early to report as to its success.

LINSEED.

59. A small trial plot of linseed, made in November, is looking well at the time of writing.

NUWARA ELIYA TOWN PLANTING.

60. Seeds of several kinds of ornamental trees were sown in the propagating sheds for raising a stock for town planting purposes. Although many of these have germinated, it is yet too early to say how far some of them are likely to be successful.

BOTANIC GARDENS, HENARATGODA.

THE BOUNDARY FENCE.

61. The boundary fence was thoroughly repaired, the wooden posts being replaced with new ones and the barbed wire strands renewed in places. This has effectively stopped cattle trespass from the adjoining village.

CIRCULAR DRIVE.

62. The drive round the Gardens, being in a very bad condition, was put in good repair, the work involving a good deal of labour. In some places it was entirely re-made, and a drain was cut on either side to carry away excessive rain water. On the river side some of the sharper curves were reduced, so as to enable motor cars to use the drive.

RIGHT OF WAY.

63. A point of dispute has again been raised by the inhabitants of Karandeniyagoda village, who endeavoured to force a claim to a right of way through the Gardens. Though this has been proved to have no justification, a concession has been allowed through a conference of the Director of Agriculture with the Hon. the Government Agent of the Western Province, granting the villagers in question a passage for carts or hackeries at certain fixed hours of the day.

LAWNS.

64. These received a good deal of attention, troublesome weeds being eradicated and depressions filled up and levelled. A considerable number of superfluous trees were removed, the effect of which has been to improve the lawns, and also the health and appearance of the remaining trees.

ORNAMENTAL BEDS AND BORDERS.

65. A continuous display of flowers was maintained throughout the wet season, this being much facilitated by the unusually well-distributed rainfall.

WATER PLANTS.

66. In the absence of any permanent water in the Gardens, an attempt is made to grow a selection of water plants in the ornamental concrete tank. The latter, however, is liable to leak, and requires frequent attention. A small collection of aquatic species has now been established here.

IPECACUANHA (*CEPHÆLIS IPECACUANHA*).

67. The plot of ipecacuanha, under the permanent shade of trees, has received special attention during the year, and applications for plants have as far as possible been supplied. The plant is, however, even under the most favourable conditions, of extremely slow growth.

METEOROLOGICAL.

68. The following table shows the monthly rainfall for the year, and the number of days on which rain fell :—

Month.	Rain. Inches.	Days.	Month.	Rain. Inches.	Days.
January	·75	2	September	8·92	18
February	1·75	2	October	15·33	25
March	3·81	4	November	11·63	15
April	6·00	12	December	3·54	11
May	15·58	18			
June	15·67	29	Total	87·71	154
July	2·39	10			
August	2·34	8			

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S GARDENS.

QUEEN'S HOUSE GARDEN.

69. The large spreading trees in front have been considerably thinned out in order to admit more light and air into the house. The shrubberies also were much reduced for the same reason. The lawn has undergone some improvement by several depressions being filled in. The palms and other plants in tubs and pots have suffered a great deal from the sea spray.

KING'S PAVILION GARDEN.

70. The excellent condition of these picturesque gardens and grounds has been well maintained. The mixed borders and shrubberies, set in well-kept lawns, have been a striking feature.

THE LODGE GARDEN.

71. The garden and grounds of the Lodge have been kept in an attractive condition, some minor improvements being carried out where possible. The large beautiful tree of Amherstia, which stood for many years in front of the house, has died from root trouble, due doubtless to the unfavourable condition of the sub-soil. Its place has been taken by a fine clump of Poinsettia, which will form a striking object.

QUEEN'S COTTAGE GARDEN.

72. *Vegetable Garden.*—The Club-root disease has been very troublesome during the year, and it is practically impossible to grow cabbages and cauliflowers successfully. Several crops of peas and beans were damaged by heavy rains which fell during the flowering period. Great difficulty was experienced during the dry weather owing to the inadequate water supply, the coolies being employed for the greater part of their time carrying water from a considerable distance. The potato crops were badly attacked by the black-spot disease, which first appeared on the leaves and gradually spread to the stems. Consequently the yield of tubers from each crop was very poor. Sutton's "Delicacy" cucumber did exceptionally well. The propagating sheds were rebuilt and rethatched during the year.

73. The flower garden looked especially attractive during March and April, the annuals Nemesias Phlox, Dianthus, Verbenas, Salpiglossis, and Delphiniums producing an unusually effective display.

74. Some 100 plants of hybrid Rhododendrons were raised from imported seed sown under the protection of propagating frames. At the time of writing these seedlings are only very small, but it is hoped that they will flourish and in time become established. It is remarkable that hitherto none of the beautiful hybrids and varieties of Rhododendron of temperate countries have been established in Ceylon, notwithstanding the fact that the tree is indigenous here and very common at the higher elevations.

75. The lawns were top-dressed and re-turfed in places. The banks on both sides of the new drive were cut away to a gentle slope and re-planted with Australian daisy, Tropæolum, pink rambler rose, &c.

H. F. MACMILLAN,
Superintendent of Botanic Gardens.

5.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LOW-COUNTRY PRODUCTS AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

STAFF.

OWING to the curtailment of the vote due to reduction of expenditure following upon the war certain changes became necessary, and were effected in November, 1914, since when Mr. A. Perera was attached to the office of the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, Mr. D. D. Fernando to the Stock Garden, and Mr. C. Wickramaratne to this office, all inspection work being suspended.

2. During the period under review Mr. Perera visited 109 school gardens and travelled 1,002 miles, Mr. Fernando 105 gardens and 659 miles, and Mr. Wickramaratne 122 gardens and 1,266 miles. respectively.

STOCK GARDEN.

3. Systematic work was carried on here, and the garden is at present in excellent condition.

4. 4,235 seed packets and 2,199 plants and cuttings were issued to school gardens.

5. Surplus stocks of seed were received from 36 schools, and these helped to maintain the necessary supply for seed distribution.

6. Nurseries of the following fruit plants have been established, and a large number of seedlings distributed to all parts of the Island :—Nam-nam (*Cynometra cauliflora*), varieties of mango (*Mangifera indica*), custard apple (*Anona squamosa*), rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*), cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), orange and mandarin (*Citrus aurantium*), Ceylon damson (*Aberia gardneri*), varieties of jak (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), biling (*Averrhoa bilimbi*), kamaranga (*Averrhoa carambola*), sapodilla (*Acras sapota*), jambu (*Eugenia malaccensis*), uguressa (*Flacourtia inermis*), guava (*Psidium guyava*), embrella (*Spondias mangifera*), bael fruit (*Ægle marmelos*), breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*), lime (*Citrus acida*), pumelo (*Citrus decumana*), papaw (*Carica papaya*), nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), clove (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), and Avocado pear (*Persea gratissima*).

7. A large number of plant labels were provided and the students' garden thoroughly renovated.

8. Specimen hedges of the following plants have been established as models to teachers :—(1) *Casuarina equisitifolia*, (2) *Malpighia coccifera*, (3) *Pithecolobium dulce*, (4) *Pisonia aculeata*, (5) *Bixa orellana*, (6) *Acalypha marginata*, (7) *Lawsonia alba*, (8) *Citrus limetta*, (9) *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, (10) *Barleria cristata*, (11) *Duranta plumieri*, (12) *Gliricidia maculata*.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

9. The number of Government School Gardens has now risen to 286, and 53 grant-in-aid schools have been registered for inspection for the school garden grant payable by the Education Department.

10. Good progress has been maintained in the majority of school gardens, some of which have shown remarkable improvement. Owing, however, to the suspension of travelling due to the reduction of the vote, the steady work done during the past fourteen years may, I fear, have been seriously affected. The Director of Education has kindly adopted the suggestion that his school inspectors should send me reports on the condition of the gardens.

11. The Junior Agricultural Reader prepared at the request of Government has been adopted in Government vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools. The Senior Reader referred to in my last report is in the hands of the Government Printer.

12. The following is a list of the gardens that received awards during the year, these awards being classified into three grades, viz., Rs. 30, Rs. 20, and Rs. 10 :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Colombo District.—(1) Mugurugampola, Kiriwattuduwa, Hunumulla ; (2) Kumbaloluwa, Danowita, Keenadeniya ; (3) Kirindiwela, Banduragoda, Aluthepola, Galahitiyawa, and Pasyala.

Kalutara District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Paragastota, Bellana, Kulupana, Ittapana, Uduwara, and Handapangoda ; (3) Walallawita, Bulathsinhala, and Matugama.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.—(1) Nagoda ; (2) Gonagala ; (3) Nil.

Matara District.—(1) Rotumba, Narandeniya ; (2) Kotapola and Maramba ; (3) Owitigamuwa, Motagedara, Naotunna, Aparekka, Deiyandara, and Alapaladeniya.

Hambantota District.—(1) Mandaduwa ; (2) Nil ; (3) Walasmulla.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy District.—(1) Ankumbura, Mediwaka, Mahagama, Gunnepana, Nugawela ; (2) Alawatugoda and Kobbekaduwa ; (3) Hindagala, Teldeniya, Udispattuwa, Paranagama, Gunnepana Girls', and Idamegama.

Matale District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Madawala-ulpota, Pussella, Yatawatta, Galgedewala ; (3) Naula and Leliamba.

Nuwara Eliya District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Udamadura and Teripehe ; (3) Madulla.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

(1) Tennepanguwa ; (2) Passara, Welimada, and Medawala ; (3) Palugama and Soranatota.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Ratnapura District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Opanaike, Dippitigala, and Madampe ; (3) Balangoda, Pallekanda Girls', Imbulpe, Balangoda Girls'.

Kegalla District.—(1) Beddewala and Wakirigala ; (2) Weragala, Hettimulla, Galapitamada, Pinnawala, and Kottapola ; (3) Kehelwatta, Mawanella, Ruwanwella, and Getiyamulla.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mullaittivu District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Etambagaskada ; (3) Iratperiyakulam and Omantai.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

(1) Mahamankadawala and Mahaelagomuwa ; (2) Galediulwewa and Mahadiulwewa ; (3) Ranorewa, Ratmalagahawewa, Konwewa, Tammuttegama, and Morakewa.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.—(1) Awulegama, Makandura, Nakkawatta, Wariyapola, and Buluwala ; (2) Gokarella, Weuda, Narammala, Dillewa, Itanawatta, Ambanpola, Dahanekgedara, and Ibbagamuwa ; (3) Boyagane, Bulupitiya, Diullegoda, Mahananneriya, Hettipola, Modamulla, Kuliyapitiya, and Kankaniyamulla.

Puttalam District.—(1) Nil ; (2) Nil ; (3) Wadatta.

PADDY.

13. There has been no striking extension in the cultivation of paddy, though official statistics indicate that the area is increasing.

14. Proposals made in various quarters to take up cultivation under the tanks and effect a settlement either of Sinhalese or Tamil labour have not materialized. At the suggestion, however, of the Ceylon Planters' Association, a few preliminary trials in growing Indian rice suitable for Tamil cooly labour were begun last maha season at Maha Iluppallama, Anuradhapura, and Nalanda.

15. The term "cooly rice" as used in Ceylon is not very definite, since the rice that coolies consume in India is not what they usually get on Ceylon estates.

16. In a letter from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, that officer reports that no varieties of the names which are so familiar in the Island as cooly rice (soolai, kallunda, &c.) are known in Southern India, whence most of our estate labourers come. He adds: "I know what the labouring classes here eat, but what they get is more a matter of necessity than of taste. The Tanjore cooly, for instance, who gets grain wages, usually gets kuruvai or ottadam, both coarse varieties, which do not digest quickly, and are suited to hard manual labour and a bare living wage."

17. It would thus appear that the rice (imported from Bengal and elsewhere) which the Indian cooly is given here is one of the conditions of service in the Island which he duly appreciates and is probably attracted by.

18. If an approved syndicate of capitalists put forward a business proposition for the cultivation of paddy under tank irrigation, the easiest possible terms should, I think, be offered to open the way, if possible, for the colonization of the extensive areas under Giant's tank (with 20,000 acres irrigable), Kalawewa (17,000), Minneri (9,000), Nachchaduwa (6,968), &c.

19. The system of "transplanting" is slowly but steadily being taken up, and the practice of economy by this means as well as by thin broadcasting is calculated to effect an immense saving of seed.

20. In some parts of the Island as much as five bushels of seed are used per acre. The ordinary sowing is two bushels, and what reduction could advisedly be made on this latter rate is the subject of investigation. So far no definite conclusions have been reached, but the indications appear to be that sowings are much too heavy.

21. One of the chief reasons for thick sowing is no doubt that it is a means of suppressing weeds, which, especially in muddy fields, are difficult to deal with in the ordinary way.

22. The system of manuring paddy by means of a green crop raised on the field to be afterwards turned into the soil has been demonstrated in the different Provinces, and its economy and efficiency have appealed forcibly to the cultivator. The Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, is encouraging the practice of green-crop manuring in the Ratnapura District, where the improvement of the fertility of rice fields is much to be desired.

23. Of introduced paddy, muttusamba, Carolina, and molagusamba are being cultivated regularly. The attention that has recently been directed to the subject of paddy cultivation, though not associated with any large practical scheme, has through the efforts of such agencies as the Agricultural Society and the Low-country Products Association, with the co-operation of individual landowners well known for their altruism, resulted in increased interest and greater faith in the possibilities of improving local methods of cultivation, so as to approximate our yields to those of other rice-growing countries.

TOBACCO.

24. Since the issue of the last annual report the staff of the Agricultural Department has been strengthened by the appointment of a Tobacco Planter. This officer, who has started work in Jaffna, may be confidently relied upon to do the very best for the improvement of the crude product associated with the north of the Island.

25. In Dumbara and Matale North the steady development of the industry has been checked, it is to be hoped only temporarily, by the war; but the manufacture of a medium quality cigar, which is much in demand, continues, and is likely to extend.

COTTON.

26. Cotton growing has not yet reached the commercial stage, and is hardly likely to do so in the near future. The only local agency interested in the product has been closed as the result of the war, and the outlook for cotton is certainly not hopeful. Fortunately no one has yet invested any capital worth mentioning on the product. Trial plots are still maintained in the Kurunegala, Dumbara, and Hambantota Districts, in the last with very promising results. The American upland (Allan's and Cambodia) has proved the most suitable variety.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CULTIVATION.

27. Fruit and vegetable cultivation continues to spread through school gardens, which, though primarily of educational value, serve to put into the hands of villagers through their children plants and seeds new to the locality and which they have no means of otherwise securing. The establishing of "home gardens" by the school children are *sequelæ* which give a practical turn to the school garden propaganda, and in this way operate as factors of no little value in furthering the development of the horticultural side of agriculture.

28. The extension of pineapple cultivation is notable, and the Kew and Mauritius varieties are taking the place of inferior native fruit which used to be so common in the market. There have even been proposals for starting canning factories.

29. Better varieties of oranges and mangoes are also coming in as the result of the regular distribution of plants by the Ceylon Agricultural Society. Fruits that have been considered scarce, *e.g.*, sapodilla, durian, mangosteen, Avocado pear, are now procurable with little difficulty. The gardens worked by the Agricultural Society have also been a contributory factor to this result.

C. DRIEBERG,
Superintendent, Low-country Products
and School Gardens.

6.—REPORT OF THE MANAGER, EXPERIMENT STATION, PERADENIYA.

THERE has been no change in the staff during the year 1914.

RUBBER TAPPING EXPERIMENTS.

2. All the experiments in excision tapping, as detailed in the last annual report, have been continued, except row 82 B (one-third circumference, three cuts alternate days at one foot apart) and rows 83 A to 86 B (full herring-bone, two cuts one foot apart three times a week). The former experiment being concluded the trees are resting. The latter rows are those in the new manuring experiments, details of which were given in the last annual report. These trees are being tapped, one-third circumference, one cut from left to right at 26 inches from ground, on alternate days.

3. An experiment on the "change over" system was begun in January, 1914, on row 78 C, some of the trees of which were previously tapped on half the circumference in 1910. Half the trees are now being tapped by a single cut on one quarter the circumference. The remaining trees are similarly tapped, but after each three months tapping is transferred to the opposite quarter.

A parallel experiment has been instituted on row 82 C (January, 1915), the tapping in this case being by a single V on half the circumference.

4. Three further new experiments are being conducted :—

(1) Row 80 C. 23 trees, one-third circumference, four cuts one foot apart, lowest cut 15 inches from the ground. Half herring-bone, left to right, on alternate days.

(2) Ten trees, one-third circumference, with single V 3 feet from the ground, tapped on alternate days.

(3) Ten trees, one-third circumference, one cut from left to right, 3 feet from ground, tapped on alternate days.

5. All experiments in the incision method have been stopped, except row 87 A, Northway serrated knife on alternate days. The trees are being rested to make a complete recovery.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

6. On the "Hilltop" (11 acres) and "Hillside" (7 acres) plantations the trees are now 18 months old, and have responded remarkably well to mulching from the interplanted *Tephrosia candida* sown 2 feet by 2 feet (6 lb. per acre). The bushes have been cut every two months to one foot from the ground, yielding about 3 tons per cutting or 18 tons per year.

Plots 73 to 76 (2 acres), planted in avenues of 40 feet by 15 feet by 15 feet (112 trees per acre), trees 18 months old, have been kept well disc-harrowed during the dry weather. *Crotalaria incana* sown in drills in June has been cut and mulched to the trees after forking round each. Plot 67 (1 acre) has been planted in June, 1914, with two-year old stumps from seed from old Peradeniya trees, in dynamited holes 33 feet by 33 feet and kept mulched with dadap and *Tephrosia candida*.

7. Plot 140 A (1 acre), behind the plant-breeding cage, planted in June, 1914, 33 feet by 33 feet in dynamited holes with two-year old stumps from No. 39 tree at Henaratgoda, a tree marked as a good yielder. The land being infested with Cora grass, sweet potato was sown to smother it out.

Plot 140 B (1 acre), trees 18 months old, planted 33 feet by 33 feet from stumps raised from seed of a black-seeded variety at Henaratgoda, mulched with *Tephrosia candida* and jungle stuff.

Plot 140 C, trees 18 months old, planted 33 feet by 33 feet (half an acre) from stumps of a small-leaved variety at Henaratgoda. Mulched with *Crotalaria incana*.

8. Plots 14 and 15 of two-year old trees from No. 2 tree at Henaratgoda have been kept disced in the dry weather, and planted with *Indigofera arrecta* in June, which has been twice cut and mulched to the trees.

MANIHOT DICHOTOMA.

9. This plot, occupying a valuable piece of 2 acres on the flat, and having served its purpose of proving its unsuitability for this elevation and climate, has been uprooted by elephants, and will be utilized for planting Hevea. A small plot of specimens has been kept. *M. glaziovii* has not been tapped this year.

FUNTUMIA ELASTICA.

10. The trees were, as usual, attacked by caterpillars (*Caprinia conchylalis*) and defoliated.

RUBBER-SMOKING EXPERIMENTS.

11. A smoking machine was set up by the Colombo Commercial Company at New Peradeniya estate and worked by them with their latex under supervision of the Department. Over a ton of rubber was turned out, and some of the smoked rolls were exhibited at the London Exhibition.

ACETIC ACID.

12. Experiments for the manufacture of acetic acid from coconut shells have been carried out at the Experiment Station under the supervision of Mr. Campbell. Ten pounds of dry shells gave half a pound

of tar and from 2½ to 3 lb. crude pyroligneous acid containing about 12 per cent. acetic acid. This, after separating the tar and filtering, is made up for use by adding one volume to 9 of water and adding 16 oz. of the mixture to every gallon of latex. The mixture is more suitable for making smoked sheet.

13. The rubber factory has been enlarged and several improvements carried out.

COCOA.

14. The lower branches of dadaps were pruned in May.

15. A round of thorough pruning of the old cocoa trees was undertaken in April, all dead wood removed, and the trees thinned out, at a cost of Rs. 2·50 per acre.

16. Two rounds of canker have been done. Only six trees per acre were found to be affected.

17. Owing to the wet weather the proportion of fungus pods rose to 30 per cent. in November.

18. Plots 63 to 67, seven-year-old young trees, have been systematically pruned every three months.

19. The trees in these plots having so grown as to render disc-harrowing impossible, the system of applying the manure has been re-organized to suit the circumstances. Instead of broadcasting or applying the manure in a central trench, the same mixtures were applied in half circles 4 feet from the tree and lightly forked in.

20. 114 basket plants obtained from No. 2 tree have been supplied in plots 63 to 67 and kept well shaded.

21. The method of adding cocoa sweatings to fermenting cocoa was tried, but the resulting break was quoted by three Colombo brokers as inferior to that fermented by the ordinary method of adding water.

22. Owing to the continuous wet weather much of the cocoa has had to be dried in the drying room, but the result was a poor colour, the room being far from up-to-date, and too small to deal with a large crop. That which was sun-dried turned out very good in colour and appearance.

23. Owing to the low prices ruling since the war the late crops remained unsold.

24. A new plot of 3 acres on the hillside above Dr. Lock's cocoa has been cleared of old cocoa and jungle and well drained. In June this was planted through with dadap stumps 20 feet by 20 feet, and *Tephrosia candida* and *Leucæna glauca* thickly sown to afford shade and protection from wind. Holes were dynamited with half cartridges 20 feet by 20 feet between the dadap rows.

In October the following varieties were planted from young plants in baskets, three rows of each variety, each row containing 16 plants :—Red Forastero, Green Forastero, Red Nicaragua, Green Nicaragua, Amelonado, Caracas, Porto-de-Cabello, and what appears to be a cross between Forastero and Amelonado. The object of these plots is to form a collection of the best known types for comparison by students. Owing to the shade, wind protection, and mulch afforded by the green manures planted in June the plants are thriving.

25. Supplies for the above plots and 500 for the old cocoa plots have been planted in bamboo pots ready for June, 1915.

COCONUT.

26. In plots 53 to 56 of eight-year-old palms continual discing has been carried out in conjunction with hand weeding round the palms, thus keeping the plantation free from weeds and the soil in a friable condition. The palms have responded remarkably well to this treatment, a number of them bearing heavy crops.

27. 200 supplies have been planted in whole-cartridge dynamited holes and are doing well.

28. The two original rhinoceros beetle traps laid down in October last year were opened in May. About 100 larvæ were found in each. The traps are better if the outer walls are built of rough stones, as the logs, as at first used, were apt to harbour larvæ, and had to be destroyed each time the trap was opened. In June six traps were built with stone sides in the 10-acre plot of young palms. Opened in October only two traps were found to contain larvæ, four months being hardly sufficient time for the vegetation and manure to reach the rotten stage which attracts the beetle to lay her eggs therein and for them to hatch and develop. Nine months is about the period it takes from egg to perfect insect.

The larvæ and traps were inoculated by Mr. Bryce with the fungus *Metarrhizium anisopliæ* cultivated at Peradeniya, and as the traps will not be disturbed till February, 1915, no results are available.

29. In February the 15 plots under experiment were manured with the usual mixtures.

30. All the sensitive-plant and jungle growth has been cut down and mulched to the trees.

31. Eighty one-year-old supplies have been planted in these old plots to fill up spaces.

COFFEE.

32. There has been a larger demand for Robusta coffee seed than we have been able to meet.

33. The Robusta plot has been severely attacked with green scale (*Cocos viridis*), but this pest has been kept well in check by spreading the fungus *Cephalosporium lecanii* by taking infected leaves and pinning them on to branches infected with the scale. *Hæmeleia vestatrix* also made its appearance, but does not seem to do much serious damage to the Robusta, as it does to the *Canephora*, Liberian, and Arabian coffees. Die-back of the branches (*Colletotrichum incarnatum*, Zimm.) is also present.

34. The small plot 140 c of Robusta, planted out in October, 1913, without shade, has made very slow growth, and has been severely attacked both by green scale and *Hæmeleia*. Half the plot has been sprayed and half unsprayed to watch the effects.

35. The plot of Liberian coffee, which was so badly infected with scale and leaf disease as to be a source of continual infection, has been uprooted and burnt and young Robusta plants planted out in its place under the shade of the old *Leucæna glauca* trees. The plants are thriving, and no disease has made its appearance.

36. The hybrid coffee (*Coffea canephora*) round the show plots seems to have thrown off its diseases, partly no doubt due to the spraying and to the intensive cultivation given to it. The trees are bearing in consequence a heavy crop.

37. The Uganda coffee bushes have been attacked by the green scale, but having become self-infected with fungus (*Cephalosporium lecanii*) the scale has all been killed out. This is interesting, as it was supposed the fungus only thrived under shade and in a damp atmosphere, whereas these bushes have no shade whatever.

TEA.

38. In plots 144 and 149 the dadaps have been cut twice, yielding 5,353 lb. and 5,647 lb. green leaves per acre respectively.

39. In plot 150 the Albizzias could only be cut once, yielding 3,073 lb. Young Albizzia plants have been supplied to take the place of the old trees. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting them established.

40. Plots 146 to 150, Manipuri indigenous, have been supplied in June and October with 1,000 stumps. Plots 141 and 143, Singlo, with 2,000 stumps. Plots 144 to 145, Assam hybrid, with 650 stumps.

The Manipuri and Singlo stumps were obtained from Mr. R. H. Cooper, Kotiyagalla, and the Assam hybrid from Mr. G. Binns, Rondura Group, Watawala.

41. Owing to the war the price of green leaf fell to 4 cents in September and October. It was decided by the Committee to have the leaf made into tea and sold in Colombo. Cost of manufacture works out at 10½ cents per lb. and 1·14 cent for freight and brokerage. The tea sold for 49 cents broken orange pekoe and 44 cents broken pekoe.

42. An experiment was tried on 5-acre plots of Manipuri indigenous tea to determine the effect of leaving a live branch on each bush at pruning. The branch retained was plucked regularly, and yielded an average of 118 lb. of made tea per acre during the period the bushes were otherwise out of bearing, January to April, equal to 11 per cent. of the total crop for the year.

The effect of retaining the live branch on subsequent plucking of the bushes showed an increased yield of 5·78 per cent., 11·84 per cent., and 7·76 per cent. on three plots during the nine months they were in bearing.

43. Several patches of tea having been killed out by Cora grass (*Cyperus rotundus*), and all means of eradicating the weed having failed, sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) has been planted between the tea bushes to try the effect of smothering the weed with this dense creeper, which has the advantage of not climbing up the bushes to any serious extent. The weed has completely disappeared, but it is too early to remove the vine, or the weeds would probably reappear.

CROP RETURNS.

		1913.		1914.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre, 1914.
Tea (green leaf)	.. lb.	46,502	..	56,415	.. 15	.. 940 lb. made tea
Rubber	.. lb.	1,856	..	—	.. —	.. —
Cocoa	.. lb.	21,078	..	21,726	.. 38	.. 5 cwt. per acre
Coconuts	.. nuts	88,498	..	103,899	.. 34	.. 3,056 nuts per acre
Coconut oil	.. gals.	—	..	205½	.. —	.. —
Coconut poonac	.. lb.	—	..	1,827	.. —	.. —
Copra	.. lb.	—	..	9,958½	.. —	..
Coffee	.. lb.	—	..	528½	..	.. —

GREEN MANURES.

44. The *Tephrosia candida* in the 8 acres of year-old Hevea has been cut and mulched six times, *i.e.*, every other month. This allows it to grow to a height of 2 feet, when it is cut back to a foot from the ground. A piece 50 yards square yielded 3,285 lb. of green mulch equal to 2·84 tons per acre, or with six cuttings per year equal to approximately 17 tons per acre.

45. In the show plots there have been plots of *Tephrosia candida*, *T. purpurea*, *T. hookeriana*, *Leucæna glauca*, *Crotalaria striata*, *C. incana*, *Indigofera arrecta*, and *Phaseolus*.

46. Green manures new to the plots were *Cassia hirsuta* and *Sesbenia Egyptica*, both of which grew to a height of 7 feet, and formed so dense a cover that no weeds grew beneath. After seeding they were cut back and are again shooting.

SUDAN DURRA.

47. Four varieties of durra, a variety of Sorghum, were procured from the Agricultural Department of Khartoum as probably being drought-resisting varieties suitable for the dry zone. This grain is used as a nutritious flour for coolies, a grain for horses, and a green fodder for cattle.

Two varieties were close-headed, one taking four and the other five months to harvest. The latter shows remarkably fine growth: 10 feet high, bearing pendulous heads of large grain weighing about a pound each.

The other two varieties bore open and upright heads, taking four months to harvest. Seed was sown broadcast and in drills in June and reckoned to have been harvested in September, which should have been fairly dry. Unfortunately the month was so continuously wet that the heads became infected with wet-weather mould (Cladosporium) and grain began sprouting. Smut also made its appearance in the grain, and Aphis attacked the leaves, which did not appear to be much damaged. After harvesting selected seed was distributed by the Agricultural Society, and what remained was sold to the coolies, who eagerly bought it, and brought samples of the excellent bread and cakes made from the easily ground flour.

48. Seed was again sown in October, and experiments made to ascertain the best method of disinfecting the seed against smut.

Owing to the excessive rainfall the plants have not made nearly such good growth as the first crop, as they essentially require a dry climate.

PADDY.

49. The four months' yala paddy sown on May 4 was late and harvested on October 11, yielding only 74 bushels for 3½ acres—a very poor crop, mainly due to bad cultivation by the contractor.

50. The field has been given to another village cultivator, who thoroughly prepared the land. A quarter bushel of Dr. Lock's selected paddy seed was sown in a nursery manured with 38 lb. precipitated phosphate, 38 lb. fish, 20 lb. sulphate of ammonia, and 38 lb. hornmeal. On November 26 the seven-week-old plants were transplanted 6 inches by 6 inches. The plants are stooling well and promise a good crop.

BANANAS.

51. The plantain fungus *Fusarium* attacked the following varieties:—Suwandel, kolikuttu, alu-kehel, ratambala, and puwalu, hondaruwalu and anawalu appearing to be immune. The disease first made its appearance on the leaves, turning them yellow, and thence travelling down to the root the plant dies. By continually cutting off and burning or burying all affected leaves the disease has been kept in check.

52. Alu-kehel and suwandel have proved the earliest varieties, flowering eight months after planting, the first bunches being cut three months later.

The latest was the red plantain, "ratambala," taking eleven months to flower and four months more before bunches were ready to cut.

53. Those suckers planted in the upstanding method usually practised in Ceylon flowered a little later than those planted in the West Indian method detailed in the annual report for 1912-13. Those planted in hand-dug holes were three months later in flowering than those in dynamited holes.

54. Two ratoons have been left to take the place of the original plant. Those of puwalu began flowering seven months after the flowering of the parent plant, *i.e.*, three bunches could be cut in 19 months from planting. No statistics can be given as yet.

PAPAW PLOT.

55. A half-acre plot of papaw has been established behind the store, planted 6 feet by 6 feet, for experiments in obtaining papaine. A thick cover of sweet potato has been established beneath them to smother out the Cora grass, with which the whole plot was infested.

FRUIT PLOTS.

56. Several varieties of mango have been added to the fruit collection, as also have Avocado pear, Kew, Mauritius, and Ripley-queen pines, and Cape gooseberry.

A fine show of vegetables has been exhibited, including peas, asparagus, American sugar-maize, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, carrots, turnips, beetroots, Khol rabi, English and sweet potatoes, spinach, and French beans.

Nurseries have been established of Manila, Sunn, and Bowstring hemp, and Ramie and many varieties of beans, cowpeas, and Soya beans in preparation for the economic gardens.

LUCERNE.

57. Of the two varieties sown, Peruvian and Arabian, the latter proved the stronger growth and more suitable to the climate.

SUGAR-CANE.

58. The acre plot has been uprooted as it was serving no useful purpose, and there was practically no sale for it. The land was required for the Economic Garden Scheme. Plants of ten varieties have been preserved for planting in the economic plots.

VANILLA.

59. Flowering took place in May, and the pods were ready for harvesting by the end of December. A heavy mulch of green stuff has been kept at the foot of the plants, which are looking remarkably healthy in consequence.

CAMPHOR.

60. A wooden camphor still with three boxes, made by the Industrial School of Kandy, enabled us to distil a small amount of camphor, some of which was sent to the London Exhibition.

ECONOMIC PLOTS.

61. A block of 12 acres of flat land on the right-hand side of the main road and adjoining the proposed site of the Tropical College of Agriculture has been partly laid out and prepared for the economic plots. This included clearing, cleaning, draining, ploughing, levelling, laying out paths, and turfing the edges. It was intended that these plots should have been partly established in October, but owing to reduction in expenditure in consequence of the war the whole of this important work has had to be suspended, the plots being kept cultivated by disc-harrowing.

NEW WORKS.

62. A large cattle manure shed has been erected to protect the manure from rain. Many new roads and drains have been opened up in various directions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

63. The meteorological enclosure and buildings having been put into thorough order was equipped by the Survey Department. The taking of the daily records has been in charge of Mr. Deutrom.

The total rainfall for the year was 82·72 inches, against 120·70 inches in 1913 and 78·72 inches in 1912. Rain fell on 178 days, the wettest month being December, with 14·70 inches in 21 days. The greatest fall of rain during any 24 hours was 2·90 inches registered at 9.30 A.M. on December 6. The following table shows the rainfall for the year, also the number of days on which rain fell :—

Month.	Rainfall. Inches.	No. of Days.
January	2·20	8
February	·33	3
March	4·56	10
April	5·87	11
May	4·83	10
June	12·47	27
July	5·17	17
August	5·71	11
September	7·60	16
October	11·87	25
November	7·41	19
December	14·70	21
Total ..	82·72	178

The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 162° F., the lowest 104° F.
The highest temperature in shade was 93·5°. The lowest on grass was 44·8°.
The windiest month was January, the highest velocity being only 12 miles an hour.

VISITORS.

64. Visitors to the Experiment Station included Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, Professor Armstrong of the London University, and the Maharaja and Maharanee of Kapurthala. Over 300 other visitors have been shown round, which is less than half the number of last year, the decline being due to the war. Directors and members of the agricultural staffs of Cashmere, the Andaman Islands, Java, Portuguese East Africa, Japan, Malay States, Russia, and Holland have all paid visits for considerable periods to the Experiment Station, expressing their great interest in the work being carried on.

Parties of agricultural instructors and village headmen have been conducted round the station, and the various methods of cultivation explained to them.

Fifteen students have attended for periods of three to six months each and received instruction in all branches of tropical agriculture.

Parties of students from Trinity College, Kandy, and the Training Colony at Peradeniya have made several visits and been conducted round.

65. The following Bulletins have been published :—

No. 9. Tea : Green Manuring at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya.
No. 10. Coconuts : Experiments at Peradeniya.
No. 12. Hevea Tapping Results, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, 1911-1913.
No. 14. Manuring of Cacao at Peradeniya.

HENARATGODA GARDENS.

66. The following rubber experiments have been carried out by the Conductor, Mr. D. F. de S. Gunaratna, under the supervision of Mr. Petch and Mr. Corlett :—

10 trees, Dr. Lock's single V cut daily, commenced in June, 1912.
35 trees, Dr. Lock's seven-row experiments, commenced in June, 1908.
10 trees, quarter girth single V daily on outside trees, commenced 1914.

67. The Wickham smoking machine was stopped in February, having turned out 1,400 lb. of smoked rubber in blocks and rolls. Thirty blocks weighing 233 lb. and 21 rolls weighing 195 lb. were sent to the London Exhibition.

68. The new rubber plantation of year-old trees has been interplanted with *Tephrosia candida*, which has been kept cut and mulched to the trees, which show a remarkably fine growth.

DUDLEY S. CORLETT,
Manager, Experiment Station, Peradeniya.

Peradeniya, February 16, 1915.

7.—REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF THE DRY ZONE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

PERSONAL.

THE Manager, who has been chiefly engaged in opening up and developing the new Dry Zone Experiment Station at Anuradhapura, visited the Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama, once or twice a month throughout the year, and also made a number of visits to the coconut trial ground at Chilaw during the first half of the year.

2. Mr. R. D. Weerasingha, Conductor of the Coconut Trial Ground, Chilaw, was in March, 1914, transferred to the Dry Zone Experiment Station. He resigned his post on June 20, 1914.

3. On September 15, 1914, Mr. K. C. Pillai was appointed Foreman of the Dry Zone Experiment Station.

4. On March 1, 1914, Mr. P. G. Schrader, Superintendent of Millicent estate, Chilaw, was placed in charge of the work at the coconut trial ground, Chilaw.

5. The Manager attended an Agri-horticultural Show held in Nuwara Eliya on April 11, 1914, and assisted in the judging.

COCONUTS.

6. The plantations at Maha Iluppallama have made satisfactory progress during the year. The plots A and B referred to in this report consist of the following :—

Plot A.—17 acres of 6-year-old trees (ploughed and harrowed and growing on irrigable land).
Plot B.—6½ acres of 7-year-old trees (not ploughed and harrowed and growing on unirrigable land).

Number of trees per acre for all plots : 72.

Crop Returns.—Yield of nuts per tree per annum :—

	Plot A. Calculated from 10 yielding Months.	Plot B. Calculated from 9 yielding Months.
1913	3 ..	0·5
1914	11·5 ..	2·75

These yields are based upon the total number of trees, including those not yet in bearing.

7. *Copra Returns.*—Calculating from the yields of the first seven months* of the year 1914, the number of nuts required to produce a candy (560 lb.) of copra has been in the case of Plot A 1,239, and in the case of Plot B 1,510, with an average of 1,257 from the combined plots. The copra was well reported upon by Colombo brokers, and fetched top prices at the sales, in March Rs. 84 and in December Rs. 70 per candy.

8. *Census of Trees.*—The annual census of trees which have arrived at or are approximate to the yielding stage was taken in June, 1914, and the following figures were obtained :—

	Age.	Yielding.	Bearing.	Flowering.
Plot A	6 years ..	337 ..	355 ..	103
Plot B	7 years ..	43 ..	54 ..	30

9. *Beetle Traps.*—Traps consisting of pits excavated and filled with pieces of plantain stems, coconut stems, and other decaying vegetable matter, and covered with a layer of soil, the whole kept in a moist condition, were established in all the plantations. They proved useful in controlling the numbers of the black rhinoceros beetle.

PADDY.

10. The trials at Maha Iluppallama this year have been conducted on the same lines as last year, namely, to compare the results obtained from the high and low rates of sowing 3- and 4-month paddy. In the maha season an experiment was put in hand with a 3-month paddy. The variety used was bala-wi, and the trial carried out on 1-acre plots.

Plot 1 was sown broadcast with 2 bushels of seed, plot 2 with 1½ bushels, plot 3 with 2½ bushels, and plot 4 with 1 bushel. The results were rendered valueless owing to the depredations of pigs. The total yield from the four plots was 80 bushels of paddy.

In the yala season another trial was carried out, also on 1-acre plots, in this case with a 4-month paddy. The variety used was sudu-wi. The results were :—1 bushel gave 27¾ bushels, ½ bushel gave 42 bushels, and ¼ bushel gave 54½ bushels. It is noteworthy that in all our trials the lowest rate of sowing has almost invariably given the best results.

11. With the opening of the new Experiment Station at Anuradhapura, work at Maha Iluppallama Experiment Station is entirely devoted to the cultivation of coconuts and paddy.

* Owing to the rainy season the copra returns of the last five months were not available when this report was drawn up.

RAINFALL AT MAHA ILUPPALLAMA.

Month.	Rainfall. Inches.	Month.	Rainfall. Inches.
January ..	2·57	September ..	8·40
February ..	1·29	October ..	17·39
March ..	6·05	November ..	11·15
April ..	3·48	December ..	13·79
May ..	3·96		
June ..	2·16	Total ..	70·27
July ..	—		
August ..	0·03		

DRY ZONE EXPERIMENT STATION, ANURADHAPURA.

12. During the early half of the year the chief work consisted in transforming last year's jungle clearing—14 acres of land—into experimental plots. This work included the eradication of stumps and roots, soil levelling, the construction of irrigation channels, the cutting of drains, the construction of paths, the formation of plots, and the erection of boundary fences. Advantage was taken of the dry season—May to September—to open up more land.

13. The 14-acre clearing was extended in a northerly direction by the felling and burning of a block of 20 acres of jungle. Immediately to the south of the clearing, a belt of 10 acres of jungle, reserved to serve as an arboretum, was under-brushed, and a considerable number of worthless trees chiefly weera, have been thinned out.

14. In July a block of some 40 acres of jungle land adjoining the southern boundary of that part of the experiment station known as Block A was acquired, and 15 acres of the jungle were felled and burned. In November 6 acres of this clearing was cropped with Sudan sorghum, maize, and cowpea.

15. By the time that the rainy season (mid-October to end of December) had set in, 100 plots each one-tenth acre in extent and suitably intersected with paths 6 feet in width had been laid out. These plots were divided up into sections: (1) Cereals, (2) Pulses, (3) Oil Seeds, (4) Roots and Rhizomes, (5) Spices, (6) Vegetables, (7) Miscellaneous, (8) Fruits, and have been cropped as follows :—

Cereals.

No. of Plots.	Name of Crop.	No. of Plots.	Name of Crop.
8 ..	Indian sorghum. Great millet. 8 varieties.	1 ..	Setaria italica. Italian millet.
8 ..	Sudan sorghum. 4 varieties.	1 ..	Setaria glauca.
1 ..	Pennisetum typhoideum. Bulrush millet.	1 ..	Sudan sorghum. (Special red varieties.)
1 ..	Eleusine coracana. Kurakkan (Indian).		Buckwheat. 6 varieties.
1 ..	Eleusine coracana. Kurakkan (local).	1 ..	Maize. White (Hickory King).
2 ..	Pannicum miliaceum.	1 ..	Maize. Red.
1 ..	Panicum miliare.	1 ..	Hopi maize.
1 ..	Panicum frumentaceum.	1 ..	Spelt wheat.
1 ..	Paspalum scrobiculatum.		

Pulses.

1 ..	Cajanus indicus. Pigeon pea.	1 ..	Lens esculenta. Lentils.
1 ..	Dolichos lablab.	4 ..	Vigna catiang. 4 varieties.
1 ..	Dolichos biflorus. Horse gram.	1 ..	Cicer arietinum.
1 ..	Cyamopsis psoralioides. Cluster bean.	1 ..	Lucerne.
1 ..	Phaseolus aconitifolius.	1 ..	Arachis hypogæa. Ground nut.
1 ..	Phaseolus mungo. Green gram.	1 ..	Glycine soya. Soya bean.
1 ..	Phaseolus radiatus.	1 ..	Soya. 12 varieties.

Oil Seeds.

3 ..	Sesamum indicum. Gingelly. 3 varieties.	1 ..	Guizotia abyssinica. Niger seed.
3 ..	Ricinus communis. Castor oil. 3 varieties.	1 ..	Linum usitatissimum. Linseed.
1 ..	Carthamus tinctorius. Safflower.		

Roots and Rhizomes.

2 ..	Manioc. Cassava, red and white.	2 ..	Ipomæa batatas. Sweet potato. 2 varieties.
1 ..	Curcuma longa. Turmeric.	1 ..	Dioscorea. Yams.
1 ..	Zingiber officinale. Ginger.		
1 ..	Maranta. Arrowroot.		

Spices.

1 ..	Piper nigrum. Pepper.	1 ..	Chili.
1 ..	Areca catechu. Betel.	1 ..	Capsicum.

Vegetables.

1 ..	Pumpkins, Gourds.	1 ..	Brinjal, Spinach, Bandakka, Kotta Ranga.
1 ..	Cucumber, Melon.	1 ..	Artichoke, Tomato, Lettuce, French bean.

Miscellaneous.

No. of Plots.	Name of Crop.	No. of Plots.	Name of Crop.
1 ..	Allen's long-stapled American upland cotton.	1 ..	Sugar-cane.
1 ..	Algaroba bean.	1 ..	Onion.

Fruits.

1 ..	Kew pine.	1 ..	Guava.
1 ..	Mauritius pine.	1 ..	Soursop and custard apple.
1 ..	Orange.	1 ..	Pomegranate.
1 ..	Lime.	1 ..	Mulberry and rose apple.
1 ..	Citrus fruit trees (including lemon, pumelo, citron, and tangerine orange).	1 ..	Coffee.

Jak and five varieties of mango, the majority of which are grafted, are being planted in belts to serve as windbreaks.

16. Owing to reduction in expenditure there has been a considerable curtailment of the vote for labour and upkeep of the Experiment Station. Consequently, as from September 1 all progressive development works have been suspended, with the exception of the construction of a bungalow (a temporary building) for the conductor.

17. All the new clearings have perforce to remain out of cultivation, as it has been necessary to discharge more than half of the labour force.

18. The area remaining in cultivation consists of the 14 acres already laid out in one-tenth acre experimental plots.

RAINFALL AT ANURADHAPURA.

Month.	Rainfall. Inches.	Month.	Rainfall. Inches.
January ..	1·63	September ..	6·77
February ..	·27	October ..	15·09
March	3·31	November ..	9·77
April	1·97	December ..	13·68
May	2·21		
June	·26	Total ..	55·23
July	—		
August	·27		

G. HARBORD,
Manager.

8.—REPORT OF THE TOBACCO PLANTER.

ON my arrival in Ceylon on June 13, 1914, to undertake the development of the tobacco industry and the production of tobacco suitable for European markets, I learned that tentative arrangements had been made for leasing 10 acres of land at Tirunelveli, 2½ miles from Jaffna, for the tobacco experiments. The land was secured by enterprising citizens of Jaffna and offered to the Government at an annual rental of Re. 1 for three years, giving to Government a further option on the land for two years at full rental. The land was inspected and approved on June 18, and arrangements were made for securing the lease bonds of the landowners numbering about eight.

2. While temporarily stationed at Peradeniya for two months, I made tours through the tobacco districts of Teldeniya, Matale, Kurunegala, and Chilaw, and three trips to Jaffna to acquaint myself with the methods of cultivation and curing and the quality of leaf produced in the various districts.

3. On August 15 the tobacco trial ground was placed at our disposal, and the work of fencing the land, putting it in order, and erecting the necessary buildings was commenced. In October nurseries were made, and 42 varieties of seed were sown on the first nursery. This sowing was duplicated on the second nursery. Most of the seeds were brought from America, some were procured from South Africa, Turkey, and the tobacco districts of Ceylon. These include varieties of cigar, cigarette, pipe, and chewing tobacco, and they are being experimented with that we may determine which type most nearly conforming to European standards can be grown successfully in the Island.

4. At first the nurseries were cared for in the customary native way. After sowing they were covered with weeds as a shade, and a protection against washing when water was applied. This made a very attractive place for insects to hide while they fed upon the young plants. Nursery No. 1 being in close proximity to the well, around which many weeds and bushes were growing, suffered most from the depredations of insects, and all seedlings on both nurseries would doubtless have been completely destroyed had not the covering of weeds been removed. The seedlings came on, though somewhat irregular in size owing to the number of varieties sown, and some were ready for transplanting during the latter part of December.

5. In November I visited Trincomalee to inspect the tobacco in the district and to give advice to planters.

6. Several times during the months of October, November, and December the tobacco trial ground was ploughed, to turn under, as green manure, the crops of grass which grew rapidly during the rainy season. By the middle of December the rains were practically over, and the work of manuring and preparing the land for transplanting was begun. All manures were applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil by harrowing.

7. On December 21 our breeding plot containing 33 varieties was transplanted, fertilized at the following rate per acre :—

5 cartloads of cattle manure, 750 lb. of commercial fertilizer (nitrogen 3·4 per cent., potassium 12·8 per cent., phosphoric acid 8·7 per cent.).

On December 23 variety plots consisting of 12 varieties were transplanted. Manure applied consisted of 8 cartloads of cattle manure, 660 lb. of commercial fertilizer (nitrogen 3·6 per cent., potassium 13 per cent., phosphoric acid 8 per cent.).

On December 31 cigar wrapper and cigar filler were transplanted and manured as follows :— 1,200 lb. of commercial fertilizer (nitrogen 3·37 per cent., potassium 12·5 per cent., phosphoric acid 9 per cent.).

On January 5 dark export fire curing types were transplanted and manured as follows :—2½ cartloads cattle manure, 1,150 lb. commercial fertilizer (nitrogen 4·2 per cent., potassium 12·4 per cent., phosphoric acid 7·8 per cent.).

On January 16 fertilizer experiment transplanted. This experiment is intended to determine more accurately the soil requirements for tobacco, and consists of ten plots of native tobacco fertilized as follows :—

Plot No.	
1	.. 5 tons cattle manure.
2	.. Half portion cattle manure, half portion complete fertilizer.
3	.. 20 cartloads tulip leaves buried.
4	.. Control—no manure.
5	.. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid.
6	.. Control—no manure.
7	.. Nitrogen and potassium.
8	.. Potassium and phosphoric acid.
9	.. Control—no manure.
10	.. Complete fertilizer.

The full ration of commercial manure being 810 lb. per acre of the formula, nitrogen 4·3 per cent., potassium 12·3 per cent., phosphoric acid 7·7 per cent.

8. Our yellow or cigarette tobacco for curing experiments has not been transplanted. The total acreage at present is 4½ acres, and when transplanting is finished it will not exceed 5 acres, leaving approximately 5 acres which will be left uncultivated owing to the expense of irrigating it, and the diminishing of the size of the curing sheds made necessary by the reduction of the vote for tobacco work.

9. The buildings now on the premises are one storeroom, two cooly rooms, and a cattle shed ; and there are two curing barns in the course of construction.

10. The nurseries were sown with about one-tenth the quantity of seed ordinarily sown by the native grower. This prevented the seedlings being crowded on the nursery ; therefore the plants were strong and healthy.

11. Our earliest tobacco, which was transplanted forty days ago, is almost half-grown, and is thrifty in appearance. It has had no shade, and has only been watered five times. We had several showers during the first half of January, after which the tobacco was well ploughed to conserve the moisture of the rains.

12. It is customary in this district to shade the plants immediately after transplanting, and to water them three times daily to begin with, reducing the waterings as the plants begin to grow, the water being poured directly on the plants. We have found that shading is not necessary, and if the watering is done properly, once every four or five days is sufficient. Our method is to scoop a shallow hole by the side of the plant with a native hoe, into which water is poured. As soon as the land has taken up the water, the earth is loosely replaced to prevent evaporation, alternating to the opposite side of the plant with the next watering. As much time is required to shade the plants, and 650 to 700 gallons of water per acre are used at each watering, one can readily see the great saving of labour and expense in the production of the crop by our method.

B. F. SCHERFFIUS,
Tobacco Planter and Curer.

9.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, BOARD OF CONTROL, CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

MR. R. N. LYNE, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, was away on furlough from May 5 to August 28, 1914, and Mr. T. Petch acted as Registrar during that period.

2. His Excellency the Governor, in company with Mr. Lupton of the Indian Civil Service, an officer connected with the co-operative movement in the United Provinces, India, paid a visit to the office of the Registrar in May. The Acting Registrar and the Secretary received him, and views were exchanged on the system of working of societies and on the possible extension of their usefulness to the villager.

THE CONFERENCE.

3. A conference of representatives of Co-operative Credit Societies was held for the first time in Ceylon on April 28, 1914, at the King's Pavilion, Kandy, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the conference by His Excellency the Governor, who presided. There were present delegates from 30 societies and over 200 other representatives and leading Ceylon residents interested in the movement.

4. The annual report of the Registrar and that of the Secretary were submitted at the conference. Six resolutions were discussed, and five were passed relating to (*a*) the use of the words " Co-operative Credit " as part of the title or name under which a trade or business is carried on by any person other than a registered Co-operative Credit Society without the sanction of Government, (*b*) the alteration of the Co-operative Credit year from April-March to July-June, (*c*) the reduction of the payment to a society by a member in respect of membership where capital is not to be raised by issue of shares, (*d*) the holding of annual conferences, and (*e*) the payment of annual bonuses. These resolutions have been submitted to Government for consideration.

5. Two papers were read, one by the Hon. Mr. T. B. L. Moonemale, M.L.C., and the other by Mr. W. A. de Silva, J.P. His Excellency gave a very impressive and sympathetic address, which, with other proceedings, was printed and published in Sessional Paper XVI. of 1914.

EXPEDITIONS.

6. In September the Registrar visited Jaffna and addressed the members of the Jaffna Central Society at a meeting held in the Ridgeway Memorial Hall, and received a deputation of the representatives of the Jaffna Industrial Association. He also addressed meetings of the Adikari Pattu, Kumbuke Pattu, Handapangoda, and Galpatha Societies, in the Rayigam Korale of the Kalutara District. In November he addressed a meeting of the chief headmen and other leading residents of Kurunegala District convened at the kachcheri by the Government Agent, North-Western Province.

The Acting Registrar addressed the members of the Trinity College Social Service Union in August on Co-operative Credit Societies.

7. Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent of the Low-country Products and School Gardens, and Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, attended the inaugural meeting of the Aturugiriya-Kottawa Society.

8. The Secretary attended and addressed meetings at the inauguration of the following societies :— Minuwangoda, Udugampaha, Aturugiriya-Kottawa, Galpatha, Kumbuke pattu, Adikari pattu, Gangaboda pattu of Siyane Korale East, Udugaha-Meda Depattu, Uda Dumbara, Jaffna Central, Nagolla-Hulangamuwa, Hataraliyadda, Kalapaluwawa, and Giruwa Pattu West.

9. He also had the opportunity to address the members of the Trinity College Social Service Union, Kandy, on two occasions.

10. Mr. Muttukumaru, Tamil Inspector, attended and addressed meetings at Achchuveli, Nanaddan East, Nanaddan West, Mantai North, and Mantai South.

SOCIETIES.

11. The following new societies were registered during the year, bringing up the total to 47 :—

Registered No.	Name of Society.	Nominal Capital. Rs.	District.	Province.
32	Kadawata Korale	5,000	Ratnapura	Sabaragamuwa
33	Minuwangoda, Limited	10,000	Colombo	Western
34	Udugampaha	500	Kandy	Central
35	Aturugiriya-Kottawa, Limited	1,000	Colombo	Western
36	Galpatha	1,000	Kalutara	do.
37	Kumbuke Pattu	2,000	do.	do.
38	Adikari Pattu	2,000	do.	do.
39	Gangaboda Pattu of Siyane Korale East	1,000	Colombo	do.
40	Jaffna Industrial Association and Co-operative Credit Society, Limited	10,000	Jaffna	Northern
41	Udugaha-Meda Depattu, Limited	2,500	Colombo	Western
42	Uda Dumbara, Limited	10,000	Kandy	Central
43	Jaffna Central, Limited	5,000	Jaffna	Northern
44	Nagolla-Hulangamuwa	500	Matale	Central
45	Hataraliyadda	500	Kandy	do.
46	Kalapaluwawa Janabhiwurdhi Co-operative Credit Society	500	Colombo	Western
47	Uduwawela, Limited	500	Kandy	Central
	Total	52,000		
	Total of the previous 31 societies, less Rs. 12,500 reduced by the Batticaloa District Society and plus Rs. 500 increased by the Handapangoda Society	86,500		
	Grand Total	138,500		

Total membership, 3,615.

12. The majority of the societies have made satisfactory progress, while some of the original societies do not show much activity. There are still societies which have not come into working order, but on the whole the general progress is encouraging.

13. The Batticaloa Society has reduced the value of a share to a half of the original amount, to enable the poor to avail themselves of the benefit of becoming members.

14. The Handapangoda Society has increased its capital to double the original amount in order to admit new members.

15. The Jaffna Central Society is expected to be a central bank to finance the other smaller societies in the district. Its promoters are among the educated and wealthy class of the people in Jaffna.

16. The Kalapaluwawa Society before registration was a sort of a village social and provident association, and by bringing it under the Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance by the foresight of its President, Mr. C. A. Boteju, advocate, the society's status and reliability have been raised. It is hoped that other similar societies will seek the benefits of the Ordinance.

17. The Jaffna Industrial Association has been found to improve the arts and crafts, and to promote the general condition of the artisans in the district.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

18. *Western Province.*—There are ten registered societies in this Province, and two have just been formed, but not registered. Four in Rayigam korale (Adikari pattu, Kumbuke pattu, Handapangoda, and Galpatha) are making satisfactory progress under the supervision of Mudaliyar J. A. Wirasinha, who has the able co-operation of the four secretaries. The Mudaliyar deserves great credit for the success he has achieved and the enthusiasm he has inspired. Two in Alutkuru korale, of which Minuwangoda Society is also progressing, the Committee of which Mudaliyar Samarakody and Notary Senanayaka are the President and Secretary, respectively, taking a great interest in the society.

19. *Southern Province.*—One additional society has been registered in this Province, making a total of 9. Talpe Pattu Society under the guidance of Mudaliyar Goonetilaka is showing much activity, and has made loans for bringing 14¾ acres of new land under cultivation, apart from loans given for other purposes. Kandaboda pattu, under the presidentship of Mudaliyar Gooneratne, and the Weligam korale, with Gate Mudaliyar Wickramaratne as its President, are doing good work, but the former is in want of more funds. Akmimana and Gangaboda Pattu Societies are now on a better footing. Magam Pattu Society could with advantage extend its operations.

20. *Central Province.*—The total number of societies is 9. Walapane Society is doing very satisfactory work, and holding its meetings regularly. This society received a loan of Rs. 660 from Government in October last. Alawatugoda Ratemahatmaya is taking an increased interest in the society. Udagampaha Society has its work in the hands of a new secretary. Hataraliyadda and Uda Dumbara have just begun to collect money. Uduwawela is a small society registered lately and showing great promise. Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society has started to lend money. The progress of the rest of the societies in this Province are not so satisfactory.

21. *Northern Province.*—Two new societies have been registered during the year, making a total of 9. Udupiddi Society is doing good work. Tellippalai Society is showing new activity. Three of the Mannar societies have begun work. The Jaffna Industrial Society has begun its work in a small way.

22. *Province of Uva.*—There are four societies in the Province, three in Wellassa, organized and worked satisfactorily by the Ratemahatmaya of the division, Mr. W. R. Bibile. One of these societies has a membership of 380.

23. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—There are three societies. Two in the Kegalla District were started under very good auspices, but have not flourished. The future working of the other society is under consideration.

24. *North-Western Province.*—There are only two societies. Hiriyala Hatpattu Society in the Kurunegala District (Mr. J. G. Tennekoon, Ratemahatmaya, President) has given loans for asweddumizing 15 acres of land. Puttalam Society starts the new year with new office bearers and expects a better life.

25. *Eastern Province.*—Batticaloa Society starts its work with a new President, who has already shown his great sympathy with the movement. The society suffered the loss by death of its first President and Vice-President, the late Mr. Murty, C.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Tisseveresinghe, respectively.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

27. The Registrar inspected Udupiddi and Tellippalai Societies in the Jaffna District, and Adikari pattu, Kumbuke pattu, Handapangoda, and Galpatha Societies in the Kalutara District.

28. The Secretary accompanied the Registrar in these inspections, and in addition inspected Wellaboda pattu, Akmimana, Galle Gangaboda pattu, Hinidum pattu, Talpe pattu, Kandaboda pattu, Weligam korale, Galboda and Kinigoda korales, Walapane, Galagedera, Copay, Puttalam, Uva, Medagama, Makulla, Kottawa-Aturugiriya, and Gangaboda pattu of Siyane korale East Societies.

29. The Tamil Inspector inspected Minuwangoda, Three Korales, Mantai North, Mantai South, and Nanaddan East Societies.

30. Societies require close supervision and frequent inspection by the officers of the Department, without which no satisfactory progress can be expected of them, as it has been found that the details of working of societies are quite new even to the educated members of a society.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

31. Only one society (Walapane Co-operative Credit Society, No. 17 of 1913) applied for a loan from Government, and a sum of Rs. 660 was given on October 10, to be repaid by ten instalments of Rs. 66 each. The first instalment is due in April, 1916.

GENERAL.

32. The conference of Co-operative Credit Societies has been useful in arousing public interest and popularizing the movement. Now one hears more of the co-operative credit movement than hitherto. A certain society was established as a direct result of the conference, the organizer, although a stiff opposer of the movement, becoming a convert at the conference.

33. Both the Low-country Products Association and the Colombo Total Abstinence Central Union have given their attention to this movement of Co-operative Credit Societies and passed resolutions in sympathy with it. This is a very encouraging step.

34. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.C.S., the then Assistant Government Agent of Matale, founded a Committee comprising influential and leading residents of Matale, with the Assistant Government Agent as Chairman and Mr. Harold Melder as Secretary. This Committee has so far been successful in establishing two societies. We want more of these unions.

35. The war has affected the progress of the movement in more ways than one. Owing to the curtailment of expenses, the Secretary and the Inspector have been unable to visit societies as often as desired.

36. Some leading and wealthy residents of the Colombo District had proposed to establish a central bank with a large capital, but owing to the war the movers had to engage their attention elsewhere and the proposal was not put through, and the promised help in the organization of other societies was also lost for the time being.

37. The Registrar issued a circular just after the war broke out to all the societies, requesting them to encourage the raising of quick-growing food crops in village gardens and conserving sufficient seed paddy for future use, and the societies have done well in this respect. Some societies, distributed among members vegetable seeds received from the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

38. The press, especially the "Govikam Sangarawa," has continued to render assistance to popularize the movement. A full report of the working of Co-operative Credit Societies, with financial statements, will be available in April, the end of the financial year.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

REPORT FOR 1914–15.

CONTENTS.

1. Introduction.
2. Staff.
3. Expeditions.
4. New societies.
5. Classification by districts.
6. Particulars of new societies.
7. General progress.
8. Working of societies.
9. Capital.
10. Membership.
11. Liability of members.
12. Loans.
13. Interest.
14. Custody of funds.
15. Audit and inspection.
16. Meetings and management.
17. Printed forms and books.
18. Miscellaneous.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS report, by Mr. N. Wickramaratne, Secretary of the Board of Control, is a record of the Co-operative Credit movement in Ceylon after two years' experience. There are, as will be seen, some failures to record as might have been expected, but on the whole it is a chronicle of satisfactory progress. The number of societies has increased by 19, from 35 to 54; the total membership by 2,030, that is, from 1,820 to 3,850; and the paid-up capital by Rs. 10,630: it now stands at Rs. 18,832, as against Rs. 8,202 in 1913–14.

On April 28, 1914, a general meeting of Co-operative Credit Societies was held in Kandy. It was presided over by His Excellency the Governor and constituted an important milestone, because out of it grew the appointment by His Excellency of a Committee to report on the advisability of establishing a Local Loans Fund, and on the scope of such fund, if established. Their report was published as Sessional Paper XVII. of 1914, a document that has not attracted the public attention it deserves. The Committee, in view of the possibilities of further developing the resources of the country on organized lines, recommended the establishment of such a fund for the purpose of making loans to public bodies, Co-operative Credit Societies, Co-operative Industrial Societies, and Government Officers for the purpose of building houses for their own residence. With such a scope for its operation a Local Loans Fund, when once its use was understood, would become the base upon which the industrial and financial welfare of the people would rest, and a firm, enduring base it would be.

An event of some importance during the year under review was Sir Horace Plunkett's speech at the London Congress of Tropical Agriculture in June, 1914. Sir Horace is one of the greatest living authorities on the co-operative credit movement. The final proposition, he said, if you want to solve the modern problem of rural life, is to look upon agriculture as an industry, as a business, and as a life. In dealing with the business side of farming—hitherto neglected—the first thing is to emancipate small producers from the toils of powerful middle interests, which can only be done by combination in the form of co-operation, the only kind of combination suitable to their conditions. You must begin with better business, and better business is co-operation.

In those parts of Ceylon where the principles underlying co-operation have been intelligently studied and their importance understood by the leaders of the people upon whose influence success must depend, the movement has gathered momentum sufficient to ensure steady progress in the future. The common people have no opportunity of studying for themselves; literature on the subject is beyond their reach. A great responsibility therefore rests upon those in a position to educate and lead the people but neglect to do so. For it should be remembered that co-operation as a means of bettering the conditions of the rural population of a country cannot now be challenged. It is too world-wide for that. The only barrier that stands between the people of Ceylon and this emancipating measure is ignorance of its true nature. The efforts of the educated classes are required to break down this barrier in those districts where it still exists.

R. N. LYNE,
Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.

This report deals with the financial year April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, and contains financial statements of all the working societies from their commencement to the end of the financial year. The first annual report appeared in Sessional Paper XVI. of 1914.

STAFF.

2. Mr. R. N. Lyne, Registrar; Mr. N. Wickramaratne, Secretary, Board of Control; Mr. S. V. Solomons, Clerk; Mr. A. M. Muttukumaru, Tamil Inspector.

3. Mr. T. Petch acted as Registrar during the absence of the Registrar on furlough from May 5 to August 28, 1914.

4. His Excellency the Governor, in company with Mr. Lupton of the Indian Civil Service (an officer connected with the co-operative movement in the United Provinces, India), paid a visit to the office of the Registrar in May, 1914. The Acting Registrar and the Secretary received him, and views were exchanged on the system of working of societies and on the possible extension of their usefulness to the villager.

EXPEDITIONS.

5. In September the Registrar visited Jaffna, and addressed the members of the Jaffna Central Society at a meeting held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall, and received a deputation of the representatives of the Jaffna Industrial Association at the kachcheri. He also addressed meetings of the Adikari pattu, Kumbukke pattu, Handapangoda, and Galpatha societies in the Rayigam korale of the Kalutara District. In November he addressed a meeting of the Chief Headmen and other leading residents of Kurunegala District convened by the Government Agent, North-Western Province, at the kachcheri. He attended and addressed a similar meeting at the kachcheri, Anuradhapura, convened by the Government Agent, North-Central Province, in January, 1915. In February the Registrar addressed the members of the Kalapaluwawa society at a meeting of the society.

6. The Registrar inspected the Uduppiddi and Tellippalai societies in the Northern Province, and the Adikari pattu, Kumbukke pattu, Handapangoda, and Galpatha societies in the Western Province.

7. In August the acting Registrar, Mr. T. Petch, addressed the members of the Trinity College Social Service Union on Co-operative Credit Societies.

8. The Secretary has addressed meetings at Weediyawatta in the Western Province and at Nugapitiya and Palapatwela in the Central Province. He also attended meetings of the Uduppiddi, Tellippalai, and Copay societies in the Northern Province, and the Nagolla-Hulangamuwa society in the Central Province for the first time, and addressed the members.

9. The Secretary has also addressed members at inaugural meetings of the following societies:—Galpatha, Kumbukke pattu, Gangaboda pattu of Siyane Korale East, Adikari pattu, Udugaha-Meda-Depathuwa, Kalapaluwawa, Kosgama-Kaluaggala, and Jayawardanapura-Kotte in the Western Province, Giruwa pattu in the Southern Province, Uda Dumbara and Hataraliyadda in the Central Province, Anuradhapura society in the North-Central Province. He was present at an informal meeting held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall, and expressed his views on the establishment of a Central Society for Jaffna. This meeting led to the formation of the Jaffna Central Society.

10. The following societies have been visited by the Secretary during the period under review:—Walapane and Galagedara in the Central Province; Galboda and Kinigoda korales in the Province of Sabaragamuwa; Handapangoda, Kumbukke pattu; Aturugiriya-Kottawa in the Western Province; Galle Gangaboda pattu, Galle Wellaboda pattu, Akmimana, Talpe pattu, Weligam korale, Hinidum pattu, and Kandaboda pattu in the Southern Province; Copay, Uduppiddi, and Tellippalai in the Northern Province; Medagama, Makulla, and Uva in the Province of Uva; and the Puttalam society in the North-Western Province.

11. The Secretary accompanied the Registrar at meetings at Anuradhapura and Kurunegala kachcheries, Ridgeway Memorial Hall, Jaffna, Kalapaluwawa, Wewita (Adikari pattu), Horana (Kumbukke pattu), Handapangoda, and at Galpatha.

12. In June the Secretary attended a meeting presided over by the Assistant Government Agent, Matale, at the Borron Memorial Hall, and he also had the opportunity to address the members of the Trinity College Social Service Union once again this year.

13. Mr. Muttukumaru, the Tamil Inspector, has been out on circuit, chiefly in the Mannar and Jaffna Districts, 51 days, and has either attended meetings of or inspected the following societies:—Copay, Uduppiddi, Tellippalai, Mantai South, Mantai North, Nanaddan East, and Jaffna Industrial Association in the Northern Province, the Minuwangoda in the Western Province, and Three Korales in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

14. He also attended the inaugural meeting of the Achchuveli society in the Northern Province.

NEW SOCIETIES.

15. The following 19 new societies have been registered during the period under review, bringing up the total to 54. Many of the societies given in the last report "as forming or formed" did not come under registration, but several other new societies were formed and registered:—

Registered No.	Name of Society.	District.	Province.
36	Galpatha	Kalutara	Western
37	Kumbukke pattu	do.	do.
38	Adikari pattu	do.	do.
39	Gangaboda pattu of Siyane Korale East	Colombo	do.
40	Jaffna Industrial Association and Co-operative Credit Society	Jaffna	Northern
41	Udugaha-Meda-Depathuwa	Colombo	Western
42	Uda Dumbara	Kandy	Central
43	Jaffna Central	Jaffna	Northern
44	Nagolla-Hulangamuwa	Matale	Central
45	Hataraliyadda	Kandy	do.
46	Kalapaluwawa Janabhiwurdhi Co-operative Credit Society	Colombo	Western
47	Uduwawela	Kandy	Central
48	Giruwa Pattu West	Hambantota	Southern
49	Achchuveli	Jaffna	Northern
50	Bibila-Nilgala	Badulla	Uva
51	Udugama-Dombawala	Matale	Central
52	Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura	North-Central
53	Kosgama-Kaluaggala	Colombo	Western
54	Jayawardanapura-Kotte	do.	do.

16. CLASSIFICATION BY DISTRICTS.

Western Province.			
Colombo	..	..	7
Negombo	..	..	1
Kalutara	..	..	4
Southern Province.			
Galle	..	..	5
Matara	..	..	2
Hambantota	..	..	2
Central Province.			
Kandy	..	..	6
Matale	..	..	2
Nuwara Eliya	..	..	2
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	..	..	6
Mannar	..	..	4
North-Western Province.			
Kurunegala	..	..	1
Puttalam	..	..	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
Ratnapura	..	..	1
Kegalla	..	..	2
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	..	..	2
Province of Uva.			
Badulla	..	..	4
North-Central Province.			
Anuradhapura	..	..	2
	Total	..	54

17. The Western Province shows an increase of nine societies over last year (making a total of twelve, the largest number in one Province). Southern Province one; Central Province five; Northern Province three; Province of Uva and North-Central Province one each. The North-Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Eastern Provinces show no increase. No societies have been formed in the Trincomalee, Mullaittivu-Vavuniya, and the Chilaw Districts.

PARTICULARS OF NEW SOCIETIES.

(Nos. 1 to 35 appeared in the last report.)

18. No. 36, Galpatha Society.—Constitution, 1,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money and seed paddy to agriculturists. President, Mudaliyar J. A. Wirasinha. Area, Galpatha and adjoining villages (28) within a radius of 5 miles.

19. No. 37, Kumbukke Pattu Society.—Constitution, 2,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money to agriculturists and artisans. President, Mudaliyar J. A. Wirasinha. Area, Kumbukke pattu in Rayigam korale.

20. No. 38, Adikari Pattu Society.—Constitution, 2,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money and manure to agriculturists. President, Mudaliyar J. A. Wirasinha. Area, Adikari pattu in Rayigam korale.

21. No. 39, Gangaboda Pattu Society of Siyane Korale East.—Constitution, 1,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and manure to agriculturists and others. President, Muhandiram C. P. Dias Bandaranaike. Area, Gangaboda pattu in Siyane Korale East.

22. No. 40, Jaffna Industrial Society, Limited.—Constitution, 2,000 shares at Rs. 5 per share, payable in one instalment or by five annual payments of Re. 1. Objects, loans of money, iron, brass, copper, wood, stones, and other materials to artisans. President, Mr. N. Sivakolundu, Proctor. Area, Jaffna District (Judicial).

23. No. 41, Udugaha-Meda-Depathuwa Society, Limited.—Constitution, 2,500 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money to agriculturists and others. President, Mudaliyar G. A. Dias Bandaranaike and Muhandiram J. A. Perera, Vice-President. Area, Udugaha and Meda pattuwas in the Hewagam korale.

24. No. 42, Uda-Dumbara Society, Limited.—Constitution, 5,000 shares at Rs. 2 per share. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and other grains to agriculturists and others. President, P. B. Madugalla, Ratemahatmáya. Area, Uda Dumbara Ratemahatmaya's division.

25. No. 43, Jaffna Central Society, Limited.—Constitution, 1,000 shares at Rs. 5 per share. Entrance fee Re. 1 per member. Objects, (*a*) giving loans of money to members and generally serving as bankers; (*b*) developing Co-operative Credit Societies within the Jaffna District; (*c*) financing registered Co-operative Credit Societies and carrying on banking business with such societies; and (*d*) contracting loans and receiving deposits. President, W. Duraiswamy, Advocate, Area, District of Jaffna.

26. No. 44, Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society.—Constitution, 500 shares at Re. 1 per share. Entrance fee, 25 cents. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and manure to agriculturists and others. President, Mr. T. B. Hulangamuwa, retired President, Village Tribunal. Area, villages of Hulangamuwa and Nagolla in Matale.

27. No. 45, Hataraliyadda Society.—Constitution, 500 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and manure to agriculturists. President, Mr. N. B. S. Dedunupitiya. Area, Pallepalata in Tumpane.

28. No. 46, Kalapaluwawa Society.—Constitution, 500 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money to agriculturists and artisans. President, C. A. Boteju, Advocate. Area, Police Headman's division of Kalapaluwawa.

29. No. 47, Uduwawela Society, Limited.—Constitution, 500 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money and seed paddy to agriculturists and others. President, Mr. R. Molagoda. Area, Kulugammanasiyapattu korale in Harispattu.

30. No. 48, Giruwa Pattu West Society, Limited.—Constitution, 5,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money to agriculturists and others. President, Mudaliyar Harry Jayawardene. Area, Giruwa Pattu West.

31. No. 49, Achchuveli Society.—Constitution, 500 shares at Rs. 2 per share. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and manure to agriculturists. Area, Achchuveli parish. No president appointed and no work begun yet.

32. No 50, Bibila-Nilgala Society.—Constitution, 1,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money and seed paddy to agriculturists. President, Mr. W. R. Bibile, Ratemahatmaya. Area, Wegam pattu and Nilgala korale in Wellassa.

33. No. 51, Udugama-Dombawala Society.—Constitution, 500 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money and seed paddy to agriculturists and others. President, Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya. Area, Udugama, Dombawala, and Imbulandanda Arachchi wasamas in Matale South.

34. No. 52, Anuradhapura Society, Limited.—Constitution, 1,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money and seed paddy to agriculturists. President, Mudaliyar P. A. C. Ekneligoda. Area, Anuradhapura town.

35. No. 53, Kosgama-Kaluaggala Society.—Constitution, 3,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and manure to agriculturists and others. President, Muhandiram J. A. Perera. Area, Udugaha pattu in Hewagam korale.

36. No. 54, Jayawardanapura-Kotte Society.—Constitution, 5,000 shares at Re. 1 per share. Entrance fee 50 cents by original members and 10 cents by new members. Objects, loans of money, seed paddy, and manures to agriculturists and others. President, Muhandiram B. Chas. Coorey. Area, Pita Kotte and Ethul Kotte peruwas in Salpiti korale.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

37. The three statements appended at the end of this report show the accounts in detail.

38. This year would probably have seen a larger number of societies but for the war and the curtailment of expenses.

39. A striking feature of the progress of the movement during the year is the co-operative purchase of nearly 25 tons of manure for paddy by five societies for the last sowing season. These five societies have set a practical example in establishing credit—for which they are really meant—and have given the villager an instructive object lesson. The Committees of these societies are confident that the number of members will largely increase by the next sowing season as a result of this action.

40. Progress in another direction may be mentioned. Mr. W. T. Southorn, the then Assistant Government Agent, Matale, founded a Committee comprised of influential and leading official and unofficial residents of Matale, with the Assistant Government Agent, Matale, as Chairman, and Mr. Harold Melder of the Matale kachcheri as Secretary, to promote the co-operative credit movement in the district. This first step in the direction of formation of honorary organizing unions will, it is hoped, be followed by many more such unions before the next report is out. This Committee has so far been successful in establishing two societies.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

Western Province.

41. *Minuwangoda Society* has, through the keen interest taken by its President and Secretary, Mudaliyar C. H. A. Samarakkody and Mr. D. M. P. R. Senanayake, Notary, respectively, made very satisfactory progress. It has 333 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,844. It has lent Rs. 2,210 to 18 members, and recovered Rs. 640 during the year. A nett profit of Rs. 13·04 for year's working was set apart for the reserve fund.

42. *Handapangoda Society* has come out very creditably in the working of a pure village society. Its nominal capital was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 544 has now been paid by 78 members. Loans were given to the amount of Rs. 854·37 to 18 persons, and Rs. 299·20 recovered during the year. The society bought on credit 6 tons of manure for paddy, which was nearly all sold among the members; what remained was sold to outsiders at a slightly higher rate, which was lower than the local market rate. This will induce others to join the society. The nett profit for the year was Rs. 143·05, of which Rs. 136 was set apart for the reserve fund.

43. *Adikari Pattu Society* has progressed during the year. It has 166 members, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,484. The loans given amounted to Rs. 2,766·90 to 45 persons, of which Rs. 623·04 has been recovered. This society also dealt in manure during the last sowing season, of which 10 tons were sold among members. A sum of Rs. 122·59 was set apart for the reserve fund. The Secretary of this society met the stationery expenses for the year out of his own pocket.

44. *Kumbukke Pattu Society* has 68 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,015. Nineteen loans, amounting to Rs. 1,265, have been given; Rs. 337·50 was recovered. The nett profit of the year's working (Rs. 28·95) was set apart for the reserve fund. The Secretary of this society provided the stationery for the year.

45. *The Galpatha Society* has 84 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 564. It loaned Rs. 550 to 12 persons. No repayment was due within the year, hence no recoveries were made.

46. The above four societies are in the Kalutara District and in Rayigam korale. The Mudaliyar of the korale (J. A. Wirasinha, Mudaliyar, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate) has taken a good deal of interest in connection with the establishment and the management of these societies. The people, who were at first not kindly disposed towards the movement, now appreciate its usefulness and are very keen about management. All the Secretaries of these societies are village school teachers, who, when sufficient instructions are given, are well adapted to their duties. The work done in this korale with the Chief Headman is a good example to follow by others holding similar positions in adjoining korales.

47. *Henaratgoda Society*, initiated by Mr. John Perera, Proctor, was the first society registered in the Province. Its work was started with great earnestness, though latterly its activity has not been great. Its paid-up capital is Rs. 649, and the membership 112, an increase of 37 over last year. Loans have been given to six members with a sum of Rs. 530; Rs. 50 has been recovered.

48. *Aturugiriya-Kottawa Society* suffered for want of a good Secretary, but with the appointment of a school teacher its working is well in hand. The paid-up capital at the end of the financial year was Rs. 182, and its membership 39. Mr. James Peries, Advocate, one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, has consented to lend at low interest all necessary funds to increase the working capital of the society.

49. *Udugaha-Meda Depathuwa Society* has a membership of 72 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 351·50. Is has lent Rs. 300 to three persons and received a part repayment of Rs. 25. The nett profit of Rs. 2·50 was set apart for reserve fund. The Secretary has met the stationery expenses of the society.

50. *Gangaboda Pattu of Siyane Korale East Society* has a paid-up capital of Rs. 525, and a membership of 47. No loans were given during the period, and the interest earned from the bank, together with 35 cents entrance fees from new members, totalling Rs. 4·55, was set apart for the reserve fund.

51. *Kalapaluwawa Society* has a paid-up capital of Rs. 393, and a membership of 98. Loans have been given to 30 members for an amount of Rs. 865 ; recovered Rs. 483 during the period, and out of the nett profit made, Rs. 30·81 was set apart for the reserve fund.

52. The society before registration was a sort of village social and provident association, and by bringing it under the Ordinance its status and reliability have, under the influence of its President, Mr. C. A. Boteju, Advocate, been raised. It is hoped that other similar societies will seek the benefits of the Ordinance. The society's work is confined to the few hamlets within the Kalapaluwawa Police Headman's division. Since the establishment of the society paddy and vegetable cultivation in the village have been improved. It is proposed to hold a vegetable fair under its auspices.

53. *Jayawardanapura-Kotte Society* was formed at a meeting convened by the Secretary of the Cotta District Social Service Union, Mr. J. P. Wirasinha, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. C. Coorey, Muhandiram ; it started work in April.

54. *Kosgama-Kaluaggala Society* was not in working order when the year closed.

Southern Province.

55. *Talpe Pattu Society* has a good record of work during the period. Its membership is 96, and paid-up capital Rs. 1,098. Rs. 1,115 has been lent to 16 members and Rs. 275 has been recovered. The nett profit, Rs. 27·72, was set apart for the reserve fund. Most of the loans have been given for agricultural purposes, for bringing nearly 15 acres under cultivation. The President (Mudaliyar E. B. Goonetilake) and the Secretary (Mr. E. A. Seneviratne) are very active.

56. *Akmimana Society* is showing some activity since the appointment of a new Secretary. It has 89 members, and Rs. 198·50 has been paid for shares. Twelve members received loans for Rs. 230, Rs. 52·50 was recovered, and the nett profit of Rs. 4·51 was set apart for the reserve fund. This society purchased 2 tons of manures for its members during the last sowing season.

57. *Wellaboda Pattu* is the oldest of the societies in the Southern Province, but progress is somewhat slow. It has 44 members, and the paid-up capital is Rs. 358·50. Rs. 541·50 was lent to ten members and Rs. 154·25 recovered. The nett profit of Rs. 38·84 was set apart for the reserve fund.

58. *Gangaboda Pattu Society* has 57 members, and Rs. 600 as paid-up capital. Five loans for Rs. 600 were given and Rs. 250 recovered. The nett profit of Rs. 31·06 was set apart for the reserve fund.

59. *Hinidum Pattu Society* has 70 members, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 225·50. Thirteen loans of Rs. 236·81 were given and Rs. 78 recovered. The nett profit made (including entrance fees, Rs. 23·18) was set apart for the reserve fund. This society bought manure for paddy during the first year and sold it to members at cost price.

60. *Weligam Korale Society*, worked by Gate Mudaliyar J. A. Wickramaratne, is doing satisfactory work. It has 157 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 728 ; 36 loans amounting to Rs. 720 were given ; their repayments were not due within the year. This society purchased 5 tons of paddy manure ; 24 members bought manure on credit and other members bought for cash ; the manure was sold at cost price. The bank interest of Rs. 12·37 was set apart for the reserve fund.

61. *Kandaboda Pattu Society* has 113 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 452·50. Loans amounting to Rs. 425 were given to 18 members ; no repayments were due within the year. Rs. 7·10 was set apart for the reserve fund. This society is working in a purely agricultural district, where all plantations are of the small village type. Through the keen interest of Mudaliyar G. Gooneratne, its President, it holds its meetings regularly, and sub-committees are appointed to inspect the lands on which loans were to be expended for cultivation. On several occasions demands for loans could not be met from the funds. Well-to-do people of the place may take the opportunity to help the society by depositing with it money on interest.

62. *Magam Pattu Society* has 36 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 882. It has lent Rs. 1,423 to 30 members and recovered Rs. 998. The nett profit made was Rs. 94·64, which was set apart for the reserve fund. This society is in the heart of an extensive paddy tract, and can be of immense service to the cultivators. Mudaliyar H. E. Amerasekera, President of the society, reports that it lends money at the beginning of "yala" and "maha" seasons and recovers at the time of harvest. The loans varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 ; the total amount lent at each cultivation was from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800. He further reports that, thanks to the work of Muhandiram Usuph, Secretary and Treasurer, every cent due with interest has been promptly recovered. This society can extend its usefulness with very great advantage, if more support is given.

63. *Giruwa Pattu West Society* had not started business at the close of the year.

Central Province.

64. *Walapane Society* has been doing very satisfactory work from its inception. It has a membership of 112, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,000. It received in October last a loan of Rs. 660 from Government. Ninety loans amounting to Rs. 3,437 were given, and Rs. 1,880 was recovered ; 38 loans amounting to Rs. 1,557 were outstanding at the end of the year, of which 5 loans were overdue. Out of the nett profit of Rs. 106·21 a sum of Rs. 93·86 has been set apart for the reserve fund. The progress of the society is due to its President, Mr. M. B. Alawatugoda, Ratemahatmaya.

65. *Hataraliyadda Society* is a pure village society, managed by the villagers with the assistance of a schoolmaster, who acts as Secretary. Within the short time the society has been in existence (it was registered in October last) it has done more substantial work than other neighbouring societies in the Kandy District. There are 46 members ; Rs. 333 has been paid towards the capital ; Rs. 320 has been lent to 8 members. During the last cultivating season 1½ ton of paddy manure was purchased, and sold to members at cost price. Mr. Warakagoda, the Secretary, in forwarding the annual report states that there is every possibility of over-subscribing the capital of the society within a few months.

66. *Galagedara Society* is in the same division and was started about a year before the Hataraliyadda society. It has done nothing except collecting Rs. 160 from 39 members. There are 64 members on the list.

67. *Harispattu Society* started with great enthusiasm nearly two years ago, and held two meetings, at which a sum of Rs. 152·75 was collected from 65 members. The society is in a dormant state.

68. *Uda Hewaheta Society* started in October, 1913, and showed great interest at the start, but no account of progress has been received. All three societies have good material to work upon if it were utilized.

69. *Uduwawala Society*, which was started in October last, has 32 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 57. Five loans amounting to Rs. 35 have been given. This society promises to show good work.

70. *Uda Dumbara Society* has just started work with a paid-up capital of Rs. 112. There are 34 members. No loans were given within the financial year.

71. *Udagampaha Society* has 54 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 49·50. One loan of Rs. 48 has been given. The departure of the organizing Secretary was a loss to the society, and thereby the work suffered. However, the services of another competent Secretary have been secured, and the society may do well in the future.

72. *Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society* is the outcome of the Matale Committee. Its work is confined to two villages. It has 28 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 85. Four loans amounting to Rs. 90 have been given and Rs. 25 recovered. The profit of Rs. 3·90 was set apart for the reserve fund. The Secretary reports that the outbreak of war retarded the progress of the society.

73. *Udugama-Dombawala Society* was also organized through the efforts of the Matale Committee. No accounts are to hand at the time of writing.

Northern Province.

74. *Uduppiddi Society* is the best working society in the Province. It has 65 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 764. Twenty-seven loans amounting to Rs. 730 have been given; three loans amounting to Rs. 55 have been recovered; all the loans were for cultivation purposes. Nett profit of Rs. 18·66 was carried to reserve fund. Much of the success of the society is due to the benevolent work of Mr. S. Kandyah, the Honorary Treasurer.

75. *Copay Society* has begun work in a small way, and has 17 members. Its paid-up capital is Rs. 50. Rs. 95 was lent to two members and Rs. 45 was recovered. Rs. 3·95, representing nett profit, including entrance fees, was carried to reserve fund.

76. *Tellippalai Society*, after a period of suspension, has earnestly begun work. It has 22 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 252. Seven loans amounting to Rs. 240 have been given for cultivation purposes. The entrance fees of Rs. 4 received were set apart for the reserve fund, in terms of the by-laws.

77. *Jaffna Industrial Society* has 24 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 101·50. No loans were given within the financial year. This society has been founded to improve the arts and crafts and to promote the general condition of the artisans in the district, and is the only society so far established for purely industrial purposes.

78. *The Jaffna Central Society* is expected to be a central bank to finance other smaller societies in the district. Its promoters are among the educated and wealthy class of the people of Jaffna. It had not begun work at the close of the year.

79. *Achchuveli Society* had not begun work at the time of writing.

80. *Nanaddan East Society* has 19 members, of whom 9 have paid Rs. 191 for shares. Two loans of Rs. 100 have been given, for buying cattle and seed paddy.

81. *Nanaddan West Society* is still not in working order; steps will have to be taken to wind it up.

82. *Mantai North Society* has a paid-up capital of Rs. 157, and 11 members. Two loans amounting to Rs. 75 were given, for buying cattle and seed paddy

83. *Mantai South Society* has 10 members, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 155. Five loans, amounting to Rs. 155 have been given; the entrance fees (Rs. 2·50) have been set apart for the reserve fund.

North-Western Province.

84. *Hiriyala hatpattu Society* is the only society in the Kurunegala District. It has 170 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 492. Eleven loans amounting to Rs. 500 have been given, for bringing under cultivation 15 acres of paddy land. No loans were due within the year; the entrance fees (Rs. 24·60) received were set apart as a reserve fund.

85. *Puttalam Society* has a membership of 106, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 406. Rs. 22·50 has been deposited by members; no loans have been given. The bank interest of Rs. 4 will go to form the reserve fund. This society suffered loss by the transfer of its organizing President, and afterwards held a meeting at which two sub-committees were appointed and a programme of work was adopted; but the latest report to hand does not speak of any activity.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

86. *Galboda and Kinigoda Korales Society* has 115 members, and a paid-up capital amounting to Rs. 790. Three loans amounting to Rs. 750 have been given. The society started its work with great earnestness, but no meetings have been held, and no business has been done for nearly a year.

87. *Three Korales Society* has 44 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 285. No loans were given, and no business has been done. This is another society which was expected to do good work, but no interest seems to be taken in it by its promoters.

88. *Kadawata Korale Society* is the only society registered from Ratnapura District, and unless resuscitated it will have to be wound up.

Eastern Province.

89. *Batticaloa District Society* reduced the value of each share to one-half the original amount, to enable the poor to avail themselves of the benefit of becoming members. The society suffered loss by the death of its first President and Vice-President, the late Mr. J. O'K. Murty and the Hon. Mr. J. N. Tisseverasinghe, M.L.C. The society has no progress to report.

90. *Tampiluville Society* is another society whose existence is not justifiable. Steps for its dissolution have to be taken.

Province of Uva.

91. *Makulla Society* has a membership of 379, the largest number in one single society, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 506. Twelve loans amounting to Rs. 115 have been given; they were not repayable within the year. The cost of stationery and other petty expenses for the year were met by the Secretary of the society.

92. *Medagama Society* has 235 members, and a paid-up capital of Rs. 294. Twenty-nine loans amounting to Rs. 249 were given, and seven loans of Rs. 46 were recovered. The nett profit of Rs. 5 was set apart for a reserve fund.

93. *Bibila-Nilgala Society* was registered only in January. There are 36 members.

94. The above three societies are in the Wellassa division. The Ratemahatmaya, Mr. W. R. Bibile, deserves credit for the manner in which these societies are worked. He is the only Chief Headman who has started Co-operative Societies in the Province. The Ratemahatmaya reports that almost all the members will require loans when the cultivating season comes in, and the funds of the societies will have to be increased. Mr. E. D. Dharmasene, S. M. R., supports the movement.

95. *Uva Society* expected to work as a central society; it has not yet taken its place as such. There are 17 members, who have paid Rs. 241 for shares; six loans amounting to Rs. 56 have been given within the year.

North-Central Province.

96. *Tamankaduwa Society* has not justified its existence.

97. *Anuradhapura Society* was started as a result of a meeting at which the Government Agent presided; the Registrar was present and delivered an address on the co-operative movement. The society was registered only in February last, and is not yet in full working order. There were at the end of the financial year 107 members, and Rs. 106 had been paid towards capital. Both its President and the Secretary take a great interest in its work.

98. The above short review describing every society individually demonstrates a very important object lesson. Wherever there are influential people who have a real interest in the work, and sympathize with those among whom their lot is cast, and set themselves to surmount difficulties that lie in their way—for really there are difficulties in the remoter villages where the education is very backward—progress is made. In the absence of such there is stagnation.

99. There are five societies which have shown no work, in spite of being registered for nearly two years; and another half dozen which did some business at the beginning but nothing afterwards. This is bad, and early steps will have to be taken to wind them up, so that other men who are able to work up societies in the same localities may do so.

100. CAPITAL.

	In 1913–14.	In 1914–15.	Increase in 1914–15.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total nominal capital ..	101,500 0	124,500 0	23,000 0
Total paid-up capital ..	8,202 0	18,832 50	10,630 50

101. MEMBERSHIP.

	In 1913–14.	In 1914–15.	Increase in 1914–15.	Average per Society. 1913–14.	Average per Society. 1914–15	Highest Number in one Society.
Total number of members ..	1,820	3,850	2,030	52	71	379

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS.

102. Of the 54 societies, 14 societies with limited liability have been registered; the rest are unlimited. In almost every case of limited liability it has been so arranged that the liability of a member is limited to twice or more the face value of the share or shares he has taken.

103. LOANS.

	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase in 1914–15.
Total number of loans ..	72	505	433
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total amount lent ..	3,816 0	21,627 58	17,811 58
Total amount of loans recovered	550 0	6,317 49	5,767 49
Total amount of loans outstanding	3,266 0	15,310 9	12,044 9

INTEREST.

104. The rate of interest remains the same: between 6 and 12 per cent. per annum for loans to members, and between 2 and 5 per cent. per annum to depositors. It is very seldom that the rate of interest charged to the villager by money lenders is less than 36 per cent. per annum. The total interest earned by the societies is Rs. 551·76.

CUSTODY OF FUNDS.

105. There was a sum of Rs. 3,603·84 to the credit of these societies at the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of the financial year.

AUDIT AND INSPECTION.

106. This important branch of work has not received so much attention as it should have done. This is mainly due to the curtailment of travelling expenses of the Department, due to the war. In almost every case the assistance of the officers of the Department is expected by the societies to put their accounts in order. So far no society was found to have kept its accounts in a proper way without official assistance. Accounts of a few societies have been brought up to date, and the account books of a large number of societies still have to be attended to. Societies require very close supervision and frequent inspection by the officers of the Department, without which no satisfactory progress can be expected, as it has been found that the details of working are quite new, even to the educated members. In India the societies are regularly inspected at least once in three months, and accounts are audited once a year.

MEETINGS AND MANAGEMENT.

107. All societies which show a good degree of progress have held their meetings regularly, with fairly good attendance. The holding of regular meetings has helped the societies to do good work. As a rule, where there were no regular meetings the progress has been slow or unsatisfactory. In every case management has been maintained by gratuituous workers, without any expenditure to the societies.

PRINTED FORMS AND BOOKS.

108. The printed forms and books mentioned in the last report are available for societies. A loan bond, approved by the Hon. the Attorney-General, for loans from Government has been added to the stock of printed forms. Pass books have been supplied to new societies free of cost, through the generosity of donors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

109. *Conference.*—The conference of Co-operative Credit Societies has been useful in arousing public interest and popularizing the movement. One now hears more of the Co-operative Credit movement than hitherto. A certain society was established as a direct result of the Conference, the organizer, although an opposer of the movement, becoming a convert at the conference.

110. *Our Helpers.*—The Low-country Products Association, the Total Abstinence Central Union, and the Ceylon Social Service League have given their attention to this movement and passed resolutions in sympathy with it.

111. The Secretary of the Total Abstinence Central Union reports that the subject of Co-operative Societies was discussed at several of their district quarterly conferences, and as a result several societies have started work. We look forward to see these societies brought under the Ordinance.

112. The Ceylon Social Service League has adopted as part of its programme the promoting of Co-operative Credit Societies. This is an encouraging step.

113. *Growing of Food Crops.*—The Registrar issued a circular just after the war broke out to all the societies then in existence, requesting them to encourage the raising of quick-growing food-crops in village gardens, and conserving sufficient seed paddy for future use: the societies responded well. Some distributed among members vegetable seeds received from the Ceylon Agricultural Society through its Secretary, Mr. Drieberg.

114. *Paddy Manure.*—The Colombo Commercial Co. is very generously prepared to supply manure to be paid for in six months time, to registered and approved societies, at a discount of 5 per cent.

115. The "Govikam Sangarawa," the Sinhalese magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, edited by Mr. C. Drieberg, B.A., F.H.A.S., and the press in general continue to render assistance to popularize the movement. The Sinhalese Press published the specimen by-laws sent to them, with long leading articles commending the co-operative movement to their readers.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control,
Co-operative Credit Societies.

Receipts and Disbursements.

Name of Society.	RECEIPTS.							DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Payments for Shares.	Entrance Fees or Other Receipts.	Deposit by Members.	Loans repaid by Members.	Interest received.	Receipts on Account.	Total.	Shares repaid.	Loans given to Members.	Stationery and Other Expenses.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wellaboda Pattu ..	358 50	32 0	—	154 25	28 59	—	573 34	—	541 50	21 75	563 25
Hinidum Pattu ..	225 50	18 50	—	78 0	4 68	—	326 68	—	236 81	—	236 81
Weligam Korale ..	728 0	—	—	—	12 37	543 85	1,284 22	—	720 0	—	720 0
Galboda and Kinigoda ..	790 0	—	—	—	—	—	790 0	—	750 0	—	750 0
Puttalam ..	406 0	—	22 50	—	4 0	—	432 50	—	—	—	—
Akmimana ..	198 50	—	7 24	52 50	5 75	208 76	472 75	—	230 0	1 24	231 24
Galle Gangaboda Pattu ..	600 0	6 90	—	250 0	24 16	—	881 6	—	600 0	—	600 0
Magam Pattu ..	882 0	18 0	—	998 0	76 64	—	1,974 64	—	1,423 0	—	1,423 0
Harispattu ..	151 0	1 75	—	—	—	—	152 75	—	—	1 75	1 75
Nanaddan East ..	191 0	2 25	—	—	—	—	193 25	—	100 0	—	100 0
Mantai South	155 0	2 50	—	—	—	—	157 50	—	155 0	—	155 0
Tellippalai	252 0	4 0	—	—	—	—	256 0	—	240 0	—	240 0
Henaratgoda	649 0	—	—	50 0	5 0	—	704 0	—	480 0	25 0	505 0
Uva	241 0	—	—	—	—	—	241 0	—	56 0	—	56 0
Three Korales	285 0	—	—	—	—	—	285 0	—	—	—	—
Walapane	1,000 0	—	—	1,880 0	106 21	660 0	3,646 21	—	3,437 0	1 30	3,438 30
Copay	50 0	1 70	—	45 0	2 25	—	98 95	—	95 0	—	95 0
Mantai North	157 0	—	—	—	—	—	157 0	—	75 0	—	75 0
Talpe Pattu	1,098 0	4 90	—	275 0	26 62	—	1,404 52	—	1,115 0	3 80	1,118 80
Kandaboda Pattu ..	452 50	7 10	—	—	—	—	459 60	—	425 0	—	425 0
Handapangoda ..	544 0	71 22	—	299 20	75 83	582 6	1,572 31	—	854 37	4 0	858 37
Hiriyala Hatpattu ..	492 0	24 60	—	—	—	—	516 60	—	500 0	—	500 0
Galagedara	160 0	—	—	—	—	—	160 0	—	—	—	—
Uduppidi Parish ..	764 0	16 25	—	55 0	2 66	—	837 91	45 0	780 0	11 25	825 25
Medagama	294 0	—	—	46 0	5 0	—	345 0	—	249 0	—	249 0
Makulla	506 0	—	—	—	—	—	506 0	—	115 0	—	115 0
Minuwangoda	1,844 0	—	—	640 0	41 25	—	2,525 25	—	2,210 0	27 91	2,237 91
Udagampaha	49 50	—	—	—	—	—	49 50	—	48 0	—	48 0
Aturugiriya-Kottawa ..	182 0	—	—	—	—	—	182 0	—	—	—	—
Galpatha	564 0	—	—	—	—	—	564 0	—	550 0	—	550 0
Kumbukke Pattu ..	1,015 0	—	—	337 50	36 45	—	1,388 95	5 0	1,265 0	7 50	1,272 50
Adikari Pattu	1,484 0	79 32	—	623 4	71 56	967 70	3,225 62	—	2,766 90	—	2,766 90
Gangaboda Pattu (Siyane Korale East)	525 0	0 35	—	—	4 20	—	529 55	—	—	—	—
Jaffna Industrial Association and Co-operative Credit Society ..	101 50	—	—	—	—	—	101 50	—	—	—	—
Udugaha-Meda Depathuwa ..	351 50	—	—	25 0	2 50	—	379 0	—	300 0	—	300 0
Uda Dumbara	112 0	—	—	—	—	—	112 0	—	—	—	—
Nagolla-Hulangamuwa ..	85 0	6 0	—	25 0	0 50	—	116 50	—	90 0	2 60	92 60
Hataraliyadda	333 0	—	—	—	—	155 11	488 11	—	320 0	—	320 0
Kalapaluwawa Janabhiwurdhi ..	393 0	26 0	—	484 0	15 54	—	918 54	—	865 0	10 73	875 73
Uduwawela	57 0	—	—	—	—	—	57 0	—	35 0	—	35 0
Anuradhapura	106 0	—	—	—	—	—	106 0	—	—	—	—
	18,832 50	323 34	29 74	6,317 49	551 76	3,117 48	29,172 31	50 0	21,627 58	107 83	21,785 41

Balance to Credit

Cash in hand	.	2,513 28
Cash in bank	..	3,603 84
Stock in hand	..	1,269 78
		7,386 90
		29,172 31

Profit and Loss Account.

Name of Society.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	Interest received.	Entrance Fees and Other Receipts.	Total.	Expenses on Stationery.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Profit.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wellaboda Pattu ..	28 59	32 0	60 59	4 25	17 50	21 75	38 84
Hinidum Pattu ..	4 68	18 50	23 18	—	—	—	23 18
Weligam Korale ..	12 37	—	12 37	—	—	—	12 37
Galboda and Kinigoda Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akmimana ..	4 0	—	4 0	—	—	—	4 0
Galle Gangaboda Pattu	5 75	—	5 75	1 0	0 24	1 24	4 51
Magam Pattu ..	24 16	6 90	31 6	—	—	—	31 6
Harispattu ..	76 64	18 0	94 64	—	—	—	94 64
Nanaddan East ..	—	1 75	1 75	1 75	—	1 75	—
Mantai South ..	—	2 25	2 25	—	—	—	2 25
Tellippalai ..	—	2 50	2 50	—	—	—	2 50
Henaratgoda ..	—	4 0	4 0	—	—	—	4 0
Uva ..	5 0	—	5 0	25 0	—	25 0	—*
Three Korales ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walapane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copay ..	106 21	—	106 21	1 30	—	1 30	104 91
Mantai North ..	2 25	1 70	3 95	—	—	—	3 95
Talpe Pattu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kandaboda Pattu ..	26 62	4 90	31 52	3 80	—	3 80	27 72
Handapangoda ..	—	7 10	7 10	—	—	—	7 10
Hiriyala Hatpattu ..	75 83	71 22	147 5	4 0	—	4 0	143 5
Galagedara ..	—	24 60	24 60	—	—	—	24 60
Uduppiddi Parish ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medagama ..	2 66	16 25	18 91	0 25	—	0 25	18 66
Makulla ..	5 0	—	5 0	—	—	—	5 0
Minuwangoda ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udagampaha ..	41 25	—	41 25	27 91	—	27 91	13 34
Aturugiriya-Kottawa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galpatha ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbukke Pattu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adikari Pattu ..	36 45	—	36 45	—	7 50	7 50	28 95
Gangaboda Pattu (Siyane Korale East) ..	71 56	79 32	150 88	—	—	—	150 88
Jaffna Industrial Association and Co-operative Credit Society ..	4 20	0 35	4 55	—	—	—	4 55
Udugaha-Meda-Depathuwa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Dumbara ..	2 50	—	2 50	—	—	—	2 50
Nagolla-Hulangamuwa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hataraliyadda ..	0 50	6 0	6 50	2 60	—	2 60	3 90
Kalapaluwawa Janabhiwurdhi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uduwawela ..	15 54	26 0	41 54	10 73	—	10 73	30 81
Anuradhapura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	551 76	323 34	875 10	82 50	25 24	107 83	787 27

* Loss by Henaratgoda Society, Rs. 20.

Balance Sheet.

Name of Society.	Assets.			Liabilities.			
	Cash in Hand.	Cash in Bank.	Loans due by Members.	Stock in Hand.	Total.	Accounts Outstanding.	Share (paid-up) Capital.	Deposits by Members.	Due to Reserve Fund.,	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Wellaboda Pattu	5 9	5 0	387 25	—	397 34	—	358 50	—	38 84	397 34
Hinidum Pattu	89 87	—	158 81	—	248 68	—	225 50	—	23 18	248 68
Weligam Korale	240 37	—	720 0	323 85	1,284 22	543 85	728 0	—	12 37	1,284 22
Galboda and Kinigoda	40 0	—	750 0	—	790 0	—	790 0	—	—	790 0
Puttalam	128 50	304 0	—	—	432 50	—	406 0	22 50	4 0	432 50
Akmimana	26 75	6 0	177 50	208 76	419 1	208 76	198 50	7 24	4 51	419 1
Galle Gangaboda Pattu	3 12	277 94	350 0	—	631 6	—	600 0	—	31 6	631 6
Magam Pattu	36 39	515 25	425 0	—	976 64	—	882 0	—	94 64	976 64
Harispattu	151 0	—	—	—	151 0	—	151 0	—	—	151 0
Nanaddan East	93 25	—	100 0	—	193 25	—	191 0	—	2 25	193 25
Mantai South	2 50	—	155 0	—	157 50	—	156 0	—	2 50	157 50
Tellippalai	—	16 0	240 0	—	256 0	—	252 0	—	4 0	256 0
Henaratgoda	99 0	100 0	430 0	—	629 0	—	649 0	—	—	*649 0
Uva	—	185 0	56 0	—	241 0	—	241 0	—	—	241 0
Three Korales	—	285 0	—	—	285 0	—	285 0	—	—	285 0
Walapane	207 91	—	1,557 0	—	1,764 91	660 0	1,000 0	—	104 91	1,764 91
Copay	3 95	—	50 0	—	53 95	—	50 0	—	3 95	53 95
Mantai North	82 0	—	75 0	—	157 0	—	157 0	—	—	157 0
Talpe Pattu	193 8	92 64	840 0	—	1,125 72	—	1,098 0	—	27 72	1,125 72
Kandaboda Pattu	4 35	30 25	425 0	—	459 60	—	452 50	—	7 10	459 60
Handapangoda	128 88	3 0	555 17	582 6	1,269 11	589 11	544 0	—	136 0	1,269 11
Hiriyala Hatpattu	0 10	16 50	500 0	—	516 60	—	492 0	—	24 60	516 60
Galagodara	—	160 0	—	—	160 0	—	160 0	—	—	160 0
Uduppiddi Parish	7 66	5 0	725 0	—	737 66	—	719 0	—	18 66	737 66
Medagama	—	96 0	203 0	—	299 0	—	294 0	—	5 0	299 0
Makulla	24 0	367 0	115 0	—	506 0	—	506 0	—	—	506 0
Minuwangoda	0 28	287 6	1,570 0	—	1,857 34	—	1,844 0	—	13 34	1,857 34
Udagampaha	1 50	—	48 0	—	49 50	—	49 50	—	—	49 50
Aturugiriya-Kottawa	—	182 0	—	—	182 0	—	182 0	—	—	182 0
Galpatha	9 0	—	550 0	—	559 0	—	559 0	—	—	559 0
Kumbukke Pattu	116 45	—	927 50	—	1,043 95	—	1,015 0	—	28 95	1,043 95
Adikari Pattu	458 72	—	2,143 86	—	2,602 58	995 99	1,484 0	—	122 59	2,602 58
Gangaboda Pattu (Siyane Korale East)	10 10	519 45	—	—	529 55	—	525 0	—	4 55	529 55
Jaffna Industrial Association and Co-operative Credit Society	101 50	—	—	—	101 50	—	101 50	—	—	101 50
Udugaha-Meda Depathuwa	57 50	21 50	275 0	—	354 0	—	351 50	—	2 50	354 0
Uda Dumbara	112 0	—	—	—	112 0	—	112 0	—	—	112 0
Nagolla-Hulangamuwa	0 65	23 25	65 0	—	88 90	—	85 0	—	3 90	88 90
Hataraliyadda	13 0	—	320 0	155 11	488 11	155 11	333 0	—	—	488 11
Kalapaluwawa Janabhiwurdhi	42 81	—	387 0	—	423 81	—	393 0	—	30 81	423 81
Uduwawela	22 0	—	35 0	—	57 0	—	57 0	—	—	57 0
Anuradhapura	—	106 0	—	—	106 0	—	106 0	—	—	106 0
Total	2,513 28	3,603 84	15,310 9	1,269 78	22,696 99	3,152 82	18,782 50	29 74	746 93	22,716 99

* Loss by Henaratgoda Society, Rs. 20.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR FOR 1914.

THE Director was away from the Island from July 30, 1914. I was appointed to act as Director, in addition to my duties as Secretary and Librarian. I saw "Spolia Zeylanica," Volume X., Part XXXVI., through the press. I issued an index to Volume IX. of "Spolia Zeylanica." In the preparation of this Mr. A. E. Jayasinha helped me. I also helped in the preparation of the Monograph on Bronzes by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, and in the selection and preparation of the illustrations for a Monograph on Ceylon flags.

With the beginning of the new financial year it was expected that the new head clerk provided for in the Estimates would be appointed, but this appointment has been for the present postponed. This officer was to be appointed to relieve the Secretary and Librarian in regard to some of the office routine, so that the Secretary and Librarian might be able to devote more time to the library and the work of cataloguing. In spite of the non-appointment of the new head clerk, and the fact that two members of the staff were called out for military service (one is still on active service with the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers), much work in the direction of cataloguing and press-marking was done, as indicated in the Secretary and Librarian's report.

Dr. Pearson was engaged during the year on the investigations connected with the pearl oyster fishery and window-pane oyster fishery at Tamblegam. He was in January at the pearl banks, and also during March and early in April, and about the middle of that month went on to Lake Tamblegam, where he remained till May 1. In July he visited Puttalam to inspect some old furniture.

I visited Kandy for a few days in order to inspect some models of people of Ceylon which had been made for the Ethnographic Museum at Petrograd by an Indian modeller from the School of Art at Madras. The object of my visit was to get the modeller to make duplicates for the Colombo Museum, and to co-operate with Dr. and Mrs. H. Meerwarth of the Ethnographic Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Petrograd, in their work. I regret that owing to the outbreak of war and the consequent economy that had to be exercised it was not possible to do anything, as the modeller's services could not be retained.

A large number of scientists and eminent men who went to Australia for the British Association Congress there touched at Colombo and visited the Museum. Among others were Sir Everard im Thurn, our late Colonial Secretary, who always evinced a great interest in this Museum, and who was pleased to see the progress made in all departments. Those who took a special interest in the Museum and its work were Sir Albert and Lady Schäfer, Prof. Hector Jungersen of the University of Copenhagen, Sir Oliver Lodge, Prof. Balfour, Prof. Herdman of Liverpool University, and Prof. Cunningham.

An extension of two rooms was added to the Director's Office in June, and this has afforded much needed accommodation for the Director and the scientific staff.

A new storeroom has been built, and also a large galvanized store. These new buildings have helped to free the Taxidermist's office and workroom and other rooms of much material, so that now there is room for work being carried on without interruption. These stores have also made it possible for a proper systematic arrangement of the large and varied material which has to be stored away.

WORKERS AT THE MUSEUM.

During the year the following gentlemen have worked in the Museum laboratory, or made use of the Museum collections:—

(a) Local Workers.

Mr. C. T. Symons (Chiroptera).
Mr. W. E. Wait (Aves).
Mr. Frederick Lewis (Aves).
Mr. W. A. Cave (Aves).
Mr. F. M. Mackwood (Lepidoptera).

(b) From other Countries.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Meerwarth, of the Ethnographic Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Petrograd (Ethnography and General).
Mr. Bertram H. Buxton (Arachnida).
Prof. Hector Jungersen, of the University of Copenhagen (Aves).
Dr. R. T. Leiper, of the London School of Tropical Medicine.
Mr. J. T. Cunningham, Lecturer on Zoology at the South-Western Polytechnic University of London, looked through the collection of Lepidoptera.
Mr. M. Marcel Allorge, 26, rue Etienne Marcel, Paris (Ethnography).

VISITORS.

The following is a summary of visitors for 1914 :—

Ceylonese	172,104
European residents	865
Strangers	19,908
	192,877

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

I annex the reports of (1) the Secretary and Librarian, (2) the Assistant in Systematic Entomology, (3) the Taxidermist :—

(1) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

THE special work done for the year was the press-marking of books and the starting of the work of a slip catalogue in September. Seven large bookcases were press-marked, 2,695 catalogue slips were written out, and about 1,500 books dealt with finally.

Accessions.—The number of volumes added to the Museum was 1,152. Among the more important additions were :—

Donations.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. London, 1913.
History of the Indian Museum. Sir A. Mookerjee. Calcutta.
Review of Applied Entomology. London, 1913.
Videnskabelige Meddelser for 1900-1906 and 1908.
Tijdschrift Voor Entomologie for 1909-1913.
Colonial Reports.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports.
Entomologische Mitteilungen. Berlin, 1914.
Paper and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for the Year 1913. Kobenhavn, 1913.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Dublin, 1913.
Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. H. B. Bigelow.
Reports on the National Museum of Sciences and Art for 1911-12 and 1912-13.
Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Baltimore, 1914.
Records of the Indian Museum, Part 4. Calcutta.
University of California Publications in Zoology. California, 1914.
Bulletin de L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersburgh.
Annals and Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum.
United Empire : Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.
Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences.
Reports of the Peabody Academy of Sciences.
Memoirs of the Peabody Academy of Sciences.
Revue Suisse De Zoologie.
United States National Museum Bulletin.
Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences.
Bureau of Fisheries : Documents 776, 777, 779, and 780.
Bulletin of the Zoological Society of London.
Lancashire Sea Fisheries Laboratory. Reports 1908 and 1913. H. B. Bigelow.
Oceanographie Cruises of the U. S. Fisheries Schooner "Grampus," 1912-13. H. B. Bigelow.
Review of Applied Entomology, Series A. London, 1914.
Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift.
Anzeigen—Blatt der Entomologischese Zeitschrift.
Bulletin de l'Institut Oceanographie. Monaco.
Annual Report for 1913 of the Public Library, New York.
Progress Agricole et Viticole, Nos. 16-19.
List of Maps of America in the Library Congress. I. L. Phillips. Washington, 1901.
The American Museum Journal. February, 1914. New York, 1914.
The Fishery of the Streams tributary to Montery Bay, California.
Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Monograph of the Foraminifera of the North Pacific Ocean.
Report of the Work undertaken by the Fishery Department, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, during 1913.
Twelfth Report of the Sarawak Museum, 1913.
Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts.
Monographie des Buprestides.
University of Colorado Studies.
Economic Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society. Dublin, 1914.
Eighteenth Annual Report of the New York Zoological Society.
Annals of the South African Museum.
"Zoologica" Scientific Contributions of the New York Zoological Society, New York.
Records of the Albany Museum.
Weiner Entomologische Zeitung.
Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo. Tokyo.
The Philippine Journal of Science. A. J. Cox. Manilla, 1914.
Danish Ingolf Expedition. Parts III. and V.
New Genera and Species of American Brachyrhynchous Crabs. M. J. Rathburn. Washington, 1914.
The American Museum Journal.
Geological Survey : Palæontological Contributions to the Geology of Western Australia. R. Etheridge. Perth, 1913.
Geological Investigations in the Area embracing Burbanks and Londonderry Mining Centres. T. Blatchford. Perth, 1913.
Aberdeen Scientific Investigation, 1914 : Short Resumé of the Researches into the European Races of Herrings and the Method of Investigation.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: Annual Report on Sea Fisheries for 1913.
Journal of Economic Biology. W. E. Collinge. London, 1914.
Royal Colonial Institute Year Book, 1914.
Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1913.
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1913.
The Australian Zoologist, Part I. A. R. McCulloch.
Annalen des K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums. Dr. Franz Steindachner. Wien, 1913.
Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1900–13.
John Hopkin's University.
American Museum of Natural History: Report for 1913.
Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. W. E. Safford.
Bulletin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History: Notes on North American Diptera. J. R. Mallock. Illinois, 1914.
Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalænæ in the British Museum. London, 1913.
Photograph of the Golden Throne of the Kings of Kandy, kept at the Royal Garter Room at Windsor Castle.
Catalogue of the Ungulate Mammals in the British Museum. R. Lydekker and G. Blaine. London.
Catalogue of the Noctuidæ in the Collection of the British Museum. Sir G. F. Hampson. London, 1914.
Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the British Museum. M. C. Stopes. London, 1913.
Ministry of Public Works, Egypt: Report on the Zoological Service for the Year 1913. Captain S. S. Flower. Cairo, 1914.
Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Zoologie. E. Ehlers. Leipzig.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. August, 1914.
British Museum (Natural History) British Antarctic (Terra Novo) Expedition, 1910. S. F. Harmer. London, 1914.
Memoirs of the National Museum, Melbourne. Melbourne, 1914.
Some South Indian Insects. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher. Madras, 1914.
Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute for 1913. Wellington, 1914.
Bulletin of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Major D. E. Holmes. Calcutta, 1914.

Purchases.

Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, and Lower Chordata: Animal Life and Evolutionary Natural History. J. T. Cunningham. London, 1912.
Scientific and Biological Researches in the North Atlantic (Memoirs of the Challenger Society, No. 1). R. N. Wolfenden. London.
Scientific Papers. J. Y. Buchanan. Cambridge, 1913.
The Age and Growth of Salmon and Trout in Norway. Knut Dahl. London.
Journal of Indian Art and Industry. London, 1913.
Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum—"Special Bulletin, Oceanic Ichthyology": A Treatise on the Deep Sea and Pelagic Fishes of the World. G. B. Goode and T. H. Bean. Washington, 1895.
Investigations Cancriforms of the Red Sea, with Remarks about the Cancriforms of the above Sea. O. Paulson. Kiev, 1875.
Expedition Antartique Francaise, 1903–05. Holothuries. C. Vaney. Paris, 1907.
Reports on the Collection of Natural History made in the Antarctic Regions during the Voyage of the "Southern Cross." London, 1907.
Report of the Danish Biological Station to the Home Department. C. G. T. Peterson.
Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum: Notes on the Crabs of the Family Inachidæ, Brachyura, Japanese Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, Decapod Crustaceans of West Africa, and on Pseudothelphusinæ. Mary Rathburn. Washington, 1894, 1898, 1900, and 1902.
European Animals. R. F. Scharff. London.
Manual of Tropical Medicine. Castellani and Chalmers. London.
Distribution and Origin of Life in America. R. F. Scharff. London.
Mosquitoes of North and Central America and the West Indies. Howard, Dyar, and Knab. Washington, 1912.
Vertebrate Embryology. Jenkinson. Oxford, 1913.
Vertebrate Skeleton: Cambridge Zoological Series. S H. Reynolds. Cambridge, 1913.
Bulletin de l'Institut Oceanographique. Monaco, 1913.
Conseil Permanent International Pour l'Exploration de la Mer: Rapports et Proces. Copenhagen, 1913.
Report of the Danish Oceanographical Expeditions, 1908–1910, to the Mediterranean and adjacent Seas. J. Schmidt.
Novitates Zoologicæ. Rothschild, Hartert, and Jordon. London, 1894–1913.
An Introduction to the Study of Protozoa with Special Reference to the Parasitic Forms. E. A. Minchin. London, 1912.
The Spider Book: Manual of the Study of the Spiders and their near Relatives the Scorpions: Pseudo-scorpions. J. H. Comstock. New York, 1912.
Indian Architecture: its Psychology, Structure, and History from the First Muhammadan Invasion to the Present Day. E. B. Havell. London, 1913.
Handbook to the Gnats or Mosquitoes, giving the Anatomy and Life History of the Culicidæ, together with Descriptions of all Species noticed up to the Present Date. G. M. Giles. London, 1912.
The British Parasitic Copepoda. T. Scott. London, 1913.
A Bibliography of the Tunicata, 1469–1910. J. Hopkinson. London, 1913.
A Vertebrate Fauna of the Malay Peninsula from the Isthmus of Kra to Singapore, including the adjacent Islands: Reptilia and Batrachia.
Report on the Scientific Results of the "Michael Sars" North Atlantic Deep Sea Expedition, 1910, carried out under the auspices of the Norwegian Government and Superintendence of Sir John Murray and Dr. John Hjort. Bergen.
The Macrolepidoptera of the World. Dr. Adalbert Seitz. Stuttgart.
Northern and Arctic Invertebrates in the Collection of the Swedish State Museum. Upsala, 1905–06.
Traite de Zoologie Concrete. Delage and E. Herouard. Paris, 1897.
The Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. Zoology, 1876, 1878, 1880–1884, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901. Christiana.

Butterflies from China, Japan, and Corea. Parts 1–6. J. H. Leech. London, 1892–1894.
Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S. Y. "Scotia" during the Years 1902–1904 under the leadership of W. S. Bruce. Edinburgh, 1908 and 1912.
Oologia Universalis Palæarctica. Stuttgart.
List of the Echinoderms and Crustaceans in the Cabinet of Frederick Stearus. Detroit, Michigan, J. E. Ives.
The Rotifera or White Animalcules. C. T. Hudson and P. H. Gosse. London, 1886 and 1889.
The Annals and Magazines of Natural History.
An Account of the Crustacea of Norway. G. O. Sars. Bergen.
"Science."
"Bedrock."
"Knowledge."
Zoologischer Anzeiger.
Lepidopterorum Catalogus. H. W. Wagner. Berlin.
Zoologischer Jharbucher.
Internationale Revue der gesamten Hydrobiologie und Hydrographie. Leipzig.
"Nature."
New English Dictionary, on Historical Principles. Shastir-Shyster. Oxford, 1914.
Report of the Eighty-third Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1913. London.
Journal of Bombay Natural History Society. S. W. Millard, R. A. Spence, N. B. Kinnear. Bombay, July, 1914.
Science Progress.
Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. London.
Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. London.
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. London.
Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Genera Insectorum. P. Wytsman. Brussels, 1913.
Genera Avium. P. Wytsman. Brussels, 1913.
An Australian Bird Book. J. A. Leach. Melbourne, 1912.

Books on Ceylon.

Ceylon Blue Book, 1912 (Supplement). Colombo, 1914.
The Tropical Agriculturist: Journal of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.
Administration Reports.
Ceylon: The Portuguese Era, being a History of the Island for the Period 1505–1658. P. E. Pieris. Colombo, 1914.
Archæological Survey: North-Central and Western Provinces. Annual Report, 1909. H. C. P. Bell. Colombo, 1914.
The Use of Explosives in Agriculture. H. F. MacMillan. Colombo, 1913.
Tea, Green: Manuring at the Experimental Station, Peradeniya. M. K. Bamber. May, 1914.
Import of Manures into Ceylon.
Legislative Enactments, Ceylon (Revised in 1913), Vols. I. to III.
Year Book of the Planters' Association of Ceylon. Colombo, 1914.
Ceylon Blue Book, 1913.
Report on the Colombo Observatory and the Meteorology of Ceylon, 1913. Colombo, 1914.
Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Colombo.
Ceylon Civil List for 1914.

Purchase and Binding of Books.—Rs. 4,458 was spent on the purchase of books. No books were bound during the year.

Books issued for Home Reading.—165 books were issued to those engaged in special research for home reading, under amended rule No. 14.

Books issued in the Library.—Many books were issued in the library to readers.

Readers.—177 tickets were issued to readers for this year.

Exchanges.—Owing to the war a large number of exchanges have ceased to come here.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Librarian.

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(2) REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY.

I WAS engaged during the past year in getting the existing entomological collections of the Museum into proper working order—as far as is practicable with the limited and unnamed material on hand—and in adding to them. The three collections of moths (the original Museum collection, Mr. W. Vaughan's, and the late Mr. John Pole's collections) have been united into one and entirely re-stored in sound boxes. All damaged specimens have been repaired as far as possible, and the whole collection cleaned and overhauled. In arranging the specimens sufficient room has been left for any degree of expansion that is likely to occur in the next few years. The collection of moths is now a most valuable and extensive one, as there are, on a rough estimate, at least 20,000 specimens occupying 100 store boxes. This estimate does not include Microlepidoptera, of which we have a very large collection. The work of arranging and classifying the moths occupied the greater part of the months of February, March, May, and November. It had to be suspended during the south-west monsoon, as it is fatal to expose dry specimens to the influence of damp air for any length of time.

The collection of butterflies has been augmented by the pick of the specimens from the two collections mentioned above, and now awaits re-storing, as the specimens are greatly overcrowded in their store boxes, and many of the latter are badly in need of re-papering, the old paper having got very discoloured by resinous exudations from the wood.

The Museum possessed two collections of bugs (Rhynchota), the original collection and a collection presented by Mr. E. E. Green shortly before he left Ceylon. These collections were united and properly arranged and stored in sound boxes.

The collection of Hymenoptera has been arranged in proper classification, but it is not in a satisfactory state, as the collection is very small and has been painfully neglected, to say nothing of bad methods of mounting and preservation which have been used in the past. I am collecting all Hymenoptera, with the hope of getting a good representative collection of Ceylon species. This will, however, take some time.

Circuits.—I was on circuit at the following times and places :—January 31 to February 16 at Niroddumunai, Trincomalee ; April 16 to 27 at Nuwara Eliya and district ; August 18 to September 8 at Kandy and district.

In January I went to Niroddumunai, Trincomalee, to collect insects, and also to discover and make drawings of the larval floating stages of the window-pane oyster obtained by tow-netting. I discovered advanced lamellibranch larvæ in great numbers and made sketches of them. There seems no doubt that they were the larvæ of *Placuna placenta*, the window-pane oyster. Unfortunately I was unable to get the later stage, when the larvæ sink to the bottom and become recognizable placunæ.

I collected a large number of insects on this trip, particularly grasshoppers (Acridiidæ), beetles (Coleoptera), and dragon-flies (Odonata). I also obtained a number of spiders and ticks (Arachnida).

In April I collected in the Nuwara Eliya District. I concentrated attention particularly on the flies (Diptera), and obtained a large number of species which were not formerly represented in the collection. A large number of dragon-flies were taken and preserved in spirit, and every beetle, bug, grasshopper, and spider that came in my way was collected.

In August I proceeded to Kandy. My idea was chiefly to obtain specimens of many common insects, which I found were almost entirely unrepresented in the Museum collections. The common and very well-known "leaf-insect" (*Pulchriphyllium crurifolium*) may be cited as an example. A great number of flies and wasps were captured, while other orders were not neglected.

Identification of Insects.—A small collection of spiders, scorpions, and ticks was sent to Mr. Gravely of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, who returned them named, in return for duplicates. Mr. Gravely has also named and returned our collection of Lucanidæ (stag beetles).

Duplicates of our Carabidæ have been sent to Mr. H. E. Andrews in England, who has promised to name them. Our duplicate Rutelinidæ are in the hands of Mr. G. F. Arrow of the British Museum, who is naming them for us. Other groups will be sent to specialists for identification shortly.

Spirit Collection.—In addition to collecting dry specimens, I have formed a nucleus for a spirit collection, and have got together a lot of unclassified material in spirit. It appears to me highly desirable to have duplicates of as many insects as possible in spirit for anatomical study, and because dry specimens are subject to certain limitations from which spirit material is free. Later on, when more material is collected, I hope to get the spirit collection properly classified and arranged.

New Rooms.—An extension of two rooms was added to the Director's Office in June, and the ground floor new room with one of the old ones was allotted to me for the housing of the entomological collections and for my laboratory. The collections and laboratory were formerly contained in one room, and the additional space now occupied has proved of the utmost convenience. There is now comfortable elbow room and sufficient space for expansion, which would have been impossible in the old quarters.

G. M. HENRY,
Assistant in Systematic Entomology.

(3) REPORT OF THE TAXIDERMIST.

Field Work.—I left Colombo on a collecting tour to Ratnapura and Balangoda Districts on February 2 and returned on February 25. I went to Hakgala on March 20 and returned on April 4. I accompanied Mr. Solomons, the Laboratory Assistant, on September 7 to secure live fishes (lula and carp) for transplanting in Labugama reservoir, and returned on September 18. From September 20 to 28 I was out collecting in the Panadure and Kalutara Districts.

Work of the Staff.—In addition to my ordinary work, I was engaged with my staff in the work of re-arranging and arranging the exhibits, and my assistants were supervising in opening of cases and cleaning of specimens.

Mr. Alwis, my assistant, who was employed here for five and a half years, was transferred to the Agricultural Department as Field Assistant to the Government Entomologist. It is a great loss to me in losing the services of Mr. Alwis, considering his training in taxidermy and the knowledge he gained here in natural history. He was succeeded by Mr. A. Vanderzil, a trained Taxidermist, who was serving here some years ago. Mr. E. C. Fernando was appointed Additional Assistant Taxidermist from October, 1914.

Mammalia.—During my collecting tour in Ratnapura and Balangoda Districts last February I was fortunate in securing seven specimens of the rare Layard's Striped Squirrel (*Sciurus layardi*), the first of its kind recorded in the Museum—a pair of them were presented to the Bombay Natural History Society ; and also 52 specimens (21 species) of small mammals were added to the Museum duplicate collection.

A fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*) and the Indian porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*) were acquired by purchase and placed in the duplicate collection.

Messrs. S. W. Walles & Co. were good enough to present a horse ; the skeleton has been preserved for mounting.

Birds.—On Dr. Pearson's suggestion birds that were mounted according to the old method on wooden stands were removed, and the whole collection consisting of 272 species was re-mounted and exhibited, showing each species in groups. Seventy-nine new specimens (47 species) were mounted in place of the old birds.

The two special cases received last year were used for the exhibition of birds peculiar to Ceylon. The two groups show 67 new birds of 29 species. All these specimens were collected in Ratnapura, Balangoda, and Hakgala Districts. A group of ocean birds arranged on a miniature rock by the sea, including large gulls, terns, green-billed shearwater, gannets, tropic bird, and the antarctic skua, was made and exhibited. The birds in this group are driven to the Ceylon coast by the monsoon winds. A very rare specimen of the Ceylon bay owl (*Photodilus assimilis*) presented by Mr. B. B. Braine of Undugoda, and another acquired by purchase, have been mounted and exhibited.

A collector from the Museum staff who accompanied Messrs. W. E. Wait and F. Lewis in the Southern and North-Central Provinces was responsible for 74 birds of 47 species.

Fishes.—A very rare specimen of a sun-fish (*Orthagoriscus turncatus*), captured in Chilaw in June last, was purchased, mounted, and exhibited. This specimen is the third one of its kind recorded in Ceylon.

The stuffed fishes and sharks exhibited in the Fish Gallery were re-painted and removed to the central hall upstairs for exhibition.

Stone Implements.—A collection of pigmy stone implements from Ceylon, partly by purchase from Mr. John Pole of Maskeliya and partly the gift of Mr. C. Hartley, Royal College, was mounted in a special glass case and exhibited in the Mineral Gallery.

Labelling.—New printed map labels showing the distribution of species indicated in red were put up alongside all the exhibited specimens of mammals, birds, reptiles, and batrachia.

H. F. FERNANDO,
Taxidermist.

TRANSPLANTATION OF FISH FROM ANURADHAPURA TO LABUGAMA RESERVOIR.

Mr. C. Solomons in September proceeded to Anuradhapura, accompanied by Mr. H. F. Fernando, Taxidermist, to transport fish. An ordinary net dragged by two men was used, and several young boys were employed to drive the fish in. Most of the fish caught were from the surrounding tanks at Anuradhapura, and were adults. The fish were kept in a large barrel, and the water was changed almost daily to ensure a good supply of oxygen to the fish. Having caught about three hundred of lula (*Ophiocephalus*, sp.) and carp, Messrs. Solomons and Fernando entrained at night for Colombo, giving instructions to the guard to see that the barrel was to be attended to at almost every station of the journey. The fish were given another change of fresh water at Colombo and removed at once to Waga. The change of climate and the jolting of the train from Anuradhapura to Waga were responsible for a high death-rate amongst the larger fish. 135 lulas 12 in. to 15 in. long and 40 carp were found dead at Waga. 24 small lulas 6 in. to 8 in. and 70 carp were liberated at Labugama reservoir in presence of Mr. Watson, the Engineer, who very kindly accompanied Messrs. Solomons and Fernando in his barge and afforded every possible assistance.

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE MUSEUM STAFF.

Mr. A. Vanderzil was appointed Assistant Taxidermist on June 1, 1914, *vice* Mr. E. de Alwis transferred to the Agricultural Department as Field and Laboratory Assistant to the Government Entomologist.

On June 26, 1914, Mr. N. Rajendra was appointed clerk in the Museum, *vice* Mr. Arthur M. Karunaratna transferred to the Registrar-General's Department as clerk in the Land Registry, Kalutara, after passing the Clerical Examination. Mr. Karunaratna did good work at the Museum.

On October 1, 1914, Mr. Eric Fernando assumed the new office of Additional Assistant Taxidermist, and the new post of the General Assistant to the Director was filled up by the appointment of Mr. U. S. Perera.

The appointment of Assistant Marine Biologist was sanctioned, but no appointment has yet been made.

"SPOLIA ZEYLANICA."

During the year Volume IX., Part XXXV., and Volume X., Part XXXVI., of "Spolia Zeylanica" were issued. These parts contain the following papers :—

Abercromby, A. F.—Review on "Poisonous Snakes of India and Ceylon."
Bugnion, Dr. E.—"L'Imago de l'Eutermes lacustris de Ceylon" and "Eutermes hantanæ de Ceylon."
Hartley, C.—Review on "Ceylon Stone Implements" and "On the Occurrence of Pigmy Implements in Ceylon."
Mackwood, F. M.—Note on "Insect Food Plants."
Nock, J. J.—"List of Birds found at and around Hakgala Gardens, Nuwara Eliya."
Pearson, Dr. J.—"Proposed re-classification of the Genera Mulleria and Holothuria," and "Notes on the Holothurioidea of the Indian Ocean"; (II.) "The Sub-genera Argiodia and Actinopyga."
Petch, T.—"Extension of the Range of the Common Leech."
Rutherford, A.—Notes on "*Microdon*, sp." and "*Heortia vitessoides*, Moore."
Sewell, Captain R. B. S.—"Notes on the Surface Copepoda of the Gulf of Mannar."
Wait, W. E.—"The Distribution of Birds in Ceylon and its Relation to recent Geological Changes in the Island."
Wayland, E. J.—"The Interpretation of Nature and the Nature of Interpretation."

MEMOIRS OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

A memoir, forming Series A, No. 1, of the Colombo Museum has been issued. It is on "Bronzes from Ceylon, chiefly in the Colombo Museum," by A. K. Coomaraswamy, D.Sc. This memoir, besides containing suitable letterpress, contains 28 plates with 189 illustrations.

A memoir on Ceylon flags has been prepared and will be issued shortly.

COIN CATALOGUE.

The Museum is indebted to Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S., F.R.N.S., for a much-appreciated illustrated Catalogue of Coins in the Colombo Museum—Part I., Muhammadan and European (exclusive of Roman).

DONATIONS.

General.

(1) Silver Indo-Portuguese coin, by Mr. J. R. D. de Silva, Demodara.
(2) Casts of medal given to the native troops who served on the Island of Ceylon in 1795–96 A.D., bearing the following inscription: "For the Services on the Island of Ceylon A.D. 1795–6," by Lt.-Col. A. Wilson, VIII. Gurkha Rifles, India.
(3) Clay votive tablets with pious dharana and other invocations, found in a cave near Monaragala Vihare, Muppane, by Mr. W. R. Bibile, Ratemahatmaya, Badulla.
(4) Copy of an enlargement of the painting of the last King of Kandy, by Mr. J. H. de Saram, C.M.G.
(5) One bundle of South African sticks, by Mr. A. C. Godfrey, Colombo.
(6) Four copper current Maldivian coins (larins), by His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.
(7) Three Sumatra coins dated A.H. 1260 = 1844 A.D., by Rev. Father D. Putku, Holland.

(8) Seven copper coins, Ceylon, mark elephant, dates 1801, 1802, 1804, and 1805, found in the Colombo lake, by the Ceylon Government.
(9) Dutch brass cake mould, by Mr. M. J. Perera, Colombo.
(10) Four silver coins (Maundy money), by His Excellency Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.
(11) An antique silver-mounted walking-stick, mark lion and "Samy F. T. Masomr," by Mr. H. M. Gunasekera, Colombo.
(12) Collection of stone implements, by Mr. C. Hartley, Royal College, Colombo.

Zoological Donations.

Scorpion, *Palamnæus indus*. J. Staples.
Snake, *Uropeltis grandis*. W. E. Wait, C.C.S.
Snake, *Lycodon aulicus*. E. A. Chandler.
Insect, *Pseudophyllia fenestrata*. Miss M. Gray.
Snake, *Dendrophis pictus*. Mrs. P. J. Kelly.
Beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*. Ven. F. H. de Winton.
Spider, *Pœcilotheria donata*. Dr. A. E. Herat.
Tic Polonga, *Vipera russellii*. Leslie de Silva.
Loris, *Loris gracilis*. Rev. Father M. Le Goc, O.M.I.
Python skin, *Python molurus*. E. D. Dharmasena.
Locust, *Sathrophyllia rugosa*. Fred A. Pullenayagam.
Snake, *Coluber helene*. Fred A. Pullenayagam.
Mantis, *Gongylus gongylodes*. A. Smith.
Hawk Moth, *Theretra nessus*. L. F. Foucar.
Snake, red variety of *Dipsas forstenii*. Mrs. W. L. Kindersley.
Snakes, *Zamenis mucosus, Hydrophobus nympha, Scorpion*. Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, C.R.E.
Water Bug, *Belostoma*, sp. C. Hartley.
Snake, *Helicops schistosus*. Wm. Ferguson.
Eggs of Spur-fowl, *Galloperdix bicalcarata*. W. L. Kindersley.
Moth, *Attacus atlas*. L. M. Dias.
Fish, Tiger Shark. I. C. Jayasinha.
Python skin, *Python molurus*. Mudaliyar C. G. de Alwis.
Longicorn Beetle, *Batocera rubus*. Percival Dias.
Brown Wood Owl, *Syrnium indrani*. W. W. A. Phillips.
Spider, *Pœcilotheria fasciata*. F. Dunuwille.
Painted Bat, *Kerivoula picta*. C. S. Braine.
Moth, *Acherontia lechesis*. H. Keyt.
Purple Moor-hen, *Porphyrio poliocephalus*. Donald Obeyesekere.
Spider, *Pœcilotheria fasciata*. E. C. Bosanquet.
Centipede, *Scutigera*, sp. M. E. Fernando.
Rusty-spotted Cat, *Felis rubiginosus*. J. H. W. Klyn.
Ceylon Bay Owl, *Photodilus assimilis*. W. B. B. Braine.
Palm Squirrel (semi-albino), *Sciurus palmarum*. H. J. Stork.
Indian rat (semi-albino), *Mus rattus*. W. J. Rodrigo.
Yellow Bat, *Nycticejus kuhli*. Master Andrew Ewing.
Squilla, *Lysios-squilla maculata*. P. C. Fernando.
Water Bug, *Belostoma indica*. W. Herman Lewis.
Moth, *Attacus atlas*. E. V. S. Ward Simpson.
Water Bug, *Belostoma indica*. R. W. Byrde, C.C.S.
Moth, *Attacus atlas*. Austin G. Mirando.
Moth, *Agathea lactata*. Mrs. H. Haslewood.
Water Lizard, *Varanus salvator*. Rev. E. B. Woods.
Cobra, *Naia tripudians*. Rev. H. de Silva.
Pupa skin of Wood-boring Moth, *Duomitus leuconotus*. V. A. Julius.

EXHIBITS (ADDITIONS) FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Purchases.

(1) An antique Sinhalese gold bracelet with rubies.
(2) Value of a Ceylon rupee of the year 1784 (silver).
(3) Value of a duit of the year 1782.
(4) Chunam box with chain (copper and brass).
(5) Staffordshire transfer print dish with cover.
(6) An antique Indo-Dutch chair.
(7) An antique small copper cannon used in Buddhist temples.
(8) Collections of stone implements purchased from the late Mr. John Pole.

Loan Collections.

Antique furniture lent by Mr. J. Scott, C.C.S. :—

Two nadunwood chairs, eighteenth century.
One satinwood chair, do.
One satinwood almirah, do.
One satinwood and calamander table (small), eighteenth century.
One nadunwood bed, eighteenth century.
One satinwood settee, eighteenth century.

Antique furniture lent by Mr. H. M. Gunasekera :—

Two satinwood chairs.
Two nadunwood chairs.
One nadunwood settee.
One antique special twish satinwood chair.
One antique straightback nadunwood chair.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum from January 1 to December 31, 1914, was as follows :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	—	17,845 83
Other Charges :—		
Purchase, collection, preparation, &c. ..	10,601 19	
Travelling	2,315 80	
For Spolia, Bulletins, and Memoirs ..	3,428 33	
Maintenance of grounds ; furniture ..	2,112 10	
Incidental expenses	1,013 90	
		19,471 32
Special Expenditure :—		
Bookcases for library	370 0	
Museum show cases	2,240 0	
Cultural operations at Lake Tamblegam ..	398 29	
Fresh-water fishery investigations	746 84	
Microscope	433 26	
Scientific literature	4,052 1	
Improvement of Museum grounds	17 45	
Expenses in sending the Assistant in Systematic Entomology to India	690 80	
		8,948 65
Total ..		46,265 80

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Acting Director.

February 10, 1915

BIRDS
PECULIAR TO CEYLON

BIRDS
PECULIAR TO CEYLON

OCEANIC BIRDS.

MARINE BIOLOGY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MARINE BIOLOGIST FOR 1914.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—Introduction :—	
(*a*) Ceylon Pearl Oyster Fisheries ..	1
(*b*) Trawling Industry	2
(*c*) Window-pane Oyster Investigations..	2
(*d*) General Fishery Investigations ..	2
II.—Ceylon Pearl Oyster : Report of the 1914 Inspection	2
III.—Window-pane Oyster : Report of the 1914 Inspection	15
IV.—Trawling Investigations at Trincomalee..	23

I.—INTRODUCTION.

(*a*) CEYLON PEARL OYSTER FISHERIES.

THE investigations described in my Administration Report for 1912–13 were continued in the year under review. Unfortunately a combination of circumstances made it impossible to carry out in full the programme of the work laid down. In the first place, the trawler "Violet," which for some years has been unsatisfactory, began to show serious indications of weakness early in 1914. Her usefulness as a trawling vessel became impaired to such an extent that Government sanctioned the inclusion of Rs. 120,000 in the Estimates of 1914–15 for the purchase of a second-hand fishery vessel. At the inspection in March and April the scientific work suffered to a considerable extent on account of the inadequate steaming powers of the "Violet," which prevented any surveys at a considerable distance from headquarters. For the same reason more time than usual was spent in towing the barque "Rangasamee Porawee" from station to station, and thus the time at the disposal of the "Violet" for strictly scientific work was greatly curtailed. Moreover, when engaged in trawling, the results were found to be disappointing, owing to the inability of the "Violet" to steam at a satisfactory rate when the trawl was down.

After the commencement of the war in August, 1914, the "Violet" was engaged entirely upon military duties, and no quarterly hydrographical cruises were made. In consequence of retrenchment effected owing to the war no provision was made for an inspection of the pearl banks in 1915, and all the proposed expenditure for scientific apparatus was cancelled. Furthermore, the appointment of an Assistant Marine Biologist was deferred, and the money allocated for the purchase of a fishery steamer was cut out of the revised Estimates for 1914–15. Moreover, the distribution of drift bottles was interrupted during the months of October, November, and December, 1914, owing to causes not unconnected with the war.

It is unfortunate, but unavoidable, that this break in the sequence of scientific work on the pearl banks has occurred.

Since the fishery of 1907 the pearl banks have been unprofitable. In 1913 the observations of the divers and the operations of both trawl and dredge over an area of some hundreds of square miles showed that oysters were absent from all the principal paars. About a dozen oysters were actually recorded. In 1914 a similar condition of things was revealed, except that the oysters were more numerous. Young oysters* were abundant at a station one mile south-west of the Bar Reef, and a few scattered oysters† were recorded from the different paars. Undoubtedly the oyster population was greater in 1914 than in 1913, and circumstances pointed to the probability of the young oysters near the Bar Reef being the direct offspring of the few scattered oysters seen in 1913. These observations, unsatisfactory and incomplete though they were, suggested to me the probability of the re-population of the pearl banks being effected by a few scattered oysters such as are to be found on the paars during even the most unfavourable periods. If this be so, the interdependence of the Ceylon pearl banks and the Tuticorin pearl banks may not be so important a factor as many writers on the subject have believed.

In my report to the Colonial Secretary, dated April 7, 1914, I wrote as follows :—"It was a striking fact that while in 1913 practically no oysters were found, the 1914 inspection of the Muttuwaratu paars revealed the presence of a considerable number of oysters, a sufficient nucleus, in my opinion, to produce a large quantity of oysters in 1915, if the oysters attain maturity at the end of their first year, as I believe they do, and if currents, &c., are favourable to a dispersal of the larvæ on favourable grounds. Hence, I look forward to the 1915 inspection with considerable interest. Our present conception of the origin of a spatfall may have to be considerably modified, but I am not prepared to express an opinion without further data."

* These oysters varied in size from 10 × 11 mm. to 25 × 26 mm., and had a mean size of about 17 × 18 mm. They were not more than two or three months old, and must have been spawned early in January. This lends support to Mr. Hornell's contention that there are two spawning periods in the year.

† These oysters were at least six months old.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Hornell* gave expression to the same opinion in a paper which I received two months after the above was written.

Unfortunately, owing to financial considerations, there will be no inspections in 1915 and 1916, so that it will be impossible to follow up this most interesting point. I should have been prepared to find a marked increase of young oysters in 1915, and probably a considerable spatfall in 1916 or 1917.

(b) Trawling Industry.

In my report for 1912-13 I advocated the establishment of a fish-trawling industry in Ceylon. Some years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to commence commercial trawling around the Ceylon coast, and in 1914 a further attempt was made by a local syndicate. It was proposed to make an experiment with the "Violet" as trawler and the former Board of Trade steamer "Ceylon" as transport ship, but unfortunately the outbreak of war in August prevented the trial being made. Certain objections to commercial trawling have been raised, the principal one being that such an industry would seriously affect the livelihood of thousands of local fishermen. Nevertheless, the present fish supply of Ceylon is bad. The price of fish is high, and the quality is not above reproach. The supply is not equal to the demand, and in consequence we have inflated prices, which, however, do not benefit the fishing classes, but only a comparatively small body of fish contractors. Half a dozen trawlers could be employed in Ceylon waters without creating an over-supply. Moreover, it is important to remember that the trawlers would not usually compete with the line fishermen on the same fishing grounds. Neither the producer nor the consumer benefits from the present condition of things. Only a comparatively small number of middlemen are acquiring large profits, and it is natural that this class should view with alarm any scheme by which a reasonably good fish supply can be ensured.

(c) Window-pane Oyster Investigations.

It has been decided to lease the fishing rights at lake Tamblegam for a period of three years. For the last four years I have kept in close touch with the conditions of the beds. Numerous inspections have revealed the ebb and flow of life upon the mud-strewn floor of lake Tamblegam. Two inimical influences are at work, the most serious one, the sudden inrush of fresh water in November and December, being to a great extent unavoidable. The only remedy for this ever-recurring danger is transplantation on a large scale. This, as I have shown in a previous report, is financially impracticable. The other danger is due to the depredations of the villagers who inhabit the shores of the lake. This is so serious an evil that I venture to say that the oyster beds will never be profitable so long as the present inadequate system of watchers is continued. Until recently two watchers were maintained. After the establishment of the punitive police at Kinniyai these watchers were removed. Recently, however, the watcher at the western end of the lake has been reinstated. In spite of watchers and punitive police, thieving has been carried on to such an extent as to render the expectation of a successful fishery more or less hopeless. I am at present engaged upon a *resumé* of the investigations during the last ten years, and this will be published shortly.

(d) General Fishery Investigations.

I have in preparation a report on the Fishes and Fisheries of the Island. I hope to have this ready in a few months' time. Without, however, the help of the trained assistance that the appointment of an Assistant Marine Biologist would have provided, much of the scientific work which is associated with the prosecution of fishery inquiries cannot possibly be done

In the present report I have merely given a record of the work done during 1914. Any discussion on the results compiled up to the present would be unprofitable. Such a discussion can only be of value when the results of several years' investigations can be brought under review.

The tables and drawings in the present report have been prepared by Mr. C. C. Solomons, the Draughtsman and Laboratory Assistant, under my immediate supervision.

II.—CEYLON PEARL OYSTER: REPORT OF THE 1914 INSPECTION.

(a) Trawling and Dredging Results.

(In those stations marked * the dredge was used. At all other stations an otter trawl was used.)

Group No. I.—North of Cheval Paar.

Station 6 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 52′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E.; March 7, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 1 *Pentaceros lincki*, 200 *Brittle Stars*, 4 Jellyfishes, 50 Sea Urchins, 1 Gorgonid, 1 Alcyonarian, 1 Dromia sp., 2 Sponges, ½ a ton of Weeds.

Group No. II.— Cheval Paar Group, including Periya Paar.

Station 2 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 45′ 30″ N., Long. 79° 38′ 30″ E.; March 3, 1914; 13 fathoms:—

4 *Diagramma griseum*, 2 *Balistes mitis*, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Serranus coramandelicus*, 1 *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, Sponges, *Clypeasters*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, Weeds.

Station 2 XIV. a, 2nd Haul:—

3 *Diagramma griseum*, 1 *Lutianus lineolatus*, 1 *Fistularia serrata*, 1 *Pegasus draconis*, 1 *Ostracion turritus*, Sponges, 2 *Holothuria atra*, *Clypeasters*, Weeds.

Station 2 XIV. a*, Lat. 8° 45′ 30″ N., Long. 79° 38′ 30″ E., West Cheval; March 3, 1914; 13 fathoms:—

2 *Clypeaster humilis*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, Weeds.

Station 3 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 44′ N., Long. 79° 45′ 30″ E.; March 4, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

2 *Lutianus lineolatus*, 1 *Chætodon pictus*, 1 *Scolopsis bimaculatus*, 1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 3 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Caranx leptolepis*, 1 *Upeniodes tragula*, 1 *Tetrodon leopardus*, 1 *Scolopsis vosmeri*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, 2 *Holothuria edulis* several *Clypeasters*, few Starfishes, Weeds.

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* J. Hornell: "An Explanation of the Irregularly Cyclic Character of the Pearl Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar." Madras Fisheries Bulletin, No. 8, 1914.

Station 3 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 45′ N., Long. 79° 43′ 30″ E.; March 4, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

4 *Lethrinus karwa*, 3 *Lutjanus lineolatus*, 1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 4 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Pterois russellii*, 1 *Diagramma griseum*, several Sponges, several *Clypeasters*, few Starfishes, 1 *Holothuria edulis*.

Station 4 XIV. a,* Lat. 8° 44′ N., Long. 79° 45′ 30″ E.; March 5, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

Many *Clypeasters*, few Starfishes, dead shells of Pearl Oysters, 3 Brittle Stars, 50 Sea Urchins, 3 *Pentaceros lincki*, Weeds, Coral, Sponges.

Station 5 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 45′ 30″ N., Long. 79° 42′ E.; March 6, 1914; 10 fathoms:—

2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 2 *Diagramma griseum*, several Sponges, several *Clypeasters*, several Brittle Stars, several Sea Urchins.

Station 5 XIV. a*, Lat. 8° 45′ 30″ N., Long. 79° 42′ E.; March 6, 1914; 10 fathoms:—

10 *Clypeasters*, several Sponges, Coral.

Station 7 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 48′ N., Long. 79° 37′ 30″ E.; March 9, 1914; 10 fathoms:—

15 *Lutjanus lineolatus*, 5 *Lethrinus karwa*, 2 *Lutjanus rivulatus*, 2 *Sciæna bleekeri*, 2 *Diagramma griseum*, 2 *Arius sumatranus*, 2 *Caranx gallus*, 14 *Lutjanus gibbus*, 10 *Trygon kuhlii*, 2 Starfishes, 6 *Clypeasters*, 2 Sponges, 1 cwt. Weeds, 2 *Neptunus gladiator*, 1 *Calappa* sp.

Group III.—Between Cheval Paar and Muttuvaratu.

Station 9 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 29′ N., Long. 79° 49′ 30″ E.; March 14, 1914; 4½ fathoms:—

7 *Caranx gallus*, 2 *Caranx oblongatus*, 4 *Caranx carangus*, 4 *Chorinemus moadetta*, 6 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 20 *Drepane punctata*, 4 *Ephippus orbis*, 1 *Upeniodes indicus*, 1 *Sciæna bleekeri*, 5 *Arius platystomus*, 2 *Sciæna glaucus*, 6 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 6 *Gerres oblongatus*, 5 *Equula fasciata*, 5 *Teuthis Java*, 1 *Trygon uarnak*, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 4 *Thenus orientalis*, 2 *Neptunus pelagicus*, 1 *Peneus* sp., 1 *Tetrodon lunaris*, ¼ cwt. Weeds.

Station 11 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 38′ N., Long. 79° 49′ ¾″ E.; March 17, 1914; 5½ fathoms.

5 Starfishes, *Clypeasters*, Weeds.

Group IV.—Muttuvaratu Group.

Station 1 XIV. a, Lat. 7° 28′ 30″ N., Long. 79° 44′ E., Krusadi Paar; January 1, 1914; 4½ fathoms:—

1 *Serranus* sp., 2 *Lethrinus karwa*, 1 *Fistularia serrata*, 1 *Trygon uarnak*, 2 *Thenus orientalis*, 80 *Holothuria edulis*, 10 *Aulospongus tubulatus*, 10 *Clypeaster humilis*, 2 *Platophrys pantherina*, Weeds, Coral, 1 *Megalopastas nigra*.

Station 4 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 45′ N., Long. 79° 46′ 30″ E.; March 5, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

4 *Cybium guttatum*, 1 *Lethrinus karwa*, 5 *Diagramma griseum*, 1 *Scolopsis bimaculatus*, 1 *Lutjanus malabaricus*, 1 *Fistularia serrata*, 1 *Rhyncobatus ancylostomus*, several Jellyfishes, several *Clypeasters*, Sea Urchins, *Holothurians*, 3 Brittle Stars.

Station 8 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 29′ ½″ N., Long. 79° 43′ E., Alanturai Paar; March 13, 1914; 6½ fathoms:—

2 *Diagramma griseum*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 1 *Fistularia serrata*, 1 Cuttlefish, Starfishes, Sponges, 1 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, Weeds.

Station 10 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 31′ N., Long. 79° 40′ 30″ E.; Karativu Paar; March 16, 1914; 8¼ fathoms:—

2 *Rhinobatus columnæ*, 1 Calappa sp., 6 Nudibranchs, 5 Ascidians, 3 Sponges, 5 *Holothurians*, 1 *Holothuria maculosa*, 1 *Holothuria oscillata*, 1 *Holothuria spinifera*.

Station 10 XIV. a,* Lat. 8° 31′ N., Long. 79° 40′ 30″ E., Karativu Paar; March 16, 1914; 8¼ fathoms:—

False spat abundant, 1 *Pentaceros lincki*, 2 *Clypeaster humilis*, Weeds.

Station 12 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 27′ N., Long. 79° 40′ 30″ E.; March 18, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

Living Coral, 2 Pearl Oysters.

Station 13 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 28′ N., Long. 79° 44′ E., Krusadi Paar; March 19, 1914; 5½ fathoms:—

2 *Zanclus cornutus*, 2 *Chætodon vittatus*, 1 *Pseudoscarus bataviensis*, 1 *Pseudoscarus vivulatus*, 1 *Pseudoscarus ghobban*, 1 *Holocanthus xanthometopon*, 1 *Chætodon collaris*, 1 *Holocentrum rubrum*, 1 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Monacanthus scriptus*, 1 *Phyllophorus frauenfeldi*, 1 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Holothuria monacaria*, 1 *Holothuria pardalis*, 1 *Holothuria impatiens*, 1 *Actinopyga serratidens*, 1 *Stichopus variegatus*, 1 *Stichopus chloronatus*, Living Coral, Weeds, Pearl Oysters, Sponges.

Station 14 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 24′ N., Long. 79° 41′ E.; Donnans Muttuvaratu Paar; March 21, 1914; 6½ fathoms:—

1 *Megalopastas nigra*, Living Coral, 1 *Holothuria atra*, 1 *Aulospongus tubulatus*, 3 *Pentaceros lincki*.

Station 15* XIV. a, West of Donnan's Paar; March 23, 1914.

2 *Argioda maculata*, 2 *Holothuria atra*, 2 *Holothuria edulis*, 2 Sponges, 1 Starfish, Coral, Weeds, Oyster spat abundant.

Station 17 XIV. a, Donnan's Muttuvaratu Paar; March 25, 1914; 6½ fathoms:—

1 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 *Holothuria atra*, 1 *Holothuria pardalis*, 1 *Colochirus quadrangulus*, many Sponges.

Station 18 XIV. a, Donnan's Muttuvaratu; March 26, 1914; 6 fathoms:—

Several Alcyonarians, 1 ton of living Coral, 2 Feather Stars, 1 *Holothuria maculosa*, 1 *Pentaceros lincki*, 1 *Aulospongus tubulatus*, 1 *Testudinaria crater*.

Group V.—Between Muttuvaratu and Talawilla.

Station 19 XIV. a, Lat. 8° 14′ N., Long. 79° 38′ E.; March 27, 1914; 5½ fathoms:—

Living Coral, Weeds.

Group VI.—Between Talawilla and Chilaw.

Station 20 XIV. a, Lat. 7° 34′ N., Long. 79° 45′ 30″ E.; March 30, 1914; 5 fathoms:—

1 *Psettodes rumei*, 1 *Tetrodon lunaris*, 1 *Triacanthus brevirostris*, 1 *Triacanthus strigilifer*, 1 *Platycephalus scaber*, 2 *Platycephalus tuberculatus*, 1 *Chorinemus toloo*, 4 *Drepane punctata*, 1 *Ephippus orbis*, 33 *Tetrodon oblongus*, 510 *Equula daura*, 10 *Polynemus sexfilis*, 53 *Cynoglossus lida*, 4 *Cynoglossus macrolepidotus*, 13 *Pteroplates micrura*, 8 *Trygon walga*, 1 *Trygon uarnak*, 75 *Narcine timlei*, 2 *Astrappe dipterygia*, 2 *Acanthurus lineatus*, 1 *Rhinobatus* sp., 211 *Arius* sp., 1 *Otolithus maculatus*, 1 *Sciæna osseus*, 1 *Sciæna glaucus*, 1 *Platophyrs pantherinus*, 12 Sponges, 3 *Pentaceros lincki*, 3 *Megalopastas nigra*, 3 *Peneus* sp., 3 Feather Stars, 2 Nematode Worms.

Station 16 XIV. a, Dutch Bay; March 25, 1914; 4½ fathoms:—

1 *Serranus fuscoguttatus*, 2 *Trixenodon obtusus*, 1 *Platycephalus insidiator*, 1 *Drepane punctata*, 1 *Caranx armatus*, 2 *Diagramma griseum*, 2 *Trygon kuhlii*, 1 *Rhynchobatus djeddensis*, 1 *Tetrodon stellatus*, 2 *Sphyræna obtusata*, 3 *Arius gagora*, 3 *Caranx oblongus*, 1 *Caranx gallus*.

Station 21 XIV. a, Lat. 7° 40′ N., Long. 79° 40′ E.; Jaggerboam Paar; March 31, 1914; 10 fathoms:—

1 *Platophrys pantherinus*, 3 *Pentaceros lincki*, 3 *Megalopastas nigra*, 3 *Peneus* sp., 3 Feather Stars, Sponges several.

Station 22 XIV. a,* Lat. 7° 37′ N., Long. 79° 37′ E.; Jokenpiddi Paar; April 1, 1914; over 100 fathoms:—

2 *Narcine timlei*, 2 *Argioda maculata*, 1 *Holothuria martensii*, 1 *Holothuria edulis*, 1 Starfish large, Living Coral Weeds, 2 *Peneus* sp., 4 Egg Cases of Shark.

Station 23 XIV. a, Jokenpiddi Paar; April 3, 1914; 10 fathoms:—

Clypeaster humilis, 1 *Pterois russellii*, Weeds.

Station 24 XIV. a, Jokenpiddi Paar; April 4, 1914; 10 fathoms:—

4 *Clypeaster humilis*, 10 *Thalamita admeta*, Weeds.

(*b*) EXAMINATION OF FISH.

Genus, *Triænodon*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Triænodon obtusus	16 XIV. a	25-3-14	55 × 10	912	♂	Full ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	75 × 10	1,596	♂	do.	Empty

Genus, *Rhyncobatus*.

Rhyncobatus ancylostomus	4 XIV. a	5-3-14	1800	—	♀	Full ripe (6 embryos)	1 Portunid crab, *Cestodes*
Rhyncobatus djeddensis	16 XIV. a	25-3-14	1800	—	♀	Full ripe (embryos)	6 prawns

Genus, *Rhinobatus*.

Rhinobatus columnæ	10 XIV. a	15-3-14	70 × 20	1,140	♀	Full ripe (2 embryos)	2 prawns
—	do.	do.	70 × 20	1,026	♀	Full ripe	3 prawns
—	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	55 × 20	570	♀	½ ripe	Empty

Genus, *Narcine*.

Narcine timlei	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	50 × 20	1,254	♀	Full ripe (4 embryos)	Empty
—	do.	do.	40 × 20	912	♀	Full ripe (2 embryos)	do.
—	do.	do.	45 × 22	912	♂	do.	*Cestodes*
—	do.	do.	43 × 18	1,140	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	38 × 20	684	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	40 × 20	912	♂	do.	do.

Genus, *Astrappe*.

Astrappe dipterygia	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	20 × 10	114	♀	Full ripe (2 embryos)	Empty
—	do.	do.	20 × 10	114	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	20 × 10	114	♀	do.	do.
	do.	do.	20 × 10	114	♀	Full ripe	do.

Genus, *Trygon*.

Trygon uarnak	1 XIV. a	1-1-14	120 × 100	—	♂	Full ripe	1 prawn
—	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	40	1,140	♀	do.	Empty
—	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	29	456	♂	do.	Empty (*Cestodes*)
Trygon kuhlii	do.	3-3-14	30	912	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	30	912	♂	do.	do.
—	3 XIV. a	4-3-14	20	912	♀	Full ripe (1 embryo)	Empty (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	30	1,140	♂	Full ripe	Empty (*Cestode* worms)
—	do.	do.	20	1,140	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	20	912	♀	Full ripe (2 ripe embryos)	1 chank (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	30	912	♀	do.	Empty (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	20	456	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	30	912	♀	Full ripe (1 embryo)	Polychæte worm (*Cestodes*)
—	5 XIV. a	6-3-14	25	684	♂	Full ripe	Empty (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	30	912	♀	Full ripe (1 embryo)	1 chank (*Cestodes*)
—	7 XIV. a	9-3-14	30	912	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	30	912	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30	912	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30	1,140	♂	do.	Empty (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	30	1,140	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30	1,140	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	20	684	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	20	684	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	20	684	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	35	1,140	♀	Full ripe (fully dev. embryos)	do.
Trygon kuhlii	8 XIV. a	13-3-14	30	912	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	20	684	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	20	684	♀	Full ripe (1 embryo)	1 fish
—	13 XIV. a	19-3-14	25	912	♂	Full ripe	1 prawn (*Cestodes*)
—	16 XIV. a.	25-3-14	28	456	♂	do.	6 prawns (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	28	456	♂	do.	*Cestodes*
Trygon walga	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	20	228	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	18	285	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	18	228	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	20	285	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	18	342	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	20	285	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	21	312	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	22	285	♂	do.	do.

Genus, *Pteroplatea*.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State o. Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Pteroplatea micrura	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	37	456	♀	Full ripe(1 embryo)	Empty (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	35	798	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	35	456	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30	228	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	35	342	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	50	1,254	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	40	570	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	40	456	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	45	798	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	48	912	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	45	798	♀	Full ripe(1 embryo)	Digested food (*Cestodes*)
—	do.	do.	37	456	♂	½ ripe	*Cestodes*
—	do.	do.	40	456	♂	Full ripe	do.

Genus, *Arius*.

Arius sumatranus	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	60 × 15	3,192	♀	Full ripe	27 prawns, 3 crabs
—	do.	do.	58 × 10	1,824	♂	do.	1 crab, 1 prawn
Arius platystomus	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	40 × 9	1,140	♀	do.	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	40 × 8	684	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	35 × 5	456	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	40 × 8	1,026	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	35 × 6	684	♀	½ ripe	1 small fish, 1 crab
Arius gagora	16 XIV. a	25–3–14	60 × 10	2,736	♀	do.	1 fish
—	do.	do.	60 × 10	2,280	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	65 × 12	2,736	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	55 × 14	2,964	♀	Full ripe	Empty
Arius sp.	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	25 × 5	285	♀	do.	1 fish
—	do.	do.	30 × 4	228	♀	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 5	342	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	33 × 5	399	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 4	285	♂	Full ripe	1 prawn
—	do.	do.	30 × 4	399	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 4	399	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	25 × 3	285	♀	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	25 × 4	228	♀	Full ripe	1 prawn
—	do.	do.	30 × 5	342	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	25 × 4	171	♂	Full ripe	1 squilla
—	do.	do.	25 × 3	228	♀	½ ripe	1 prawn

Genus, *Serranus*.

Serranus sp.	1 XIV. a	1–1–14	42 × 15	1,368	♀	Full ripe	1 fish, small prawn, pieces of crab
Serranus coramendelicus	2 XIV. a	3–3–14	20 × 5	912	♂	½ ripe	Empty
Serranus fuscoguttatus	16 XIV. a	25–3–14	55 × 20	2,280	♂	Full ripe	do.

Genus, *Lutjanus*.

Lutjanus lineolatus	2 XIV. a	3–3–14	40 × 12	912	♀	Full ripe	1 fish
—	3 XIV. a	4–3–14	15 × 5	142	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	15 × 5	142	♂	½ ripe	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	30 × 8	285	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	25 × 5	256	♀	do.	Digested food
—	do.	do.	20 × 5	228	♂	½ ripe	2 small crabs
—	do.	do.	20 × 5	142	♀	Full ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	20 × 5	171	♂	½ ripe	2 fishes
—	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	60 × 18	2,508	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	60 × 18	2,280	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	55 × 18	2,280	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	50 × 15	1,824	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	50 × 15	1,140	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	50 × 15	2,052	♂	do.	do.
Lutjanus rivulatus	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	60 × 20	5,016	♀	Full ripe	2 caranx sp.
—	do.	do.	60 × 24	4,560	♂	do.	6 fishes
Lutjanus gibbus	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	12 × 5	228	♀	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	6 × 4	114	♂	½ ripe	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	15 × 7	456	♀	½ ripe	2 small crabs
—	do.	do.	10 × 8	228	♂	½ ripe	1 small fish

Genus, *Diagramma*.

Diagramma griseum	5 XIV. a	6–3–14	35 × 15	1,140	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	25 × 10	456	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	55 × 18	2,052	♂	Full ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	50 × 18	1,368	♀	½ ripe	2 fishes
—	8 XIV. a	13–3–14	60 × 20	3,192	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	55 × 15	2,964	♀	do.	do.
—	16 XIV. a	25–3–14	53 × 20	2,280	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	55 × 20	2,964	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	2 XIV. a	3–3–14	55 × 15	2,280	♂	½ ripe	2 prawns and 1 small fish
—	do.	do.	55 × 15	2,964	♂	½ ripe	4 small fishes
—	do.	do.	53 × 15	2,280	♂	Full ripe	Empty

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Diagramma griseum	2 XIV. a	3-3-14	50 × 20	2,736	♂	Full ripe	1 sardine
—	do.	do.	55 × 15	2,736	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	50 × 15	2,280	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	55 × 15	2.508	♂	do.	1 fish
—	3 XIV. a	4-3-14	20 × 10	912	♂	½ ripe	Polychæte worm
—	4 XIV. a	5-3-14	50 × 18	1,824	♀	Full	Empty
—	do.	do.	50 × 20	2,052	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	45 × 15	1,368	♀	½ ripe	1 star fish
—	do.	do.	60 × 20	3,648	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	60 × 20	4,788	♂	Full ripe	do.
Genus, *Scolopsis*.							
Scolopsis bimaculatus	3 XIV. a	4-3-14	15 × 5	228	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	4 XIV. a	5-3-14	20 × 4	142	♂	½ ripe	do.
Scolopsis vosmeri	3 XIV. a	4-3-14	10 × 4	142	♂	do.	do.
Genus, *Gerres*.							
Gerres oblongatus	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	30 × 5	456	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	35 × 8	570	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	35 × 8	570	♀	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	30 × 8	570	♂	½ ripe	1 crab
—	do.	do.	30 × 10	456	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 8	228	♂	½ ripe	do.
Genus, *Chætodon*.							
Chætodon vittatus	13 IV. a	19-3-14	12 × 10	57	♂	½ ripe	1 small crab
Chætodon collaris	do.	do.	11 × 6	57	♂	½ ripe	Empty
Genus, *Heniochus*.							
Heniochus macrolepidotus	2 XIV. a	3-3-14	15 × 15	456	♂	Full ripe	Empty
Genus, *Zanclus*.							
Zanclus cornutus	13 XIV. a	19-3-14	15 × 10	85	♀	½ ripe	1 small crab
—	do.	do.	12 × 10	57	♂	do.	1 polychæte worm
Genus, *Holocanthus*.							
Holocanthus xanthometopon	13 XIV. a	19-3-14	33 × 18	798	♂	½ ripe	1 prawn
Genus, *Ephippus*.							
Ephippus orbis	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	35 × 20	1,368	♂	Full ripe	1 prawn
—	do.	do.	25 × 17	456	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	18 × 8	114	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	18 × 8	114	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	20 × 12	228	♀	Full ripe	1 polychæte worm
Genus, *Drepane*.							
Drepane punctata	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	12 × 10	114	♀	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	18 × 12	114	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	16 × 10	114	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	18 × 10	114	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	15 × 10	114	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	12 × 9	85	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	12 × 10	114	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	15 × 10	114	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	15 × 12	228	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	12 × 8	85	♀	Full ripe	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	15 × 12	228	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	15 × 12	114	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	15 × 12	114	♀	do.	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	15 × 12	114	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 21	684	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 25	1,026	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	38 × 30	1,824	♀	do.	1 fish
—	do.	do.	36 × 28	1,710	♀	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	36 × 28	1,710	♀	do.	do.
—	16 XIV. a	25-3-14	30 × 20	912	♀	do.	1 fish
—	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	22 × 15	256	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	15 × 10	228	♂	½ ripe	1 small crab
—	do.	do.	12 × 8	256	♀	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	15 × 9	242	♂	do.	do.
Genus, *Upeneoides*.							
Upeneoides tragula	3 XIV. a	4-3-14	35 × 10	912	♂	½ ripe	Empty
Upeneoides indicus	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	20 × 5	228	♀	Full ripe	1 prawn
Genus, *Lethrinus*.							
Lethrinus karwa	1 XIV. a	1-1-14	52 × 17	1,596	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	1 XIV. a	1-1-14	55 × 18	2,052	♀	½ ripe	do.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Lethrinus karwa	3 XIV. a	4–3–14	45 × 15	1,596	♂	Full ripe	1 Octopus
—	do.	do.	25 × 8	684	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	25 × 9	570	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	25 × 8	456	♀	do.	do.
—	4 XIV. a	5–3–14	40 × 15	1,140	♀	do.	3 fishes
—	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	50 × 15	2,052	♀	Full ripe	2 fishes
—	do.	do.	54 × 12	1,368	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	53 × 12	1,368	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	50 × 11	1,140	♀	do.	3 fishes
—	do.	do.	48 × 12	1,368	♀	½ ripe	Empty
		Genus, *Pterois*.					
Pterois russellii	3 XIV. a	4–3–14	20 × 5	228	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
		Genus, *Teuthis*.					
Teuthis java	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	30 × 12	456	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 11	456	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 12	684	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 12	570	♀	½ ripe	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	29 × 10	342	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 12	456	♀	do.	1 small fish, 2 small crabs
		Genus, *Holocentrum*.					
Holocentrum rubrum	13 XIV. a	19–3–14	17 × 6	85	♂	Full ripe	1 small fish
		Genus, *Polynemus*.					
Polynemus sexfilis	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	14 × 4	28	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	14 × 4	35	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	14 × 3	28	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	14 × 2	28	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	14 × 2	57	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	14 × 3	28	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	14 × 2	28	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	13 × 4	28	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	13 × 4	28	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	13 × 4	28	♀	Full ripe	do.
		Genus, *Sciæna*.					
Sciæna bleekeri	7 XIV. a	9–3–14	38 × 8	570	♀	Full ripe	2 fishes
—	do.	do.	40 × 10	912	♀	do.	do.
—	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	30 × 5	228	♂	do.	Empty
Sciæna glaucus	do.	do.	103 × 28	—	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	108 × 30	—	♂	Full ripe	1 large fish
—	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	10 × 3	57	♀	½ ripe	Empty
		Genus, *Otolithus*.					
Otolithus maculatus	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	20 × 4	199	♂	Full ripe	Empty
		Genus, *Acanthurus*.					
Acanthurus lineatus	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	5 × 10	71	♀	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	5½ × 9	57	♀	½ ripe	do.
		Genus, *Caranx*.					
Caranx leptolepis	3 XIV. a	4–3–14	8 × 4	114	♀	½ ripe	1 small brittle star
Caranx gallus	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	25 × 10	256	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	20 × 10	228	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	25 × 9	256	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	22 × 10	228	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 10	456	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 14	570	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	25 × 10	285	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	16 XIV. a	25–3–14	20 × 10	684	♂	do.	1 small fish
Caranx oblongus	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	40 × 15	798	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	40 × 10	684	♀	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	43 × 15	1,596	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 20	1,596	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	40 × 12	912	♂	do.	do.
Caranx carangus	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	30 × 10	285	♂	½ ripe	4 fishes
—	do.	do.	30 × 10	342	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	30 × 10	456	♂	Full ripe	2 fishes
—	do.	do.	30 × 10	456	♀	½ ripe	1 fish
		Genus, *Chorinemus*.					
Chorinemus moadetta	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	40 × 12	570	♀	½ ripe	1 *Caranx* sp.
—	do.	do.	40 × 12	684	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	40 × 10	456	♂	do.	4 fishes
—	do.	do.	40 × 10	570	♂	½ ripe	6 fishes
Chorinemus toloo	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	32 × 9	342	♀	do.	4 fishes

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Genus, *Equula.*							
Equula fasciata	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	10 × 12	114	♂	¼ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	8 × 10	85	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	8 × 10	85	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	7 × 8	71	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	10 × 12	114	♀	Full ripe	do.
Equula daura	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	11 × 3	57	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	11 × 2	57	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	10 × 3	42	♂	¼ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	8 × 2	57	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	10 × 4	57	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	11 × 3	85	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	10 × 2	42	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	8 × 3	57	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	10 × 2	57	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	11 × 3	71	♂	do.	do.
Genus, *Cybium.*							
Cybium guttatum	4 XIV.a	5-3-14	60 × 10	2,052	♂	¼ ripe	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	50 × 9	1,140	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	60 × 10	2,280	♂	Full ripe	3 small fishes
—	do.	do.	60 × 10	2,052	♂	do.	do.
Genus, *Platycephalus.*							
Platycephalus insidiator	16 XIV. a	25-3-14	40 × 3	684	♀	Full ripe	1 small fish
Platycephalus scaber	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	25 × 4	228	♀	do.	2 prawns
Platycephalus tuberculatus	do.	do.	22 × 3	171	♂	do.	Empty
Genus, *Sphyræna.*							
Sphyræna obtustata	16 XIV. a	25-3-14	110 × 12	4,788	♀	Full ripe	1 big *Caranx* sp.
—	do.	do.	120 × 12	4,902	♀	do.	2 small *Caranx* sp.
Genus, *Fistularia.*							
Fistularia serrata	1 XIV. a	1-1-14	57 × 3	85	♂	Full ripe	1 fish
—	4 XIV. a	5-3-14	35 × 4	57	♀	½ ripe	Empty
—	8 XIV. a	13-3-14	80 × 3	228	♀	¼ ripe	1 fish
Genus, *Pseudoscarus.*							
Pseudoscarus rivulatus	13 XIV. a	19-3-14	25 × 10	228	♀	¼ ripe	Digested food
Pseudoscarus ghobban	do.	do.	21 × 7	285	♂	do.	Empty
Pseudoscarus bataviensis	do.	do.	20 × 5	228	♀	Full ripe	do.
Genus, *Cynoglossus.*							
Cynoglossus lida	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	40 × 9	313	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	40 × 10	285	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	35 × 10	228	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	42 × 12	456	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	30 × 8	199	♀	¼ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	36 × 10	256	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	38 × 11	456	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	35 × 8	199	♂	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	35 × 6	171	♂	do.	1 small fish
—	do.	do.	35 × 8	199	♀	¼ ripe	Empty
Cynoglossus macrolepidotus	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	30 × 6	142	♀	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	25 × 6	114	♀	do.	do.
—	do.	do.	15 × 4	85	♂	¼ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	28 × 8	114	♂	½ ripe	do.
Genus, *Triacanthus.*							
Triacanthus brevirostris	8 XIV. a	13-3-14	7 × 3	85	♂	¼ ripe	Empty
—	9 XIV. a	14-3-14	18 × 5	114	♀	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	18 × 5	142	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	16 × 3	114	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	17 × 5	85	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	17 × 4	114	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	18 × 4	142	♂	¼ ripe	1 small worm
—	20 XIV. a	30-3-14	10 × 3	142	♂	½ ripe	Empty
Triacanthus strigilifer	do.	do.	10 × 4	114	♂	¼ ripe	do.
Genus, *Balistes.*							
Balistes mitis	2 XIV. a	3-3-14	30 × 10	912	♂	Full ripe	Empty
Genus, *Monacanthus.*							
Monacanthus scriptus	13 XIV. a	19-3-14	12 × 5	85	♂	¼ ripe	1 small squilla
Genus, *Ostracion.*							
Ostracion turritus	2 XIV. a	3-3-14	10 × 3	285	♂	¼ ripe	Empty
Genus, *Tetrodon.*							
Tetrodon leopardus	3 XIV. a	4-3-14	8 × 3	114	♂	¼ ripe	1 small crab

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
Tetrodon stellatus	3 XIV. a	4–3–14	60 × 12	4,560	♂	Full ripe	Many crabs, polychæte worms, 1 starfish
—	do.	do.	40 × 10	1,824	♂	½ ripe	Many starfishes
—	6 XIV. a	7–3–14	45 × 15	2,964	♂	Full ripe	do.
—	8 XIV. a	13–3–14	60 × 15	5,016	♂	do.	Empty
—	16 XIV. a	25–3–14	55 × 20	4,104	♂	do.	Many pearl oysters
Tetrodon lunaris	9 XIV. a	14–3–14	20 × 5	228	♀	do.	1 prawn
—	20 XIV. a	30–3–14	24 × 6	114	♀	do.	Small crabs
Tetrodon oblongus	do.	do.	22 × 6	342	♂	do.	2 prawns
—	do.	do.	22 × 7	228	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	22 × 7	228	♂	½ ripe	do.
—	do.	do.	20 × 5	228	♂	Full ripe	1 Clypeaster
—	do.	do.	22 × 7	228	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	20 × 6	342	♀	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	22 × 5	456	♂	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	25 × 7	342	♂	½ ripe	1 Clypeaster
—	do.	do.	25 × 7	342	♂	Full ripe	Empty

(*c*) CURRENTS DETERMINED BY THE EKMAN CURRENT METER.

(Where the ship was drifting the results obtained have been corrected so as to obtain the true current.)

Date. 1914.	Time.	Position.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Strength.	Temperature of Air (C.).	Depth at which Observation was made, in Metres.	Current. Direction.	Current. Rate. Cms.	Temperature of Water. C.°
Jan. 1	6.30 A.M.	Outside Dutch Bay, just opposite beacon ½ mile from shore. Ship anchored.	N.N.E.	3½	—	Surface	S. 27° W.	30·2	—
						7	S. 22° W.	17·86	—
Jan. 1	8 A.M.	Ship drifting outside Dutch Bay.	N.N.E.	4	—	Surface	S. 4° W.	52	—
						7	S. 26° W.	47	—
Jan. 2	9.09 A.M.	8° 9′ N., 79° 39′ ½″ E. Ship anchored.	N.N.E.	2½	25°	Surface	N. 32° W.	24·85	26
						14	N. 3° W.	14·78	26
Jan. 2	8 P.M.	7° 33′ ½″ N., 79° 43′ E. Ship anchored.	N. by E.	3	—	Surface	S. 84° W.	5·32	—
						14	S. 49° W.	12·31	—
Jan. 3	5.50 A.M.	7° 33′ ½″ N., 79° 43′ E. Ship anchored.	E.N.E.	1	24°	Surface	N. 53° W.	6·97	25·5
						14	N. 75° E.	6·56	25·8
Jan. 3	11.28 A.M.	7° 13′ N., 79° 45′ E. Ship anchored.	N.N.E.	2	27·5°	Surface	S. 56° W.	10·46	26·2
						14	N. 73° E.	8·20	27
Mar. 2	10.45 A.M.	8° 41′ N., 79° 45′ E. Ship anchored.	N.½E.	4	27°	Surface	N. 44° E.	9·54	27·9
						11	N. 44° E.	6·30	27·7
Mar. 3	9.22 A.M.	8° 45′ ½″ N., 79° 38′ ½″ E. Ship anchored.	N.E.	3	24·5°	Surface	S. 74° W.	1·21	27·1
						23	N. 4° W.	5·07	27
*Mar. 4	8 A.M.	West Cheval Ship anchored.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 22° W.	7·53	—
						11	S. 62° W.	5·68	—
Mar. 4	9.05 A.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 57° W.	11·23	—
						11	N. 75° E.	3·37	—
Mar. 4	10.10 A.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 15° W.	24·9	—
						11	N. 65° E.	4·3	—
Mar. 4	10.55 A.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 15° W.	8·11	—
						11	N. 65° E.	9·54	—
Mar. 4	11.45 A.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 9° W.	12·4	—
						11	N. 84° E.	5·07	—
Mar. 4	12.30 P.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	S. 12° E.	7·84	—
						11	S. 44° W.	3·06	—
Mar. 5	9.11 A.M.	8° 45′ N., 79° 48′ ½″ E. Ship anchored.	N.	2	27·2°	Surface	S. 55° W.	2·29	27·2
						18	S. 35° W.	2·26	27·4
*Mar. 6	7.59 A.M.	8° 45′ ½″ N., 79° 42′ E. Ship anchored.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	S. 59° W.	12·4	27·2
						11	S. 72° W.	6·4	27·2
Mar. 6	12.55 P.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	N. 6° E.	4·67	27·2
						11	S. 69° E.	6·15	27·2
Mar. 6	3.40 P.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	N. 15° W.	2·6	27·2
						11	S. 65° E.	1·2	27·2
Mar. 6	5.36 P.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	N. 25° E.	1·83	27·2
						11	S. 26° E.	6·04	27·2
Mar. 6	8.13 P.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	S. 37° E.	8·1	—
						11	S. 14° W.	6·7	—
Mar. 6	10 P.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	S. 84° E.	5·9	27·2
						11	S. 24° W.	11·8	27·2
Mar. 6	12 P.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	S. 58° E.	5·07	27·2
						11	S. 85° E.	1·6	27·2
Mar. 6	2 A.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	N. 76° W.	6·7	27·2
						11	S. 1° W.	8·3	27·2
Mar. 6	4.25 A.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	N. 55° W.	3·06	27·2
						11	S. 8° E.	7·07	27·2
Mar. 6	6 A.M.	do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	S. 75° W.	4·3	27·2
						11	S. 3° W.	9·2	27·2
Mar. 6	8 A.M.	Do.	N.E.	2	27°	Surface	S. 66° E.	7·2	27·2
						11	S. 6° E.	6·7	27·2
Mar. 7	10 A.M.	8° 52′ N., 79° 44′ E. Ship anchored.	E.	1	27°	Surface	S. 35° E.	·80	27·2
						11	N. 81° W.	12·3	27·2
†Mar. 8 (1)	9.31 A.M.	8° 49′ N., 79° 44′ ½″ E.	W.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 5° W.	1·42	28
						13	—	—	28
Mar. 8 (2)	10.35 A.M.	do.	W.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 5° W.	1·6	—
						13	—	—	28
Mar. 8 (3)	11.25 A.M.	do.	W.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	S. 74°W	1·6	28
						13	N. 5° W.	3·1	28
Mar. 8 (4)	1.8 P.M.	do.	W.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 45° W.	8·3	—
						13	N. 72° W.	5·7	—

* A series of readings taken at the same station.

† A series of observations taken from the "Rangasamee" lying at anchor and from a small boat anchored fore and aft: (1) and (4) were taken from the small boat.

Date. 1914.	Time.	Position.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Strength.	Temperature of Air (C.).	Depth at which Observation was made, in Metres.	Current. Direction.	Current. Rate. Cms.	Temperature of Water. C.°
*Mar. 8 (5)	3.17 P.M.	8° 49′ N., 79° 44′ ½″ E.	W.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 65° E.	4·5	—
						13	N. 65° E.	6·8	—
Mar. 9	8.50 A.M.	8° 48′ N., 79° 37′ ½″ E.	S.W.	1	29°	Surface	N. 32° E.	13·7	27·3
		Ship anchored.				17	N. 20° W.	8·4	27·3
†Mar. 10	8 A.M.	East Cheval	S.W.	1	—	Surface	N. 2° E.	3·2	—
		Ship anchored.				10	N. 40° E.	4·5	—
Mar. 10	9 A.M.	do.	S.W.	1	—	Surface	N. 33° E.	6·7	—
						10	N. 51° E.	6·4	—
Mar. 10	10 A.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	N. 28° E.	10·1	—
						10	—	—	—
Mar. 10	1 P.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	N. 30° E.	23·4	—
						10	N. 65° E.	1·5	—
Mar. 10	2 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	2	—	Surface	N. 35° E.	11·3	—
						10	S. 65° W.	2·8	—
Mar. 10	3 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	2	—	Surface	N. 22° E.	3·9	—
						10	S. 63° W.	8·6	—
Mar. 10	4 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	2	—	Surface	N. 5° E.	4·4	—
						10	S. 82° W.	3·9	—
Mar. 10	5 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	2	—	Surface	N. 7° E.	6·5	—
						10	N. 25° E.	10·5	—
†Mar. 11	7.22 A.M.	8° 41′ ½″ N., 79° 48′ ½″ E.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	—	2·2	—
		Ship anchored.				10	N. 3° E.	2·08	—
Mar. 11	8.22 A.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 42° E.	12·6	—
						10	—	2·2	—
Mar. 11	9.49 A.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 31° E.	19·5	—
						10	N. 25° E.	2·6	—
Mar. 11	12.10 A.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 54° E.	10·7	—
						10	N. 26° E.	3·8	—
Mar. 11	1.25 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 41° E.	11·7	—
						10	N. 5° E.	4·8	—
Mar. 11	2.25 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	20°	Surface	N. 40° E.	4·8	—
						10	N. 17° W.	4·7	—
Mar. 11	3.30 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 25 W.	5·7	—
						10	N. 69° W.	10·7	—
Mar. 11	4.30 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	S. 3° W.	4·1	—
						10	N. 61° W.	5·1	—
Mar. 11	5.40 P.M.	do.	S.S.W.	3	29°	Surface	N. 81° E.	6·04	—
†Mar. 13	8 A.M.	8° 29′ ½″ N., 79° 43′ E.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 13° E.	5·9	—
		Ship anchored.				11	N. 64° W.	3·9	—
Mar. 13	9 A.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 52° E.	5·1	—
						11	N. 75° E.	4·8	—
Mar. 13	10 A.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 45° E.	9·1	—
						11	S. 81° E.	4·8	—
Mar. 13	11 A.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 40° E.	12·4	—
						11	N. 24° E.	3·06	—
Mar. 13	12 noon	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 47° E.	17	—
						11	N. 4° W.	8·04	—
Mar. 13	1.30 P.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 62° E.	24·4	—
						11	N. 35° W.	7·6	—
Mar. 13	2.25 P.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 53° E.	17·2	—
						11	N. 63° W.	5·2	—
Mar. 13	3.30 P.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 42° E.	9·2	—
						11	N. 47° W.	12	—
Mar. 13	4.30 P.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 39° E.	10·3	—
						11	N. 45° W.	9·3	—
Mar. 13	5.25 P.M.	do.	S.W.	3	—	Surface	N. 43° E.	11·8	—
						11	N. 30° W.	7·1	—
Mar. 13	10.28 P.M.	8° 28′ ½″ N., 79° 38′ ½″ E.	S.	4	28·2°	Surface	N. 26° E.	54	28
		Ship drifting.				19	S. 81° E.	34	27·9
						56	N. 47° E.	72	27·7
†Mar. 14	8 A.M.	Alanturai Paar	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 5° E.	5·5	—
		Ship anchored.				11	N. 2° W.	4·1	—
Mar. 14	9.20 A.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 10° W.	7·1	—
						14	N. 45° E.	4·7	—
Mar. 14	10.25 A.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 23° E.	5·5	—
						11	N. 50° E.	6·4	—
Mar. 14	11.25 A.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 42° E.	5·1	—
						11	N. 43° W.	3·3	—
Mar. 14	12.25 P.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 43° E.	13·5	—
						11	N. 29° E.	7·1	—
Mar. 14	1.30 P.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 50° E.	17·3	—
						11	N. 44° E.	8·4	—
Mar. 14	2.30 P.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 45° E.	14·1	—
						11	N. 44° E.	2·9	—
Mar. 14	3.30 P.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 53° E.	10·9	—
						11	N. 78° W.	7·2	—
Mar. 14	4.30 P.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 41° E.	8·4	—
						11	N. 75° W.	3·5	—
Mar. 14	5.35 P.M.	do.	N.	3	—	Surface	N. 76° E.	5·07	—
						11	N. 53° W.	9·2	—
‡Mar. 15 (1)	9.5 A.M.	Alanturai Paar	S. by W.	1	29·7°	Surface	N. 30° W.	11·7	29·7
						11	N. 53° E.	4·09	29·1
Mar. 15 (2)	10.20 A.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	N. 5° E.	11·47	—
						11	N. 45° E.	4·3	—
Mar. 15 (1)	12.25 P.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	N. 18° E.	11·28	—
						11	N. 34° E.	4·54	—
Mar. 15 (2)	1.35 P.M.	do.	—	—	—	Surface	N. 39° E.	15·09	—
						11	N. 45° E.	2	—

* A series of observations taken from the "Rangasamee" lying at anchor and from a small boat anchored fore and aft: (1) and (4) were taken from the small boat.

† A series of readings.

‡ A series of readings taken from a boat anchored fore and aft and from the "Rangasamee" lying at anchor: (1) boat, (2) ship.

Date. 1914.	Time.	Position.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Strength.	Temperature of Air (C.).	Depth at which Observation was made, in Metres.	Current. Direction.	Current. Rate. Cms.	Temperature of Water. C.°
*Mar. 17	(1) 9.30 A.M. ..	Muttuvaratu Paar ..	S.S.W. ..	1 ..	— ..	Surface ..	S. 35° W. ..	11·7 ..	—
						11 ..	S. 56° E. ..	4·3 ..	—
Mar. 17	(2) 10.55 A.M. ..	do. ..	S.S.W. ..	4 ..	— ..	Surface ..	S. 63° W. ..	4·1 ..	—
						11 ..	S. 77° E. ..	4·1 ..	—
Mar. 17	(1) 1.20 P.M. ..	do. ..	S.W. by ½ W.	4 ..	— ..	Surface ..	N. 8° W. ..	8·8 ..	—
						11 ..	N. 44° E. ..	3·1 ..	—
Mar. 17	.. 11.24 A.M. ..	8° 38′ N., 79° 49′ ¼″ E. Ship anchored.	W.N.W. ..	1 ..	29·5 ..	Surface ..	— ..	1·4 ..	29·7
Mar. 17	.. 11.41 A.M. ..	do.				Surface ..	N. 65° E. ..	1·1 ..	29·7
						9 ..	S. 55° E. ..	4·4 ..	29·8
Mar. 17	.. 4.30 P.M. ..	8° 36′ ¼″ N., 79° 48′ ¼″ E. Ship anchored.	W.N.W. ..	3 ..	28·7 ..	Surface ..	S. 82° E. ..	6·1 ..	28·5
						9 ..	N. 85° E. ..	4·4 ..	28·2
Mar. 18	.. 10.55 A.M. ..	8° 27′ N., 79° 40′ ½″ E. Ship drifting.	N.W.N. ..	1 ..	28·6 ..	Surface ..	S. 14° W. ..	37 ..	28·6
						19 ..	S. 39° E. ..	13 ..	28·2
						56 ..	S. 33° E. ..	34 ..	27·5

* Taken from a boat anchored fore and aft (1) and from the "Rangasamee" lying at anchor (2).

(*d*) DRIFT BOTTLE EXPERIMENTS.

Number of Bottle.	Locality of Liberation.	State of Current at Time of Liberation. Rate. Cms.	State of Wind at Time of Liberation.	Date of Liberation.	Date of Recovery.	Place of Recovery.
65/14	8° 45′ N., 79° 48′ 30″ E.	—	N.N.E. No. 3	5–3–14	13–3–14	Malwadiya
113/14	8° 28′ N., 79° 44′E.	—	S.W. No. 3	19–3–14	19–3–14	Karadivuwella
114/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	do.	Karaduwamune
138/14	7° 13′ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	37·50, N. 38° E.	S.W. strong	1–6–14	4–6–14	Puduppaduwa
147/14	7° 29′ N., 79° 21′ 45″ E.	do.	do.	do.	19–6–14	Kandakuliyamune
150/14	7° 44′ 45″ N., 79° 8′ 15″ E.	do.	do.	2–6–14	12–7–14	Karaduwamune
164/14	8° 15′ N., 79° 41′ E.	—	N.N.E. No. 4	27–3–14	15–4–14	Kudippaduwella
164/14	7° 40′ N., 79° 40′ E.	—	E.N.E. No. 1	31–3–14	16–4–14	Nadukkuda
167/14	7° 38′ 45″ N., 79° 9′ E.	37·50, S. 77° E.	S.W. strong	3–6–14	20–6–14	Pitipane
173/14	8° 30′ N., 78° 26′ 30″ E.	37·50, S. 80° E.	S.W. fresh	4–6–14	14–6–14	Pungudutivu
175/14	8° 12′ 30″ N., 78° 40′ 45″ E.	do.	do.	do.	10–6–14	do.
178/14	7° 55′ 30″ N., 78° 54′ 30″ E.	do.	do.	5–6–14	18–6–14	Jaffna
179/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	19–6–14	Mandaitivu
184/14	7° 22′ N., 79° 23′ E.	do.	S.W. moderate	do.	20–6–14	Pitipane
189/14	7° 40′ N., 79° 36′ 30″ E.	—	S.	30–3–14	29–5–14	Wellaithidal
191/14	8° 24′ N., 79° 41′ E.	—	S.E. × S. No. 2	21–3–14	15–5–14	Karaduwa
192/14	7° 38′ 45″ N., 79° 9′ E.	37·50, S. 77° E.	S.W. strong	3–6–14	20–6–14	Pitipane
197/14	7° 28′ N., 79° 20′ 30″ E.	12·50, N. 68° E.	S.W. moderate	do.	do.	do.
205/14	8° 14′ 45″ N., 78° 38′ 45″ E.	do.	S.W. strong	4–6–14	15–7–14	Delft
207/14	8° 30′ 30″ N., 78° 24′ 30″ E.	do.	W.S.W. fresh	do.	28–6–14	Mannar
215/14	8° 15′ N., 79° 41′ E.	—	E.N.E. No. 2	28–3–14	4–4–14	Karadivu
220/14	7° 34′ N., 79° 45′ 30″ E.	—	S.S.W. No. 1	30–3–14	4–4–14	Talawila
221/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	20–4–14	Poonapitiya
230/14	7° 37′ N., 79° 37′ E.	—	S.W. No. 2	1–4–14	30–5–14	Kandathoduwawa
231/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	12–4–14	Poonapitiya
234/14	Do.	—	S.S.W. No. 3	do.	28–4–14	Kandathoduwawa
236/14	7° 59′ N., 78° 52′ 30″ E.	12·50, N. 68° E.	S.W. strong	4–6–14	27–6–14	Delft
242/14	7° 40′ N., 79° 40′ E.	—	S.E. No. 2	31–3–14	28–4–14	Kandathoduwawa
246/14	7° 55′ 30″ N., 78° 54′ 30″ E.	37·50, S. 77° E.	S.W. strong	3–6–14	14–6–14	Mannar
251/14	7° 12′ 30″ N., 79° 34′ 45″ E.	25·00, S. 30° W.	N.N.W. strong	5–3–14	12–3–14	Bambalapitiya
271/14	7° 28′ 15″ N., 79° 21′ E.	—	S.E. × S. light	7–3–14	do.	St. Anns
274/14	7° 12′ 30″ N., 79° 34′ 45″ E.	—	Calm	do.	11–3–14	Thoduwawa
275/14	7° 14′ N., 79° 35′ E.	37·50, N. 8° W.	N.N.E. light	do.	10–3–14	Talawila
276/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
286/14	8° 40′ 45″ N., 78° 26′ E.	do.	W.N.W. light	8–3–14	17–3–14	Kitakarai
287/14	8° 31′ N., 78° 27′ E.	25·00, N. 71° E.	S. moderate	do.	30–3–14	Kalaikootam
292/14	7° 58′ 30″ N., 78° 56′ E.	do.	do.	9–3–14	28–4–14	Kundugal
296/14	7° 26′ 15″ N., 79° 25′ E.	do.	do.	do.	20–3–14	Wennappuwa
297/14	7° 10′ 30″ N., 79° 39′ E.	do.	S. gentle	do.	12–3–14	Mt. Lavinia
300/14	7° 13′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	12·50, N.	W. light	do.	17–3–14	Marawila
301/14	Do.	do.	do.	11–3–14	9–4–14	Meegamuduwa
315/14	8° 14′ N., 78° 39′ 30″ E.	25·00, S. 39° E.	S. light	12–3–14	2–4–14	Tuticorin
318/14	7° 40′ 30″ N., 79° 7′ E.	do.	S. moderate	13–3–14	24–3–14	Negombo
319/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Vattanam
321/14	7° 24′ N., 79° 20′ 45″ E.	do.	do.	do.	6–6–14	Karaduwa
322/14	7° 7′ N., 79° 34′ 45″ E.	do.	S. light	do.	19–3–14	Negombo
323/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	15–3–14	do.
324/14	7° 13′ N., 79° 35′ 45″ E.	10·00, N. 76° E.	W.N.W. light	do.	29–5–14	Wellaithidal
328/14	7° 45′ 15″ N., 79° 9′ E.	do.	do.	do.	14–5–14	Pungudutivu
330/14	8° 1′ 30″ N., 78° 55′ 30″ E.	do.	W.N.W. moderate	14–3–14	17–9–14	Tannikodi
332/14	8° 17′ N., 78° 42′ 30″ E.	do.	W.N.W. light	do.	30–3–14	Tuticorin
335/14	8° 33′ 15″ N., 78° 29′ 30″ E.	do.	Calm	do.	24–3–14	Tinnevally
339/14	8° 14′ N., 78° 39′ 30″ E.	25·00, S. 47° E.	S. light	do.	1–4–14	Kayalpatnam
340/14	7° 57′ N., 78° 53′ 30″ E.	do.	do.	do.	23–5–14	Delft
346/14	7° 7′ 15″ N., 79° 34′ 15″ E.	do.	Calm	15–3–14	22–3–14	Negombo
350/14	7° 22′ N., 79° 39′ 30″ E.	—	W. No. 3	31–3–14	3–4–14	Chilaw
351/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	28–4–14	Kandathoduwawa
352/14	7° 47′ N., 79° 33′ 30″ E.	—	W.S.W. No. 3	do.	28–5–14	Karaduwa
355/14	8° 13′ N., 79° 27′ E.	—	do.	do.	9–4–14	Mandapan
365/14	7° 22′ N., 79° 39′ E.	—	S.W. No. 2	8–4–14	23–4–14	Udappuwa
392/14	8° 12′ 30″ N., 79° 30′ E.	—	S.S.E. No. 3	17–3–14	28–4–14	Kundugal
394/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	27–4–14	Mandapan
398/14	7° 7′ N., 79° 41′ E.	20·83, N.W.	W. moderate	13–5–14	5–6–14	Kandathoduwawa
399/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
406/14	8° 22′ N., 78° 34′ 30″ E.	do.	Calm and smooth	14–5–14	26–9–14	Rameswaram
411/14	8° 37′ 30″ N., 78° 21′ E.	—	S.W. moderate	do.	27–5–14	Talaimannar
415/14	8° 0′ 0″ N., 78° 54′ E.	—	do.	15–5–14	29–5–14	Delft
420/14	7° 4′ N., 79° 44′ E.	—	do.	do.	18–5–14	Udappuwa
421/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	do.	do.

Number of Bottle.	Locality of Liberation.	State of Current at Time of Liberation. Rate. Cms.	State of Wind at Time of Liberation.	Date of Liberation.	Date of Recovery.	Place of Recovery.
423/14	7° 7′ N., 79° 41′ E.	8·33, N.W.	S.W. moderate	15–5–14	30–5–14	Kandathoduwawa
424/14	7° 25′ 30″ N., 79° 24′ 30″ E.	do.	do.	do.	30–9–14	Talaimannar
426/14	7° 44′ 30″ N., 79° 8′ E.	do.	do.	do.	15–5–14	Neduntivu
427/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	30–5–14	Delft
428/14	8° 3′ N., 78° 51′ 30″ E.	do.	Strong breeze	16–5–14	2–6–14	Talaimannar
437/14	8° 18′ N., 78° 37′ E.	6·25, S.S.E.	S.W. strong wind	do.	20–6–14	do.
439/14	8° 0′ 0″ N., 78° 54′ E.	do.	do.	do.	28–6–14	do.
443/14	7° 22′ N., 79° 29′ 30″ E.	do.	S.W. fresh	17–5–14	31–5–14	Talvupadu
444/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	3–7–14	Udappuwa
446/14	7° 4′ 30″ N., 79° 44′ E.	do.	do.	do.	8–6–14	do.
451/14	7° 44′ N., 79° 6′ 30″ E.	—	S.W. No. 2	16–5–14	29–5–14	Cheruvil
453/14	7° 59′ N., 78° 52′ E.	—	S.W. No. 4	17–5–14	3–10–14	Talaimannar
455/14	8° 15′ N., 78° 38′ E.	—	S.W. No. 5	do.	30–5–14	Allaippaddi
459/14	8° 36′ N., 78° 26′ 30″ E.	—	do.	do.	4–7–14	Delft
461/14	8° 11″ N., 78° 38′ E	29·16, N. 66° E.	S.W. No. 6	do.	25–5–14	Talaimannar
463/14	7° 55′ N., 78° 52′ E.	29·16, N. 66° E.	S.W. No. 6	18–5–14	31–5–14	Vellanai East
465/14	7° 40′ N., 79° 6′ E.	do.	S.W. No. 5	do.	25–5–14	Nadukuda
466/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	2–7–14	do.
469/14	7° 9′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	do.	do.	do.	8–6–14	Udappuwa
472/14	7° 13′ N., 79° 35′ E.	16·66, N. 80° E.	S.W. No. 3	do.	5–6–14	Kandathoduwawa
475/14	7° 43′ N., 79° 6′ 30″ E.	do.	S.W. No. 5	do.	2–12–14	Talaimannar
476/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	30–5–14	do.
478/14	7° 59′ N., 78° 52′ E.	do.	do.	19–5–14	30–10–14	do.
480/14	8° 15′ N., 78° 38′ E.	do.	S.W. No. 6	do.	20–6–14	do.
487/14	7° 56′ N., 78° 52′ E.	16·66, N. 72° E.	do.	20–5–14	17–12–14	do.
489/14	7° 41′ N., 79° 6′ E.	do.	do.	do.	23–7–14	Udaiyady
494/14	7° 10′ N., 79° 37′ E.	do.	S.W. No. 5	do.	2–6–14	Kandathoduwawa
495/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
502/14	8° 14′ N., 79° 30′ E.	—	S.W. No. 6–7	27–6–14	26–10–14	Mullaittivu
503/14	Do.	—	do.	28–6–14	2–7–14	Malivady
506/14	7° 44′ N., 79° 35′ E.	—	do.	do.	19–7–14	Kandakuliya
507/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	3–7–14	Mannar
521/14	7° 46′ N., 79° 36′ E.	—	S.W. No. 5	10–6–14	18–6–14	Talukadu
522/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	17–8–14	Mannar
528/14	7° 25′ N., 79° 40′ E.	—	S.W. No. 4–5	24–6–14	26–6–14	Toduwawa
530/14	7° 45′ N., 79° 35′ 30″ E.	—	do.	do.	8–11–14	Karaduwa
531/14	7° 12′ N., 79° 42′ 30″ E.	—	S.W. No. 4	do.	26–6–14	Karukkapone
537/14	8° 7′ 30″ N., 79° 31′ 30″ E.	—	W.S.W. No. 6	do.	4–7–14	Mannar
538/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	14–10–14	Talaimannar
542/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	4–7–14	Mannar
553/14	7° 54′ 30″ N., 78° 55′ 30″ E.	62·50, S. 57° E.	S.W. moderate	3–7–14	23–7–14	Udaiyady
554/14	8° 12′ N., 78° 41′ E.	do.	do.	do.	17–7–14	Delft
562/14	7° 57′ N., 78° 53′ 30″ E.	25·00, S. 79° E.	W.S.W. strong	2–7–14	10–7–14	Talukadu
564/14	7° 41′ 30″ N., 79° 7′ 30″ E.	do.	do.	do.	5–7–14	Udappuwa
568/14	7° 6′ 30″ N., 79° 43′ E.	50·00, S. 78° E.	S.W. × W. fresh	1–7–14	3–7–14	Pamunugama
572/14	7° 26′ 30″ N., 79° 21′ E.	25·00, S. 79° E.	W.S.W. strong	do.	7–7–14	Toduwawa
577/14	7° 56′ N., 78° 57′ 30″ E.	50·00, S. 78° E.	S.W. strong	do.	9–7–14	Mannar
578/14	8° 13′ N., 78° 43′ E.	do.	S.W. moderate	30–6–14	17–12–14	do.
584/14	8° 30′ 30″ N., 78° 24′ E.	25·00, N.	S.W. fresh	do.	9–7–14	Puttalam
585/14	8° 30′ N., 78° 29′ 30″ E.	50·00, S. 78° E.	S.W. moderate	do.	16–8–14	Nadukuda
588/14	7° 12′ 30″ N., 79° 35′ E.	25·00, N.	S.W. fresh	29–6–14	13–9–14	Madampe
589/14	7° 28′ N., 79° 20′ 30″ E.	do.	do.	do.	12–9–14	Udappuwa
590/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	10–7–14	do.
591/14	7° 43′ 30″ N., 79° 6′ 30″ E.	do.	S.W. strong	30–6–14	7–7–14	Kondaichery
604/14	7° 25′ N., 79° 22′ E.	—	S.W. moderate	22–7–14	28–7–14	Negombo
607/14	7° 13′ N., 79° 34′ E.	—	do.	do.	29–7–14	Wennappuwa
608/14	7° 28′ N., 79° 19′ 30″ E.	—	do.	do.	28–7–14	Marawila
609/14	Do.	—	do.	do.	do.	Udappuwa
617/14	8° 29′ N., 78° 20′ 30″ E.	—	W.S.W. strong	23–7–14	9–9–14	Tannikodi
619/14	8° 29′ 45″ N., 78° 27′ E.	—	W.S.W. fresh	do.	23–9–14	Talaimannar
630/14	7° 13′ N., 79° 34′ E.	—	S.W. fresh	24–7–14	27–7–14	Mt. Lavinia
631/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Koralawella
641/14	8° 29′ N., 78° 20′ 30″ E.	—	W.S.W. fresh	25–7–14	22–8–14	Allaipiddy
646/14	7° 40′ N., 79° 36′ E.	25·00, E.	S.W. No. 5	21–7–14	26–7–14	Talawila
648/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	24–7–14	do.
649/14	8° 13′ N., 79° 30′ E.	do.	W.S.W. No. 4	22–7–14	29–7–14	Talaimannar
651/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	27–8–14	Pesalai
657/14	8° 59′ N., 79° 20′ E.	do.	W.S.W. No. 3	do.	16–8–14	Pungudutivu
665/14	8° 12′ N., 79° 30′ E.	25·00, N.N.E.	S.S.W. No. 2	29–7–14	3–8–14	Tannikodi
666/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	15–8–14	Periadurai
670/14	9° 2′ N., 79° 20′ E.	do.	S. × W. No. 2	30–7–14	24–9–14	Paumben
673/14	8° 58′ N., 79° 20′ E.	do.	S. × W. No. 6	1–8–14	1–8–14	Tannikodi
674/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	6–8–14	do.
675/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	3–8–14	do.
680/14	8° 12′ N., 79° 22′ E.	do.	S.W. No. 3	do.	28–8–14	Jaffna
681/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	26–10–14	Delft
685/14	7° 15′ N., 79° 36′ E.	do.	S. × W. No. 2	2–8–14	3–10–14	Talaimannar
686/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	19–8–14	Jaffna
687/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	17–8–14	do.
688/14	7° 34′ N., 79° 39′ E.	do.	S.W. No. 1	4–8–14	16–8–14	Mannar
690/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	10–8–14	Kalpitiya
691/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	15–8–14	Mannar
693/14	7° 30′ 30″ N., 79° 20′ E.	12·50, N.W.	W.S.W. strong	23–7–14	28–7–14	Udappuwa
707/14	8° 31′ 30″ N., 78° 26′ E.	37·50, S.E.	S.W. moderate	24–7–14	19–8–14	Dhanushkodi
716/14	7° 44′ 30″ N., 79° 8′ E.	do.	S.W. light	25–7–14	13–8–14	Kalpitiya
719/14	7° 28′ 30″ N., 79° 22′ E.	do.	do.	do.	2–8–14	Galle Face Hotel shore
720/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	31–7–14	Bambalapitiya
722/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	5–8–14	Panadure
723/14	7° 12′ 30″ N., 79° 36′ E.	do.	S.W. squally	do.	29–7–14	do.
725/14	Do.	do.	do.	do.	27–7–14	Katukurunda
730/14	Do.	—	S.S.W. moderate	do.	28–7–14	Angulana
731/14	7° 30′ 30″ N., 79° 20′ E.	—	S.S.W. fresh	do.	10–8–14	Mannar
746/14	8° 29′ N., 79° 24′ 30″ E.	—	S.W. × S. No. 4	15–9–14	21–9–14	Paumben

(e) RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE GULF OF MANNAR IN 1913–14.

Bottle.	Station.	Date.	Hour.	Position. Lat. N.	Long. E.	Depth in Metres.	Weather.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Temperature. Air.	Water Sample.	Surface. Cl.%	S.%	Depth at which Sample was taken, in Metres.
139	1	3–1–14	11.20 A.M.	7° 13′	79° 45′	15	—	N.N.E.	2	27·5° C.	26·2° C.	18·11	32·72	15
136	2	do.	5.50 A.M.	7° 33′ 30″	79° 43′	15	—	E.N.E.	1	24° C.	25·5° C.	18·20	32·88	Surface
134	3	2–1–14	9.09 A.M.	8° 9′	79° 39′ 30″	15	—	N.N.E.	2½	25° C.	26° C.	19·15	34·60	14
135	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	15	—	do.	2½	do.	do.	19·07	34·45	Surface
16	4	19–10–13	8.20 A.M.	8° 31′	79° 42′ 30″	15	Calm S.E. land breeze	S.E.	2	28·3° C.	26·6° C.	18·87	34·09	18
18	5	do.	1.25 P.M.	8° 40′	79° 45′	11	Calm	W.S.W.	2	do.	27·7° C.	18·87	34·09	Surface
17	5	do.	do.	do.	do.	11	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	18·88	34·11	do.
23	6	20–10–13	6.50 A.M.	8° 49′	79° 15′	< 750	Quite calm	Westerly	2	27·7° C.	26.6° C.	18·79	33·95	18
26	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	21·1° C.	18·85	34·05	183
25	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	24·4° C.	19·56	35·34	92
22	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	26·6° C.	18·81	33·98	18
27	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	21·1° C.	18·85	34·05	183
111	6	26–12–13	9.20 A.M.	do.	do.	< 750	Gentle breeze	N.E.	3	27° C.	26° C.	17·78	32·12	Surface
24	6	20–10–13	—	do.	do.	< 750	Quite calm	Westerly	2	27·7° C.	24·4° C.	18·80	33·96	92
24	5 miles from shoal buoy	17–3–14	4.30 P.M.	8° 36′ 30″	79° 48′ 30″	9	Light swell	W.N.W.	3	28·7° C.	28·5° C.	18·99	34·31	Surface
29	6	20–10–13	—	8° 49′	79° 15′	< 750	—	Westerly	2	27·7° C.	18·8° C.	19·35	34·96	732
33	7	do.	3.15 P.M.	8° 21′	79° 8′	< 750	Calm	N.E.	2	do.	23·3° C.	19·46	35·16	92
33	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	19·42	35·08	92
32	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	27·7° C.	19·68	35·55	Surface
34	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	23·3° C.	19·40	35·05	92
31	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	27·7° C.	19·68	35·55	18
36	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	2	do.	20·5° C.	19·42	35·08	183
37	8	21–10–13	1 A.M.	8° 46′	78° 44′	< 750	Moderate breeze, high swell	S.W.	4	28·3° C.	26·6° C.	19·51	35·25	Surface
38	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·49	35·21	18
38	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·25	34·78	
39	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	23·3° C.	19·45	35·14	92
40	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·44	35·12	92
40	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·33	34·92	92
41	8	do.	1 A.M.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	20·5° C	19·42	35·08	183
42	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	26° C.	18·55	33·51	Surface
113	8	26–12–13	4.30 P.M.	do.	do.	< 750	Gentle breeze, light swell	N.N.E.	3	27° C.	26·5° C.	18·55	33·51	do.
113	8	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	18·55	33·51	18
114	8	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	26° C.	18·55	33·51	183
43	8	21–10–13	—	do.	do.	< 750	—	S.W.	4	28·3° C.	20·5° C.	19·41	35·07	17
44	9	do.	7.45 A.M.	do.	78° 20′	18	Calm	N.E.	2	27·7° C.	27·2° C.	19·53	35·41	17
45	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	19·48	35·19	Surface
46	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	19·52	35·26	do.
46	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	19·53	35·26	do.
47	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	19·52	35·26	do.
48	10	do.	4.55 P.M.	8° 8′	78° 8′	40	Gentle breeze	S.E.	3	27·2° C.	27·7° C.	19·52	35·26	do.
49	10	do.	do.	do.	do.	40	do.	do.	3	do.	26·1° C.	19·45	35·14	18
51	10	do.	do.	do.	do.	40	do.	do.	3	do.	25·5° C.	19·48	35·19	27
52	10	do.	do.	do.	do.	40	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	19·44	35·12	do.
118	10	27–12–13	2 P.M.	do.	do.	40	Light breeze	N.N.E.	3	27·7° C.	26° C.	18·47	33·37	36
54	11	22–10–13	1 A.M.	7° 46′	78° 37′	< 750	Gentle breeze	E.N.E.	3	do.	26·6° C.	19·62	35·44	18

Bottle.	Station.	Date.	Hour.	Position. Lat. N.	Position. Long. E.	Depth in Metres.	Weather.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Temperature. Air.	Temperature. Water Sample.	Surface. Cl.%	Surface. S.%	Depth at which Sample was taken, in Metres.
55	11	22–10–13	1 A.M.	7° 46′	78° 37′	< 750	Gentle breeze	E.N.E.	3	27·7° C.	26·6° C.	19·68	35·55	18
56	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	23·3° C.	19·40	35·05	92
57	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	20·5° C.	19·42	35·08	92
58	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	19·43	35·10	183
59	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	19·45	35·14	183
53	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	26·6° C.	19·60	35·41	Surface
122	11	27–12–13	10 P.M.	8° 18′	78° 42′	< 750	High swell and moderate breeze	N.E.	4	27·5° C.	26° C.	18·31	33·08	do.
60	12	21–10–13	10.10 A.M.	do.	do	< 750	Gentle breeze	do.	3	28·3° C.	27·7° C.	19·55	35·32	do.
61	12	do	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	19·60	35·41	do.
62	12	do.	10.10 A.M.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	27·2° C.	19·60	35·41	18
63	12	do.	—	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	19·58	35·37	18
64	12	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	23·8° C.	19·34	34·94	92
66	12	do.	10.10 A.M.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	20·5° C.	19·42	35·08	183
67	12	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	19·42	35·08	183
68	13	22–10–13	2.50 A.M.	7° 57′	79° 14′	< 750	Moderate	N.N.E.	4	27·7° C.	27·2° C.	18·85	34·05	Surface
69	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	18·87	34·09	do.
70	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	26·6° C.	19·49	35·21	18
72	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	23·8° C.	19·35	34·96	92
73	13	do.	do	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·35	34·96	92
74	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	21·6° C.	19·46	35·16	183
75	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·32	34·90	183
76	14	23–10–13	do.	7° 30′	79° 16′	< 750	do.	E.S.E.	4	28·3° C.	27·2° C.	19·17	34·63	Surface
77	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·25	34·78	do.
78	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	26·6° C.	19·38	35·01	18
79	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·34	34·94	18
80	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	23·3° C.	19·41	35·07	92
81	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	< 750	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	19·34	34·94	92

III.—WINDOW-PANE OYSTER: REPORT OF 1914 INSPECTION.

(*a*) Measurement of First-Year (1914) Oysters in 1914.

Area.	JANUARY. Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	APRIL. Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Ratio of Increase in Size.	Ratio of Increase in Weight.	OCTOBER. Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Ratio of Increase in Size.	Ratio of Increase in Weight.
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	1	78 × 90	14·25	—	—	4	76 × 82·25	26·71	—	—
D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	2	56·5 × 57·5	7·12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	16	71·5 × 76·78	14·24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J	—	—	—	23	55·64 × 58·51	7·91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	—	—	14	61·87 × 64·54	10·42	—	—	4	70·25 × 74	19·59	·02	1·47
L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	67·5 × 74·5	20·48	·08	·96
M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Q	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	—	—	—	18	21·40 × 21·67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W	—	—	—	13	25·46 × 27·53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	88	47·69 × 50·34	6·63	—	—	12	71·25 × 76·91	22·26	·0083	·202

(*b*) Measurement of Second-Year (1913) Oysters in 1914.

Area.	JANUARY. Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	APRIL. Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Ratio of Increase in Size.	Ratio of Increase in Weight.	OCTOBER. Number examined.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.	Ratio of Increase in Size.	Ratio of Increase in Weight.
A	14	86·71 × 95·28	33·49	25	78·04 × 84·10	89·53	Decrease*	1·67	1	105 × 120	99·75	·34	·11
B	20	73·50 × 80·50	17·95	29	86·19 × 96·15	41·40	·17	1·30	6	90 × 117	42·75	·04	·03
C	10	106 × 113	54·15	45	105·64 × 113·24	60·04	No increase*	·10	8	113·36 × 119·37	82·82	·07	1·13
D	—	—	—	10	95·40 × 100·30	38·83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	10	89 × 93	23·37	28	92·17 × 96·59	38·51	·03	·67	30	113·56 × 121·75	93·21	·23	1·65
F	21	86·66 × 96·85	22·86	32	78·71 × 84·59	29·73	Decrease*	·30	—	—	—	—	—
G	31	77·35 × 81·64	17·92	75	83·64 × 87·71	31·27	·08	·74	32	109·71 × 111·90	72·25	·31	1·31
H	30	92·66 × 100·66	28·02	55	93·86 × 99·10	39·97	·01	·42	2	112 × 122·5	85·5	·19	1·13
J	10	65 × 69	4·27	47	77·46 × 86·50	25·60	·19	4·99	26	95·99 × 101·69	59.05	·11	1·30
K	10	67 × 73	9·90	52	76·97 × 82·71	42·46	·14	3·38	6	79·5 × 88·5	39·18	·03	—
L	50	73·20 × 79	12·36	33	77·81 × 85·15	24·07	·06	·94	31	102·67 × 109·32	52·74	·31	1·19
M	42	76·11 × 84·21	18·68	30	79·83 × 84·73	27·19	·04	·45	13	111·46 × 118·84	84·67	·39	2·11
N	—	—	—	10	89·60 × 91·70	35·26	—	—	6	109·16 × 116·33	85·50	·21	1·42
O	—	—	—	70	78·27 × 86·01	22·57	—	—	40	96·15 × 101·97	41·59	·22	·84
P	40	63·75 × 67·25	5·55	20	78·2 × 83·95	22·26	·22	3·01	30	83·63 × 93·6	28·87	·68	·29
Q	10	60 × 63	2·85	20	63·85 × 67·99	12·64	·06	3·43	20	79·15 × 85·3	24·93	·08	·96
R	10	72 × 78	8·26	47	79·56 × 83·78	22·43	·10	1·71	44	89·56 × 96·78	31·16	·12	·38
S	50	74·40 × 82	10·88	64	87·62 × 94·70	25·37	·17	1·33	60	94·76 × 102·56	36·85	·08	·45
T	50	90·20 × 97	21·85	45	89·60 × 98·02	31·36	No increase*	·43	30	99·9 × 112·43	52·12	·11	·66
U	10	87 × 95	21·66	20	94·75 × 103·05	35·26	·08	·62	20	102·05 × 112·5	49·49	·07	·40
V	10	74 × 80	10·83	32	95·46 × 102·72	37·65	·29	2·47	40	108·77 × 119·65	60·82	·13	·61
W	10	82 × 91	18·52	5	87·30 × 91·10	24·93	·06	·34	10	85·3 × 93·2	28·14	No increase*	·12
Total	438	78·39 × 84·94	17·13	794	84·73 × 91·11	33·85	·021	·035	455	100·34 × 106·17	50·98	·0081	·035

* It is evident that the same oysters were not measured on the two occasions when the comparisons were made.

(c) Measurement of Third-Year (1912) Oysters in 1914.

Area.	JANUARY. Number examined.	JANUARY. Average Size in Millimetres.	JANUARY. Average Weight in Grammes.	APRIL. Number examined.	APRIL. Average Size in Millimetres.	APRIL. Average Weight in Grammes.	APRIL. Ratio of Increase in Size.	APRIL. Ratio of Increase in Weight.	OCTOBER. Number examined.	OCTOBER. Average Size in Millimetres.	OCTOBER. Average Weight in Grammes.	OCTOBER. Ratio of Increase in Size.	OCTOBER. Ratio of Increase in Weight.
A	30	123·33 × 133	—	37	131·93 × 142·49	156·05	·069	—	50	141·6 × 149·66	204·48	·07	·30
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	124·57 × 135·85	119·59	—	—
D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	40	133·75 × 145·25	—	84	138·83 × 144·23	165·72	·037	—	30	137·43 × 148·33	183·58	No increase	·10
F	10	134 × 138	—	25	139·68 × 144·64	167·57	·042	—	20	155 × 163·05	252·22	·10	·50
G	—	—	—	10	133·9 × 137·2	143·56	—	—	18	138·77 × 145·16	176·75	·36	·23
H	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	132·38 × 140·92	133·92	—	—
J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	125·25 × 135·5	114·89	—	—
L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	135·45 × 144·74	144·11	—	—
M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	118·75 × 130	122·90	—	—
N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Q	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80	129·87 × 139·75	—	156	137·01 × 143·43	162·30	·0018	—	185	138·29 × 147·09	177·74	·0028	·061

(*d*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in April, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
12	1	60	4
17	8	61	4
18	1	62	3
20	3	65	4
25	13	66	3
31	4	67	4
42	1	68	1
47	2	70	2
48	1	72	2
50	2	74	1
51	4	75	4
52	2	78	2
54	2	85	1
55	1		
57	6		88
59	2		

(*e*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in October, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
68	2	77	1
70	3	80	1
71	1		
72	3		12
75	1		

(*f*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in April, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
3·56	6	21·37	1
7·12	16	24·93	1
10·68	18		
14·25	11		56
17·81	3		

(*g*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in October, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
14·25	1
17·81	1
21·37	7
28·50	3
	12

(*h*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in January, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
50	6	87·5	39
52·5	7	88·7	—
55	10	90	24
56·2	1	91·2	—
57·5	13	92·5	20
58·7	1	93·7	—
60	7	95	12
61·2	4	96·2	—
62·5	26	97·5	2
63·7	3	98·7	—
65	22	100	27
66·2	—	102·5	2
67·5	16	103·7	—
68·7	2	105	2
70	23	106·2	—
71·2	—	107·5	5
72·5	9	108·7	—
73·7	—	110	1
75	46	111·2	—
77·5	27	112·5	3
78·7	—	113·7	—
80	28	115	—
81·2	1	116·2	—
82·5	24	117·5	1
83·7	—		
85	24		438
86·2	—		

(*j*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in January, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
1·42	15	24·22	—
2·85	26	25·65	4
4·27	22	28·50	58
5·7	21	31·35	4
7·12	34	35·62	20
8·55	13	39·9	1
9·97	5	42·75	6
11·4	36	45·6	1
12·82	6	49·87	6
14·25	72	51·3	1
15·67	1	57	5
17·1	30	68·4	1
18·52	4	71·25	1
19·95	12		
21·32	18		438
22·8	15		

(*k*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in April, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
48	1	90	74
50	2	91	11
51	7	92	50
52	1	93	4
54	3	94	37
55	1	95	6
57	11	96	2
59	1	97	12
60	5	98	7
61	2	99	8
62	5	100	9
64	1	102	54
65	24	103	5
66	2	104	14
67	15	105	5
68	6	106	2
69	1	107	16
70	47	108	2
71	1	109	3
72	20	110	9
73	1	111	2
74	7	112	8
75	6	113	1
76	6	114	3
77	95	115	4
78	3	117	1
79	20	118	1
80	7	119	1
81	3	120	1
82	44	122	4
83	7	125	1
84	32	126	1
85	16	127	1
86	4		
87	22		794
88	3		
89	3		

(*l*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in April, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
3·56	3	67·81	5
7·12	13	71·25	6
10·68	20	74·81	6
14·25	56	78·37	2
17·81	85	85·50	8
21·37	68	92·62	3
24·93	87	96·18	2
28·50	161	99·75	1
32·06	34	103·31	—
35·62	55	106·87	2
39·18	27	110·43	1
42·75	20	114	2
46·31	34	117·56	2
49·87	12	121·12	—
53·43	30		
57	34		794
60·56	8		
64·12	7		

(*m*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in October, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
70	4	99	1
71	1	100	45
72	6	101	1
73	5	102	3
74	3	103	9
75	6	104	2
76	4	105	18
77	3	106	3
78	4	107	2
80	21	108	8
82	8	109	4
83	16	110	56
84	6	111	3
85	13	112	7
86	6	113	1
87	3	115	22
88	6	116	3
89	1	118	3
90	27	120	24
91	1	121	1
92	13	122	2
93	19	123	2
94	4	125	9
95	20	130	5
96	7	131	1
97	6		
98	7		455

(*n*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in October, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
17·81	21	67·81	1
21·37	20	71·25	27
24·93	21	74·81	1
28·50	87	78·37	9
32·06	4	81·31	2
35·62	28	85·50	52
42·75	54	92·62	6
46·31	4	99·75	5
49·87	13	106·87	2
53·43	1	110·87	1
57	76	114	10
60·56	2	128·25	3
64·12	5		455

(*o*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in January, 1914.

Average Size in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Average Size in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
102·5	1	130	8
105	3	132·5	7
107·5	1	135	8
112·5	6	137·5	7
115	1	140	3
117·5	1	142·5	1
120	5	145	2
122·5	1	147·5	1
125	16	155	1
127·5	7		80

(*p*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in April, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
119	2	138	10
121	1	140	22
122	3	141	2
123	1	142	9
125	2	143	1
126	1	145	12
127	12	146	1
128	4	147	1
129	2	148	4
130	11	149	1
131	1	150	2
132	19	153	8
133	4	154	1
134	1	156	1
135	9	157	1
136	1	160	1
137	5		156

(*q*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in April, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
114	2	174·56	5
121·12	1	178·12	4
124·68	3	181·68	6
128·25	5	185·25	4
131·18	4	188·81	11
135·37	4	192·37	2
138·93	10	195·93	4
142·50	16	199·50	1
146·06	4	203·06	2
149·62	8	206·62	2
153·18	8	213·75	1
156·75	6	217·31	1
160·31	8	220·87	1
163·87	5	263·62	1
167·43	9		156
171	18		

(*r*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in October, 1914.

Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.	Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres.	Number of Specimens measured.
110	3	143	2
114	2	144	1
116	3	145	6
117	2	146	1
118	2	148	5
120	13	150	20
123	3	152	2
125	11	153	1
128	2	155	6
130	16	157	1
132	2	158	1
133	4	160	7
135	21	165	3
137	3	166	1
138	2	170	2
140	30	190	1
141	1		185
142	5		

(*s*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in October, 1914.

Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.	Weight in Grammes.	Number of Specimens weighed.
99·75	1	171	15
103·31	1	178·12	1
110·43	1	185·25	11
114	15	192·37	4
117·56	1	199·50	5
121·12	7	206·62	3
124·68	1	213·75	3
128·25	6	220·87	2
131·18	1	228	21
135·37	8	235·12	1
142·50	27	242·50	1
146·06	1	249·37	1
149·62	8	256·50	28
156·75	10		185
163·87	1		

(*t*) Pearls in Third-Year Oysters.

Kapalturai, April, 1914.

Size of Oyster in Millimetres.	Size of Pearls in Millimetres, and Number.	Locality of Pearl.	Size of Oyster in Millimetres.	Size of Pearls in Millimetres, and Number.	Locality of Pearl.
153 × 158	½ mm., 1 pearl	In mantle	122 × 127	No pearls	—
153 × 158	1 oval pearl	In digestive gland	127 × 130	do.	—
145 × 158	1 pearl	Edge of mantle	135 × 145	do.	—
153 × 153	do.	In digestive gland	127 × 132	do.	—
132 × 140	½ mm., 1 pearl	do.	114 × 114	do.	—
140 × 143	1 very small pearl	In mantle	145 × 155	do.	—
140 × 140	½ mm., 1 pearl	do.	128 × 130	do.	—
147 × 149	2 small pearls	In digestive gland	138 × 130	do.	—
128 × 131	5 mm., 1 pearl	do.	132 × 128	do.	—
150 × 142	3 mm., 1 pearl	Edge of mantle	132 × 130	do.	—
142 × 148	2 minute pearls	do.	130 × 142	do.	—
142 × 141	2 mm., 1 pearl	In mantle	126 × 130	do.	—
127 × 132	No pearls	—	141 × 152	do.	—
140 × 153	do.	—	142 × 155	do.	—
140 × 148	do.	—	150 × 140	do.	—
153 × 153	do	—	143 × 146	do.	—
140 × 148	do.	—	138 × 140	do.	—
153 × 153	do.	—	133 × 143	do.	—
140 × 140	do.	—	131 × 139	do.	—
133 × 140	do.	—			

Nachchikkuda, October, 1914.

Size of Oyster in Millimetres.	Size of Pearls in Millimetres, and Number.	Locality of Pearl.
135 × 148	2 mm., 1 pearl 1 mm., 1 pearl	In mantle
160 × 145	Very minute pearl	In liver
160 × 150	1 mm., 1 pearl 1 mm., 1 pearl	In liver In mantle
130 × 145	1 small pearl	In liver
142 × 135	1 very small pearl	do.
130 × 131	1 very small pearl	In mantle
135 × 157	1 small pearl	In liver
140 × 155	1 mm., 1 pearl	In mantle
140 × 145	1 small pearl	In liver
145 × 155	½ mm., 1 pearl 1 small pearl	In mantle In liver
135 × 135	1 small pearl	In mantle
145 × 140	No pearls	—
140 × 153	do.	—
120 × 133	do.	—
135 × 140	do.	—
130 × 147	No pearls	—
136 × 138	do.	—
155 × 150	do.	—
155 × 165	do.	—
150 × 150	do.	—
140 × 130	do.	—
135 × 160	do.	—
140 × 155	do.	—
120 × 143	do.	—
145 × 163	do.	—
155 × 165	do.	—
145 × 158	do.	—
160 × 165	do.	—
140 × 160	do.	—
130 × 140	do.	—
145 × 150	do.	—
155 × 175	do.	—
100 × 120	do.	—

Kapalturai, October, 1914.

Size of Oyster in Millimetres.	Size of Pearls in Millimetres, and Number.	Locality of Pearl.
150 × 155	1 small pearl	In mantle
170 × 170	do.	do.
180 × 170	1 mm., 1 pearl	In digestive gland
140 × 150	1 small pearl	In mantle
160 × 165	1 minute pearl	In digestive gland
155 × 170	1 small pearl	In mantle
165 × 175	do.	In digestive gland
130 × 150	No pearls	—
160 × 170	do.	—
160 × 165	No pearls	—
140 × 155	do.	—
135 × 160	do.	—
125 × 135	do.	—
145 × 155	do.	—
145 × 152	do.	—
150 × 165	do.	—
160 × 165	do.	—
155 × 160	do.	—

(*u*) Record of Oysters transplanted in April, 1914.

Date.	Transplanted from—	Transplanted to—	Number of Oysters.	Average Size (Short Diameter) in Millimetres.	Average Weight in Grammes.
April	Area J	Area A (Nachchikuda)	1,520	78·92	38·16
April	Area B	130 yds., N. 65° E., Pataddamunai	215	81·7	32·77
April	Area J	150 yds. due east of Pataddamunai	890	65·85	12·61
April	Area R	Area E	350	30·1	—
April	Area W	Area E	350	29·8	—

(*v*) Rainfall in the Tamblegam District.

	1910. Inches.	Days.	1911. November. Inches.	Days.	1912. Inches.	Days.	1913. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	19·29	16	12·74	21	12·01	17	14·12	19
Kanthalai	10·54	20	14·26	19	12·78	18	12·69	13
Allai Tank	23·57	19	28·50	21	12·32	16	13·88	14
Minneriya	20·23	20	37·88	23	12·82	21	13·61	16
Topawewa	19·93	12	25·43	17	11·50	20	10·94	12
Vakaneri	16·08	14	31·23	21	13·16	19	12·66	15

	1910. Inches.	Days.	1911. December. Inches.	Days.	1912. Inches.	Days.	1913. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	15·58	17	24·76	23	5·72	20	14·37	19
Kanthalai	9·71	12	25·03	22	10·80	20	15·53	14
Allai Tank	15·51	17	28·67	23	8·16	17	19·81	15
Minneriya	18·81	17	53·52	21	16·22	26	16·15	16
Topawewa	28·69	24	51·00	16	16·88	17	15·53	14
Vakaneri	29·70	19	34·23	27	17·19	27	16·73	18

	1911. Inches.	Days.	1912. January. Inches.	Days.	1913. Inches.	Days.	1914. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	2·84	6	0·61	4	29·12	25	5·92	11
Kanthalai	7·47	9	0·50	2	29·69	25	6·85	8
Allai Tank	3·11	11	0·35	3	34·02	24	7·95	8
Minneriya	5·76	9	4·33	6	51·06	30	10·16	11
Topawewa	1·38	4	—	—	32·94	24	—	—
Vakaneri	5·61	11	2·22	6	43·71	29	11·24	14

	1911. Inches.	Days.	1912. February. Inches.	Days.	1913. Inches.	Days.	1914. Inches.	Days.
Trincomalee	0·17	3	0·01	1	1·72	8	2·10	4
Kanthalai	0·00	0	0·00	0	6·11	3	2·43	3
Allai Tank	0·45	2	0·00	0	1·40	7	2·53	3
Minneriya	0·25	2	0·00	0	6·50	7	3·58	5
Topawewa	0·00	0	—	—	3·37	11	—	—
Vakaneri	1·45	5	0·05	1	6·08	13	3·32	5

IV.—TRAWLING INVESTIGATIONS AT TRINCOMALEE.

In April, 1914, the trawler "Violet" went to Trincomalee and engaged in trawling operations, both in the harbour and in the open sea, for several days. Owing to the inefficiency of the "Violet" the results were disappointing. I give below a brief record of the operations.

(*a*) LIST OF TRAWLING STATIONS, WITH RECORDS.

Station 25 XIV. a, Trincomalee harbour, April 18, 1914, 10 fathoms: 3 *Drepane punctata*, 2 *Ephippus orbis*, 1 *Diagramma griseum*, 1 *Pterois miles*, 1 *Caranx gallus*, 4 *Holothuria scabra*, 60 *Holothuria marmorata*, 15 Sea Urchins, 2 Feather Stars, 2 Oysters.

26 XIV. a, Trincomalee harbour, April 19, 1914, 14 fathoms: 2 Sea Urchins, 1 *Holothuria marmorata*, 2 Clypeasters, 1 Starfish.

27 XIV. a, Trincomalee harbour, April 20, 1914, 15 fathoms: 3 Starfishes 2 Oysters.

27 XIV. a, Trincomalee harbour, April 20, 1914, 15 fathoms: Weeds, Mud, Crabs, Starfishes, Chanks.

28 XIV. a, mouth of Mahaveli-ganga, Trincomalee, April 21, 1914, 17 fathoms: 2 *Drepane punctata*, 3 *Trichiurus savala*, 2 *Epphipus orbis*, 2 *Caranx armatus*, 4 *Caranx gallus*, 1 *Pristis cuspidatus*, 1 *Barbus mahicola*, 3 *Chorinemus toloo*, 2 *Equula fasciata*, 1 *Polynemus sextarius*.

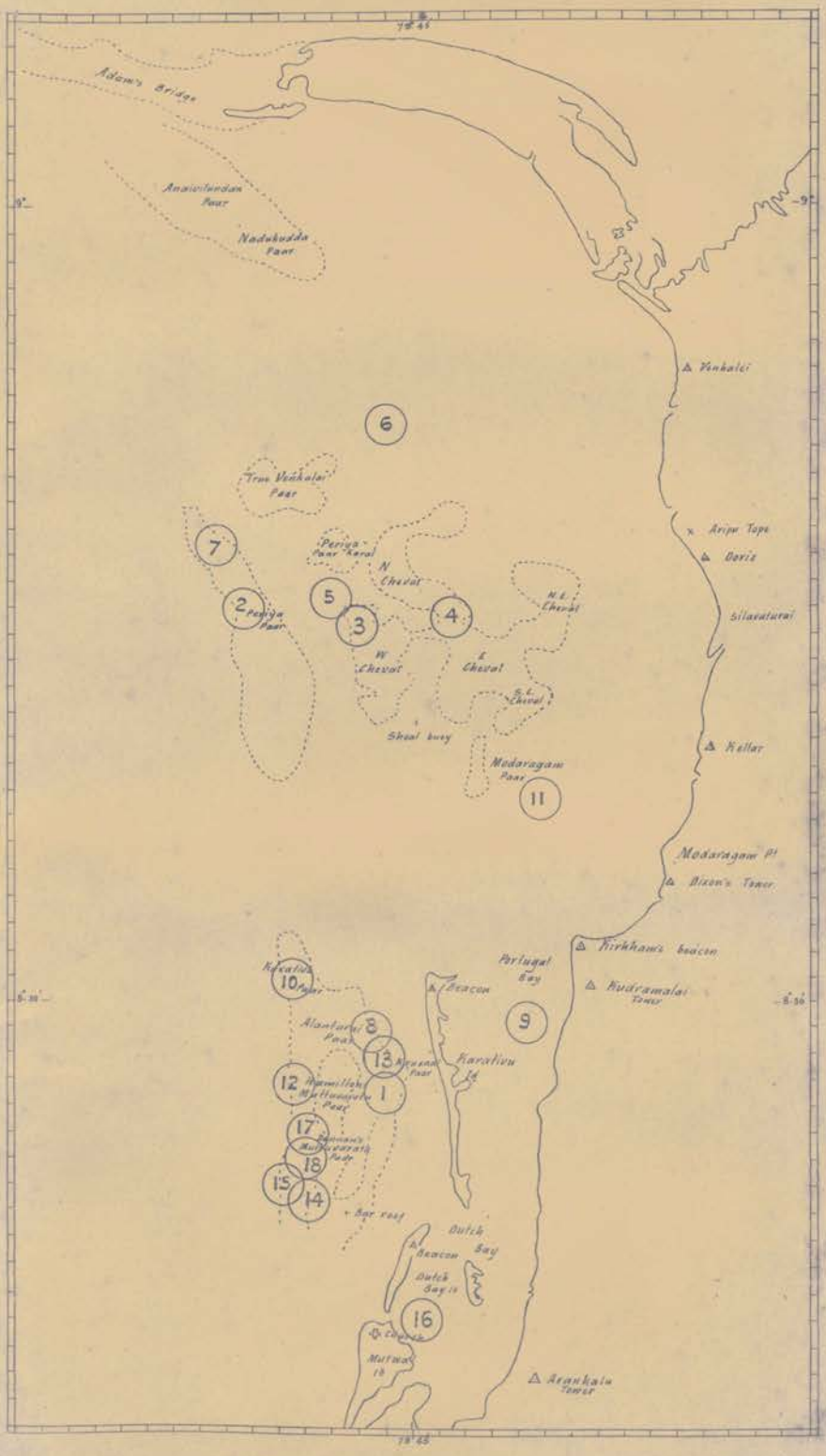
(*b*) EXAMINATION OF FISH.

Name of Fish.	Station.	Date.	Size in Cm.	Weight in Grms.	Sex.	State of Gonads.	Contents of Stomach.
			Genus, *Pristis*.				
Pristis cuspidatus	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	25·25	—	♂	Full ripe	2 fishes, *Cestodes*
			Genus, *Barbus*.				
Barbus mahicola	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	30 × 5	228	♂	Full ripe	1 polychæte worm
			Genus, *Ephippus*.				
Ephippus orbis	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	35 × 9	228	♀	Full ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	22 × 9	228	♂	do.	1 squilla
			Genus, *Drepane*.				
Drepane punctata	25 XIV. a	18–4–14	35 × 22	1,140	♀	Full ripe	*Amphioxus* sp. and fish scales
—	do.	do.	38 × 22	1,592	♀	do.	Polychæte worm
—	do.	do.	33 × 20	912	♂	do.	6 *Peneus* sp.
—	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	40 × 25	912	♀	do.	Sand
—	do.	do.	35 × 20	684	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
			Genus, *Pterois*.				
Pterois miles	25 XIV. a	18–4–14	35 × 10	285	♀	Full ripe	1 fish
			Genus, *Polynemus*.				
Polynemus sextarius	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	15 × 4	114	♂	¼ ripe	1 chank
			Genus, *Caranx*.				
Caranx gallus	25 XIV. a	18–4–14	20 × 8	114	♀	½ ripe	1 fish
—	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	12 × 5	114	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	10 × 4	85	♂	do.	Mud
—	do.	do.	12 × 6	114	♀	Full ripe	1 small prawn
—	do.	do.	16 × 5	142	♂	do.	1 fish
Caranx armatus	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	25 × 12	228	♂	½ ripe	Empty
—	do.	do.	22 × 10	114	♀	Full ripe	do.
			Genus, *Chorinemus*.				
Chorinemus toloo	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	30 × 5	228	♂	½ ripe	1 fish
—	do.	do.	25 × 8	142	♂	do.	Empty
—	do.	do.	35 × 10	256	♂	do.	1 fish
			Genus, *Equula*.				
Equula fasciata	28 XIV. a	21–4–14	20 × 4	114	♂	½ ripe	Polychæte worms
—	do.	do.	23 × 5	142	♀	Full ripe	Empty

June 21, 1915.

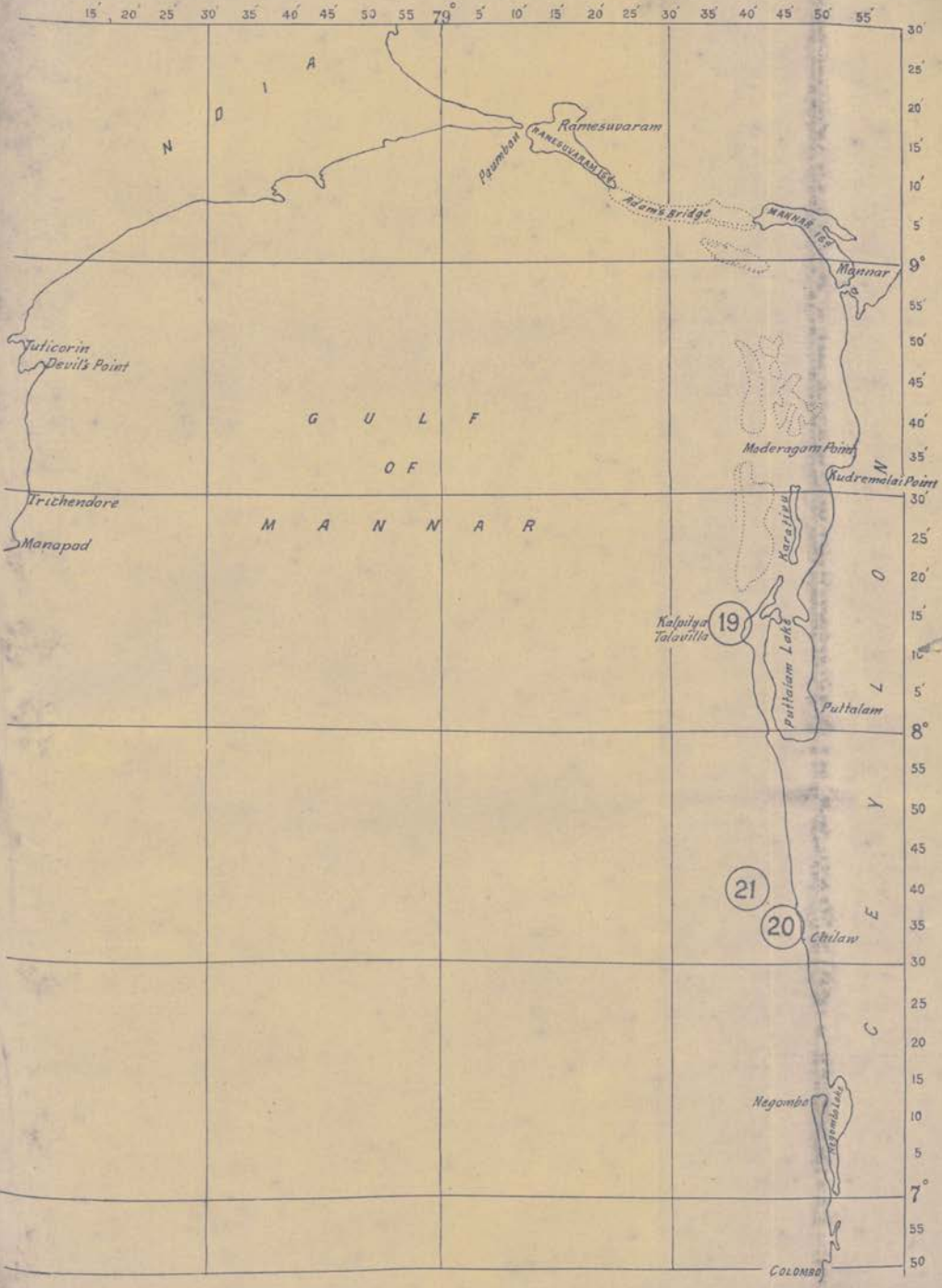
JOSEPH PEARSON.

Chart I.



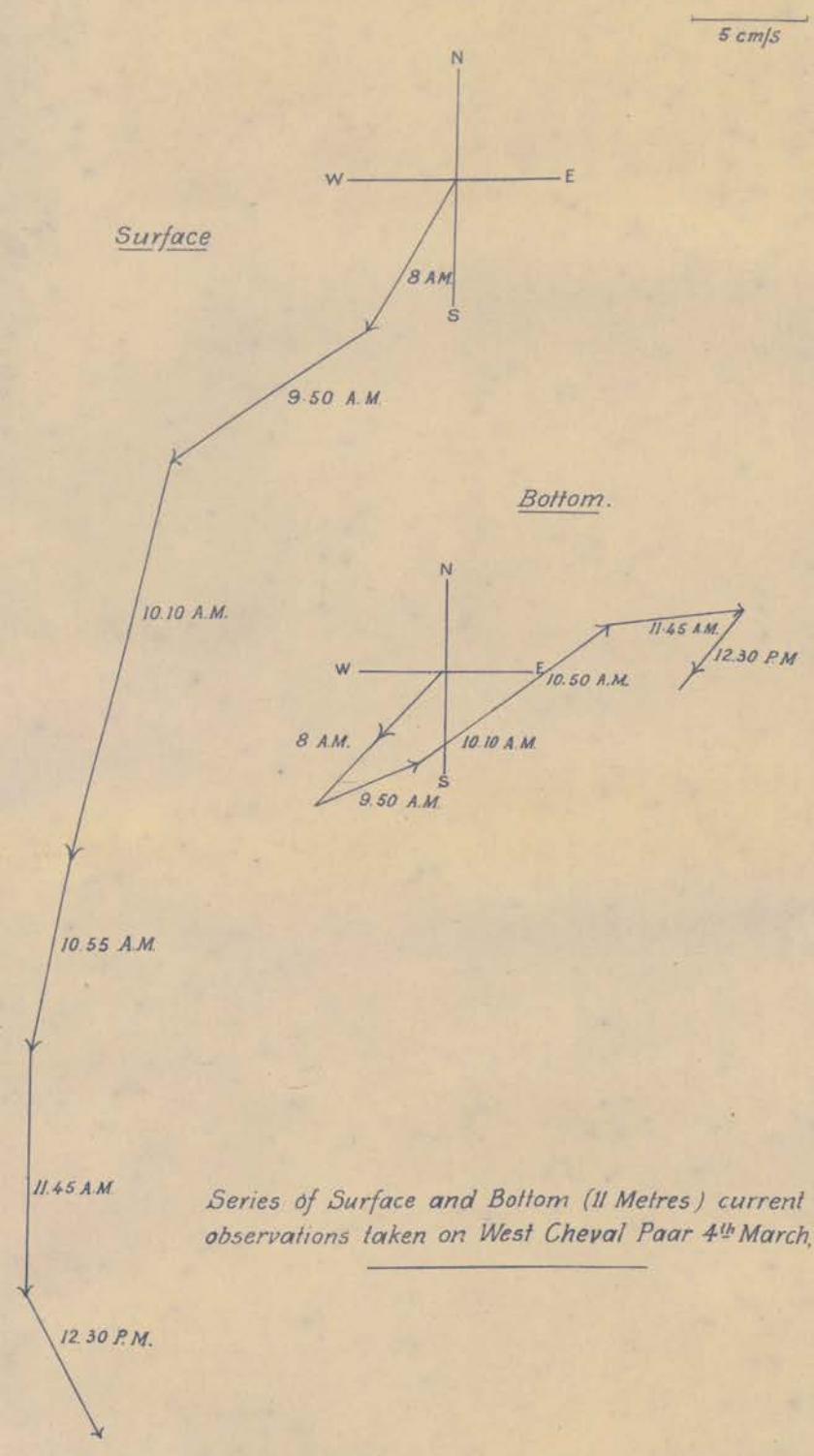
List of Trawling Stations March 1914

Chart 2

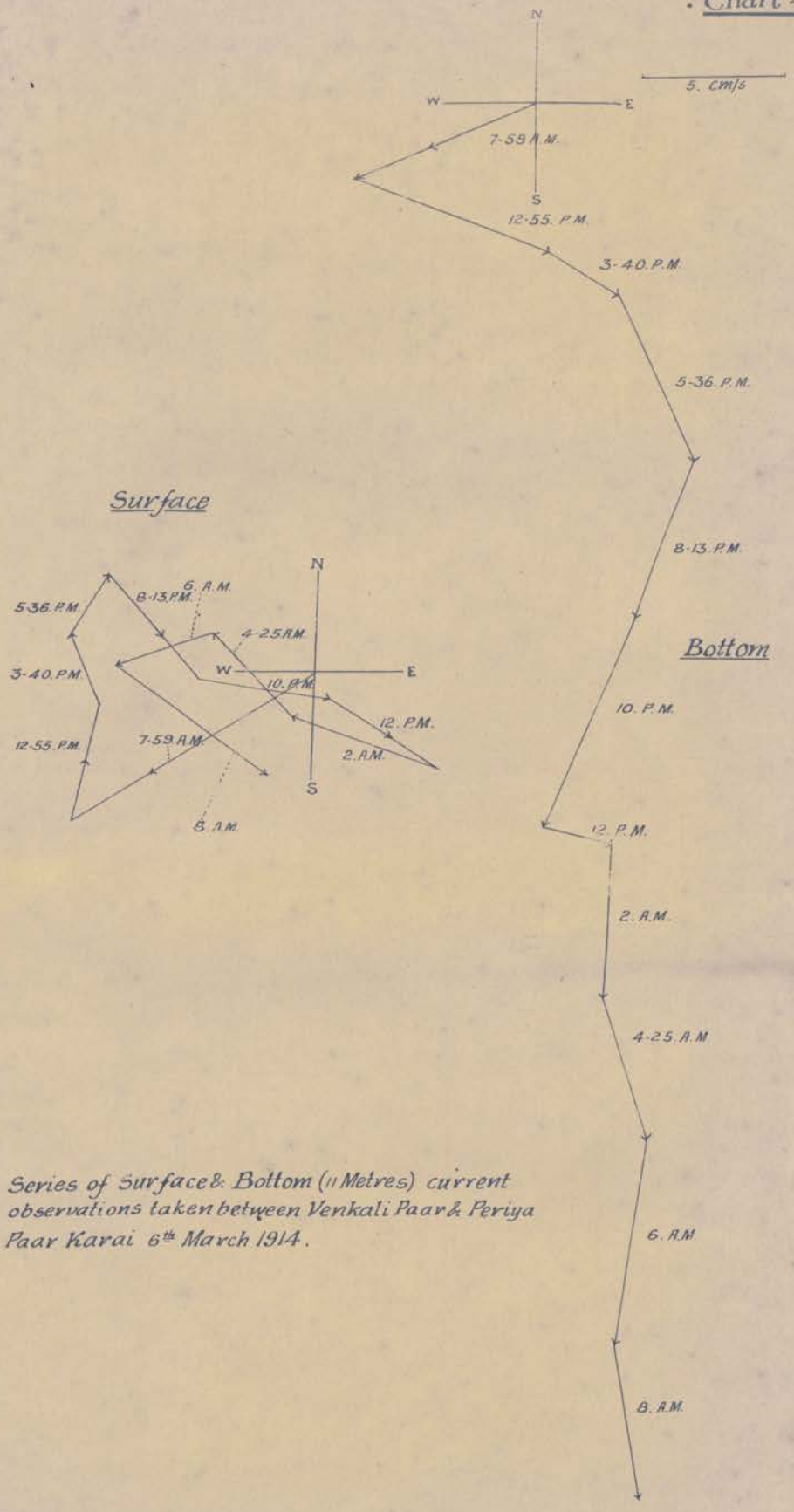


List of Trawling Stations, March, 1914.

Chart 3.



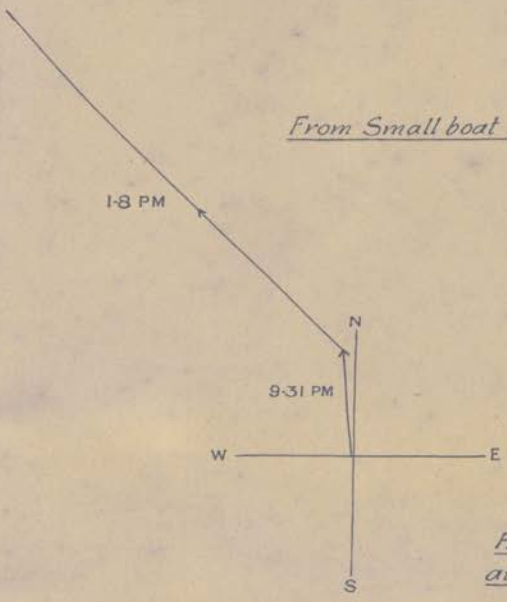
Series of Surface and Bottom (11 Metres) current observations taken on West Cheval Paar 4th March, 1915.



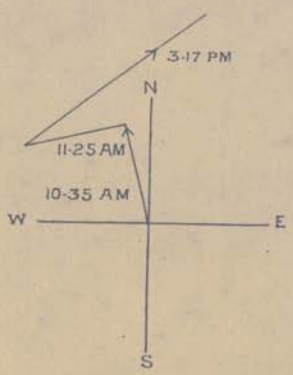
Series of Surface & Bottom (11 Metres) current observations taken between Venkali Paar & Periya Paar Karai 6th March 1914.

5 cm/s

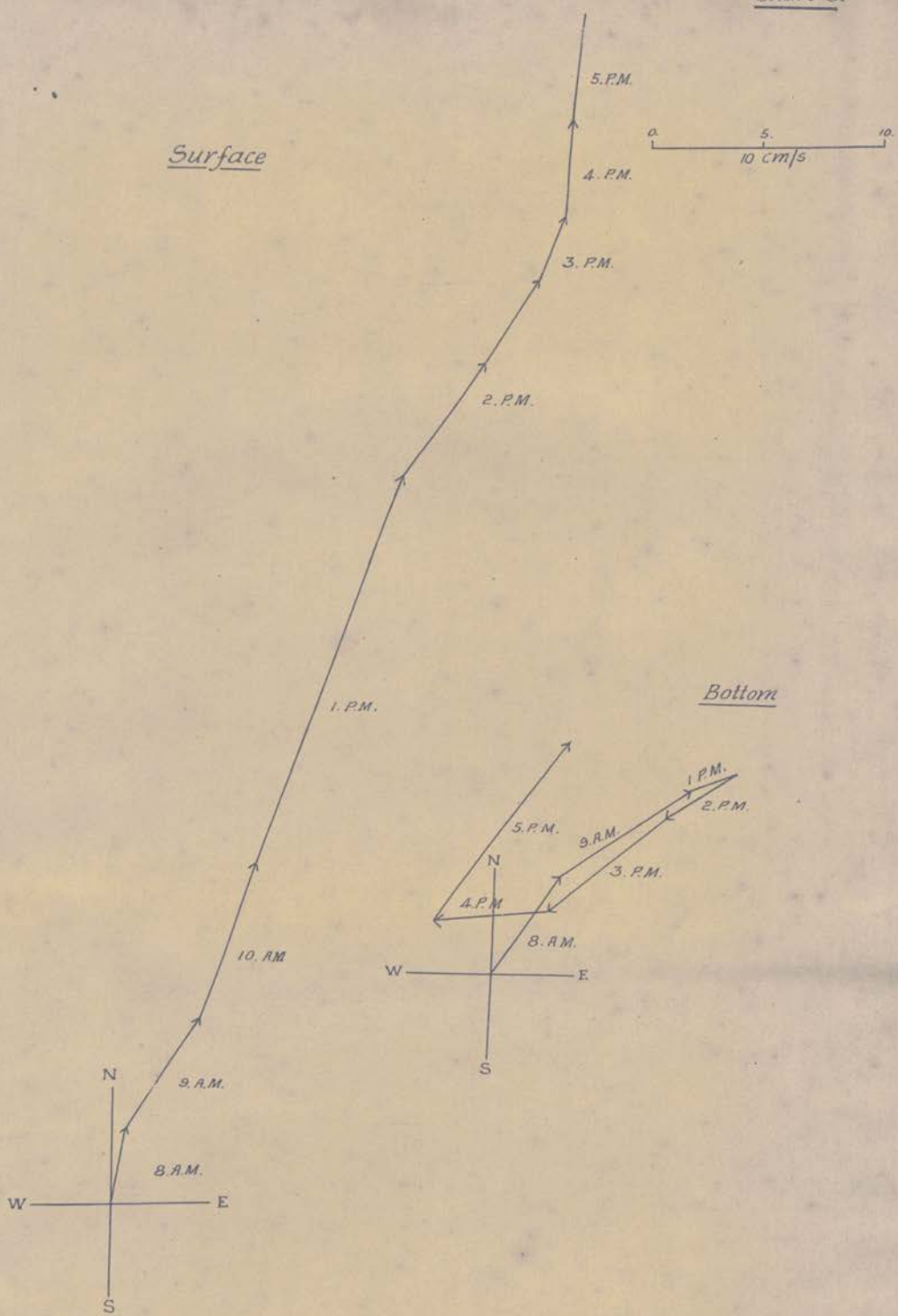
From Small boat anchored fore and aft Surface



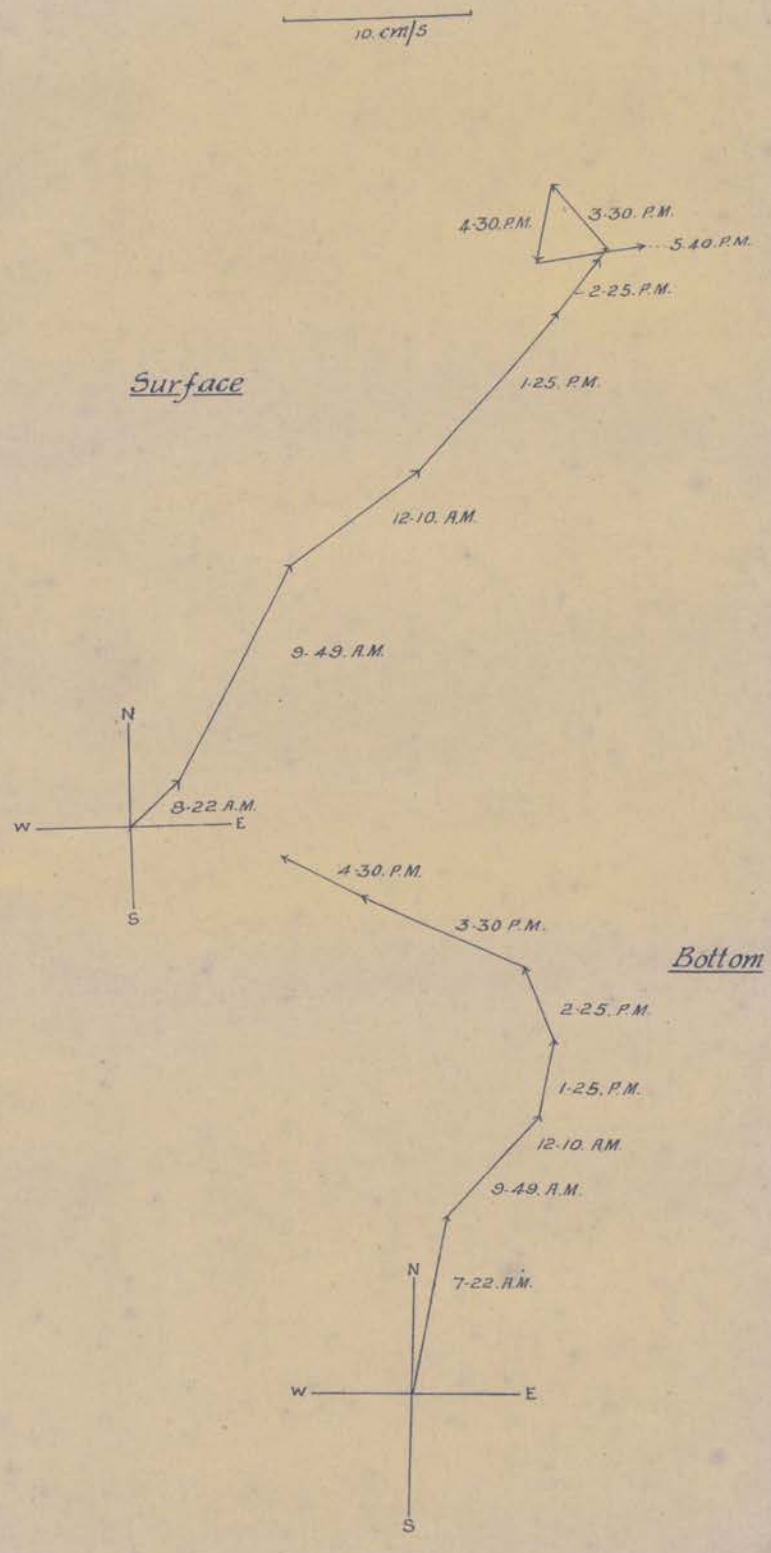
From Barque "Rangasame Poravi" Surface at anchor.



Series of surface current observations taken on Venkali Paar 8th March 1914.

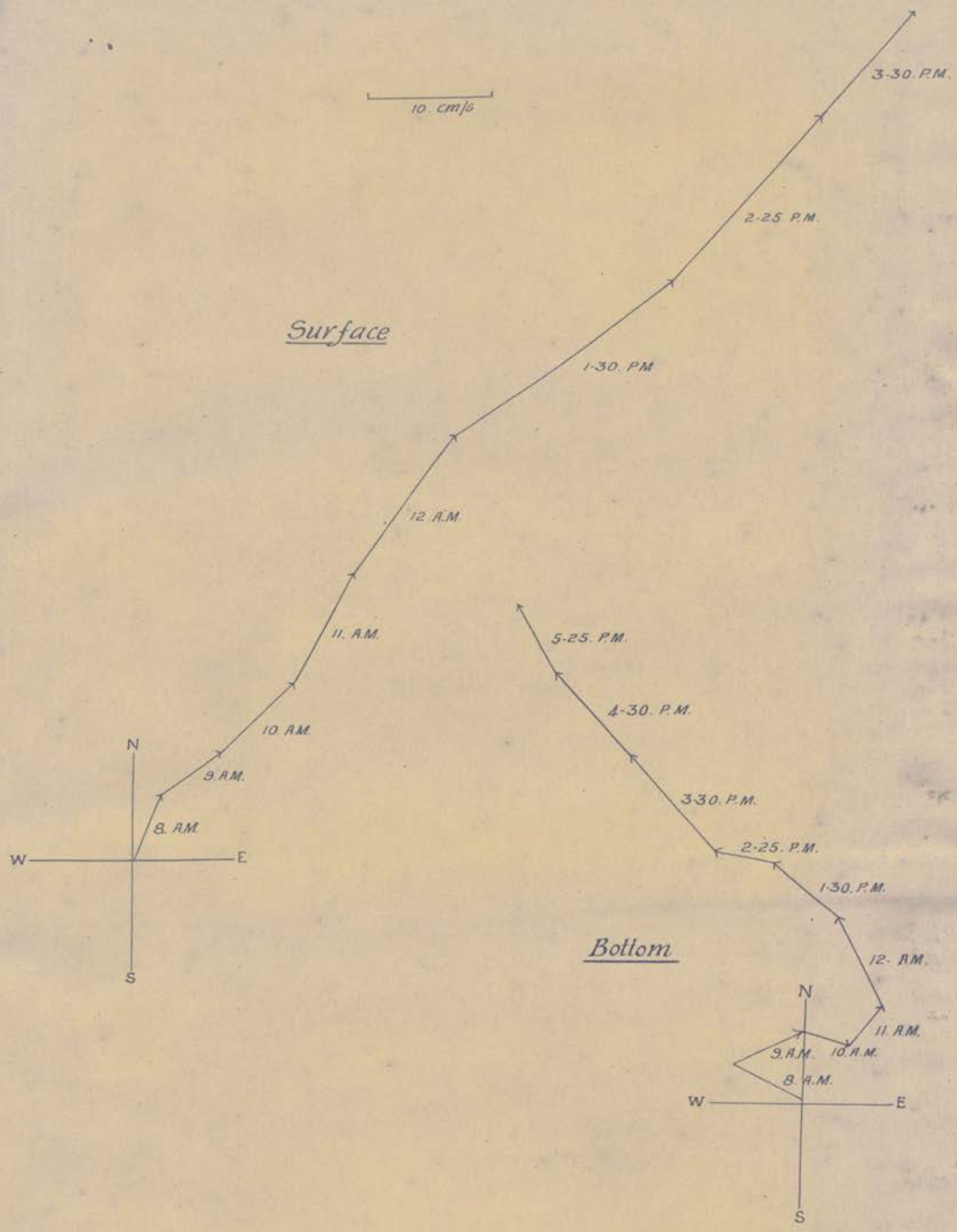


Series of Surface & Bottom (11 Metres) Current observations taken on East Cheral Paar 10th March 1914.



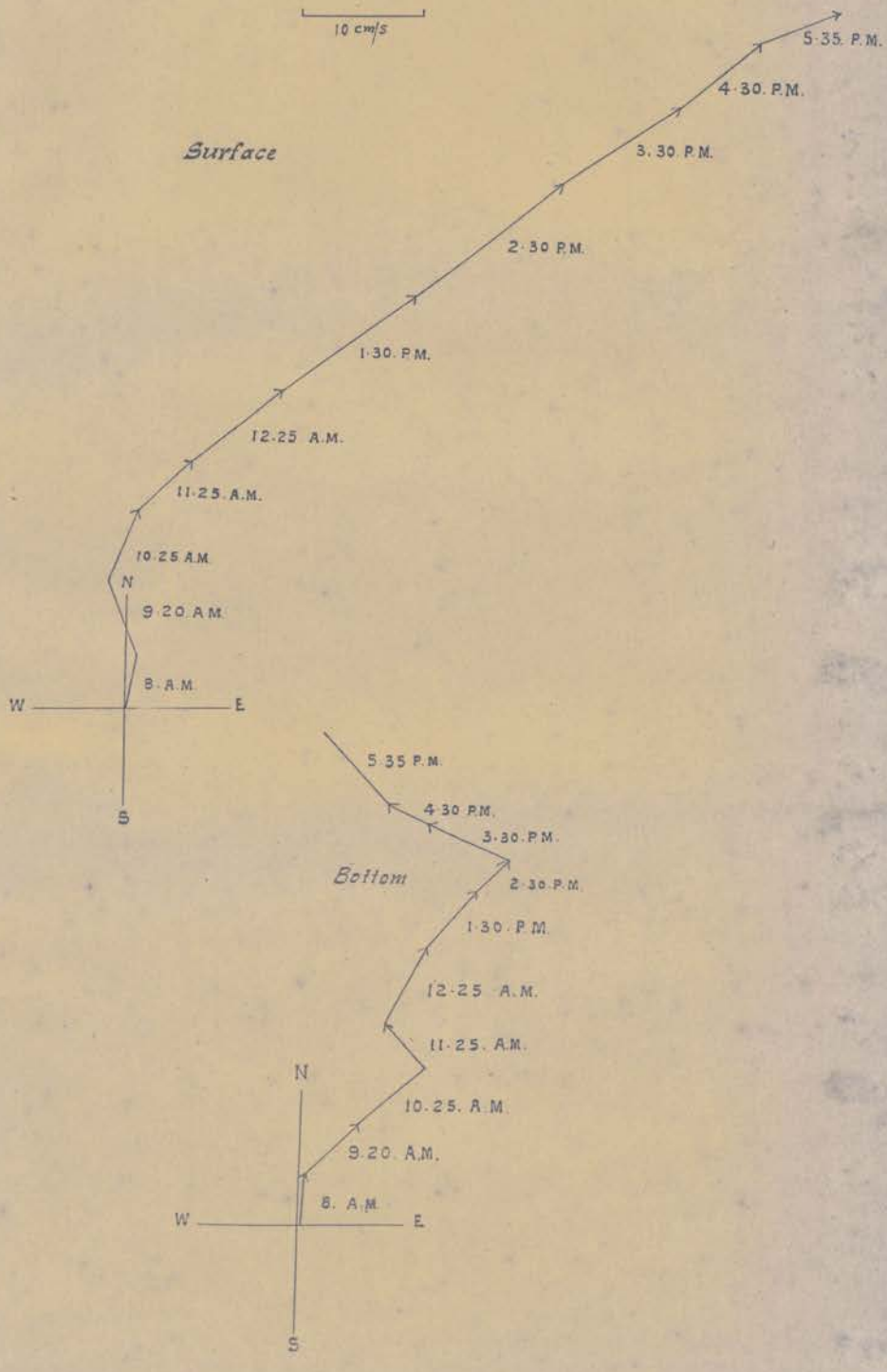
Series of Surface and Bottom (11 Metres) current observations taken on East Cheral Paar 11th March 1914.

Chart 8.



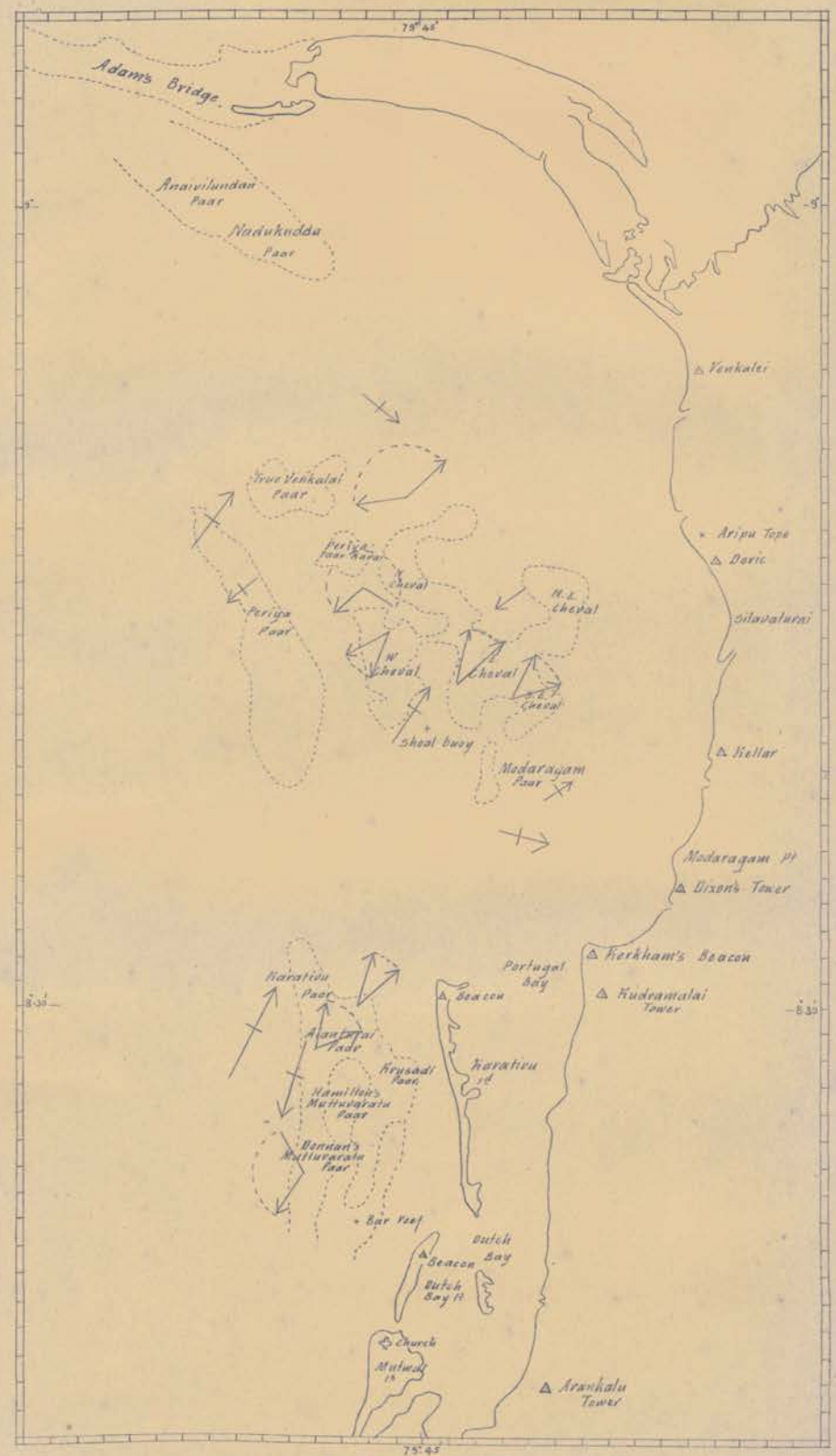
Series of Surface & Bottom (12 Metres) current observations taken on Alanturai Paar 13th March 1914.

Chart 9.



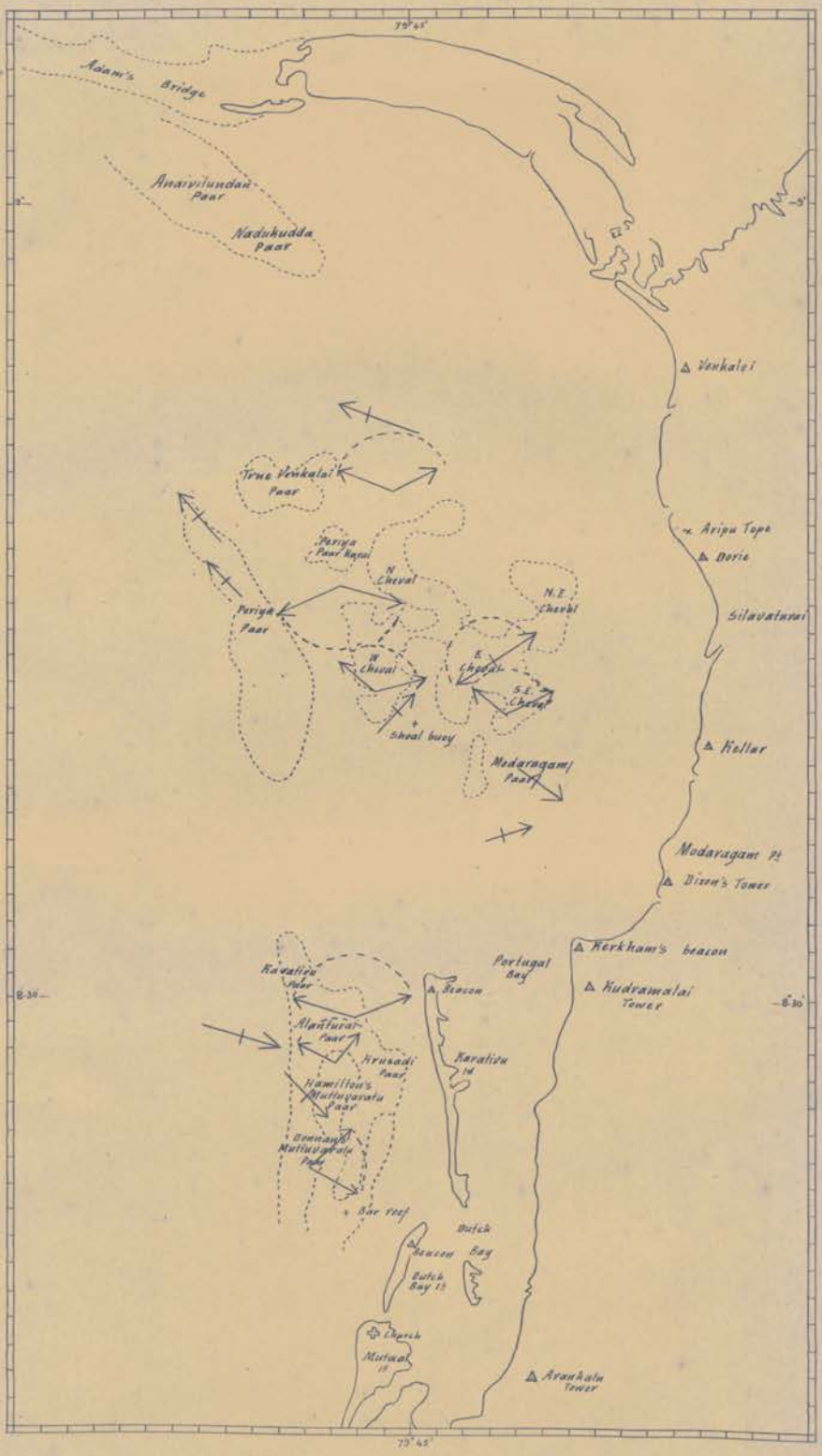
Series of Surface & Bottom (12 Metres) current observations taken on Alanturai Paar 14th March 1914

Chart 10



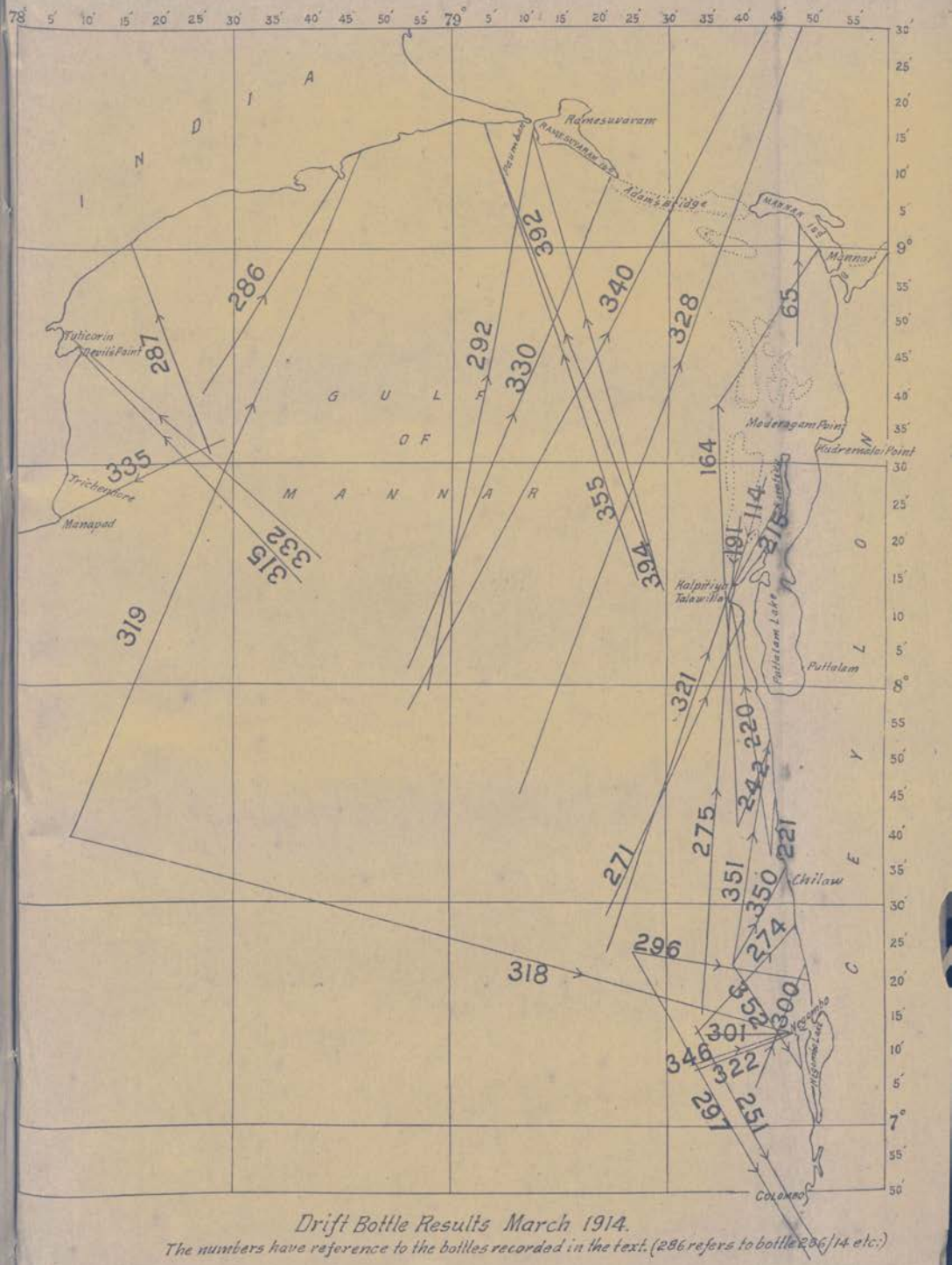
Surface Currents March 1914.

Chart 11.



Currents (10-25 Metres) March 1914

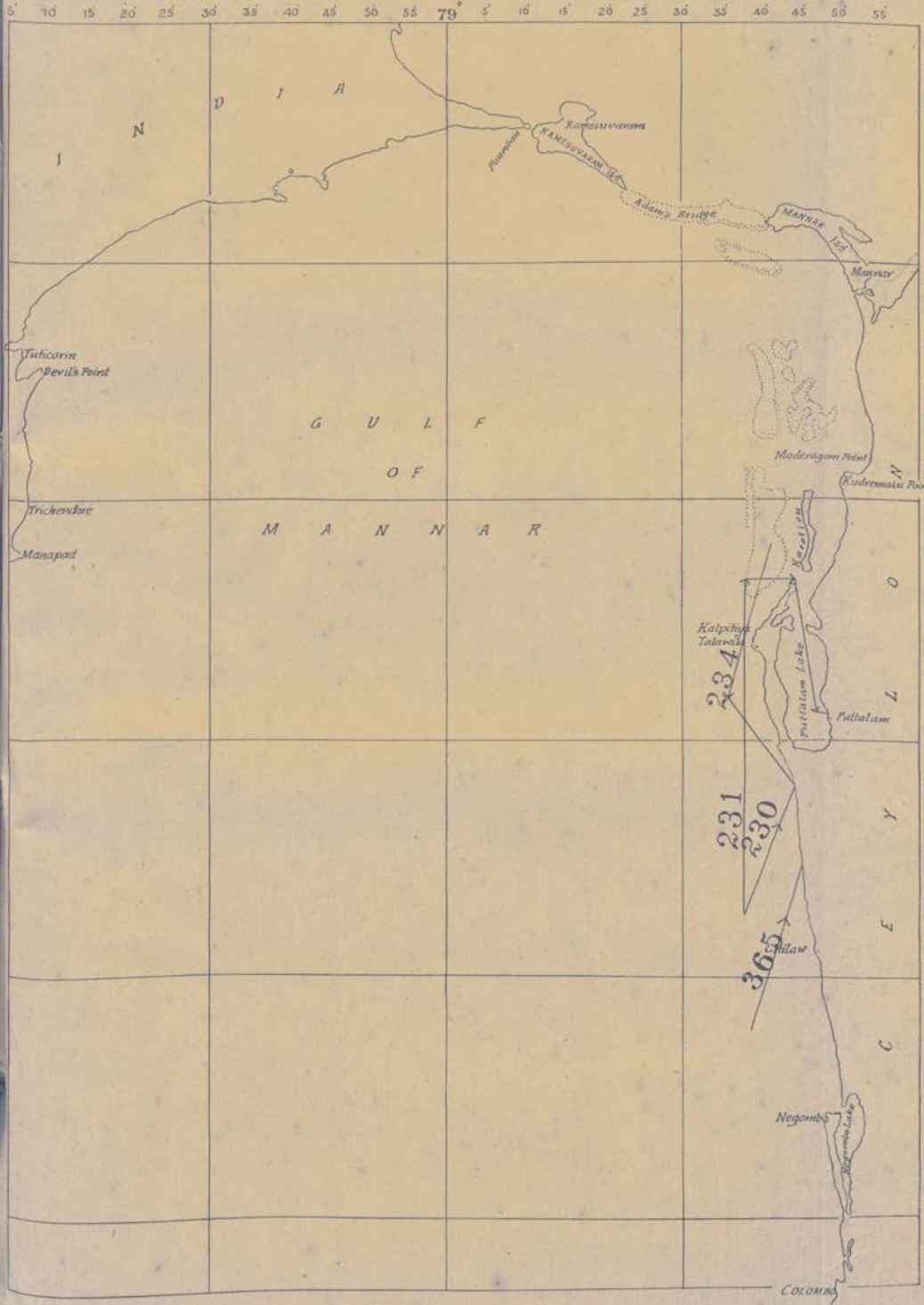
Chart 12.



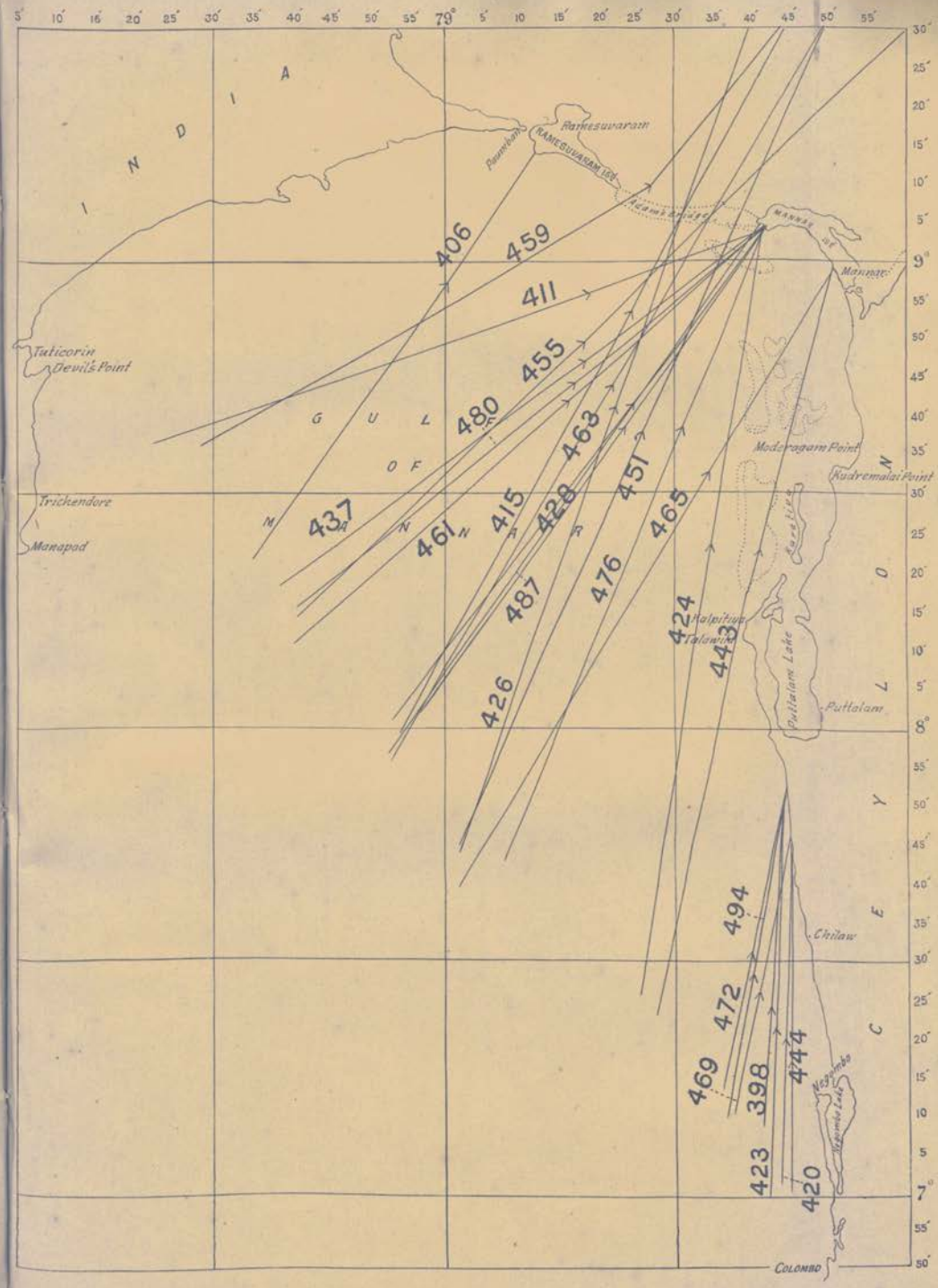
Drift Bottle Results March 1914.

The numbers have reference to the bottles recorded in the text. (286 refers to bottle 286/14 etc:)

Chart 13.

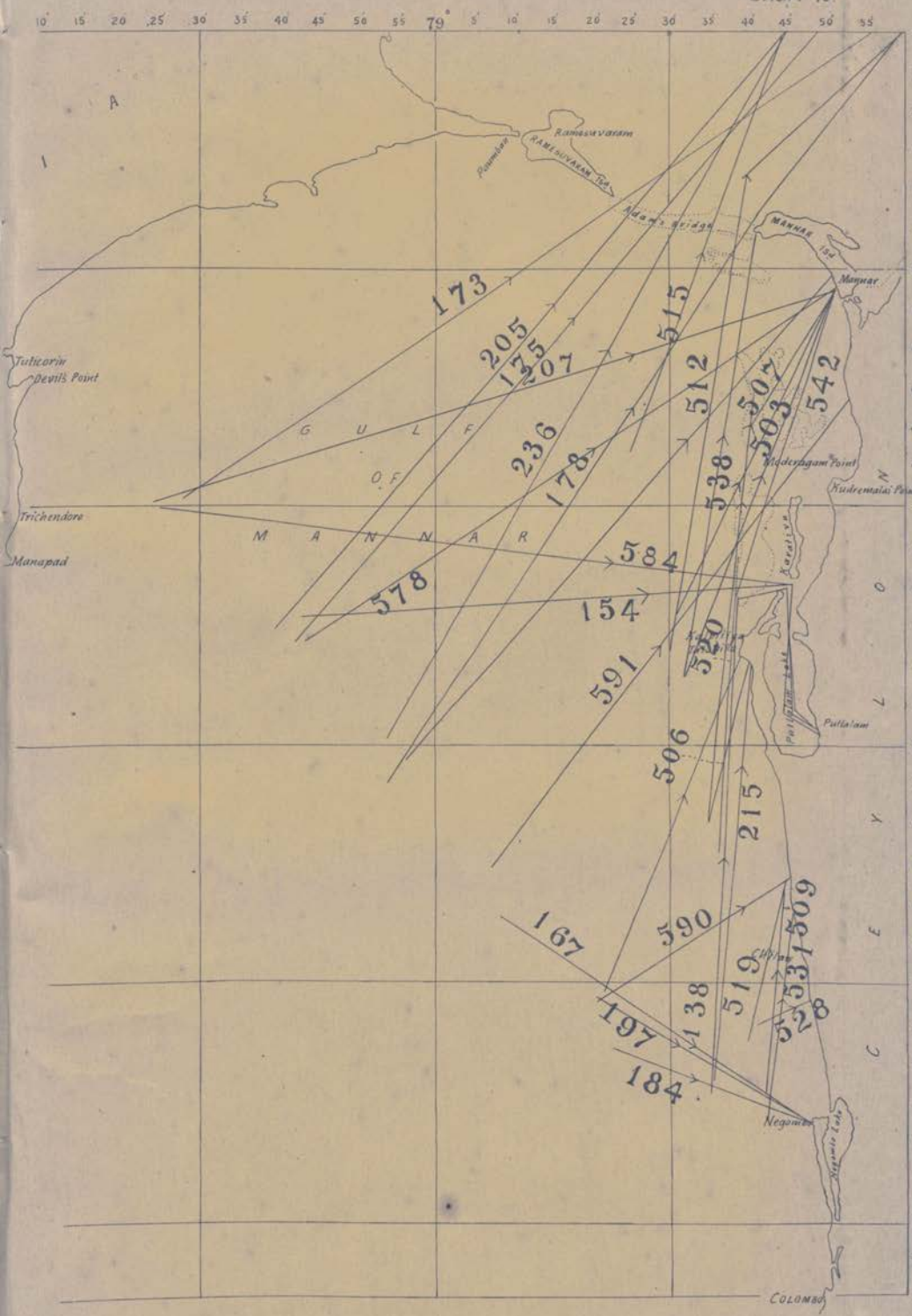


Drift-bottle results April 1914.



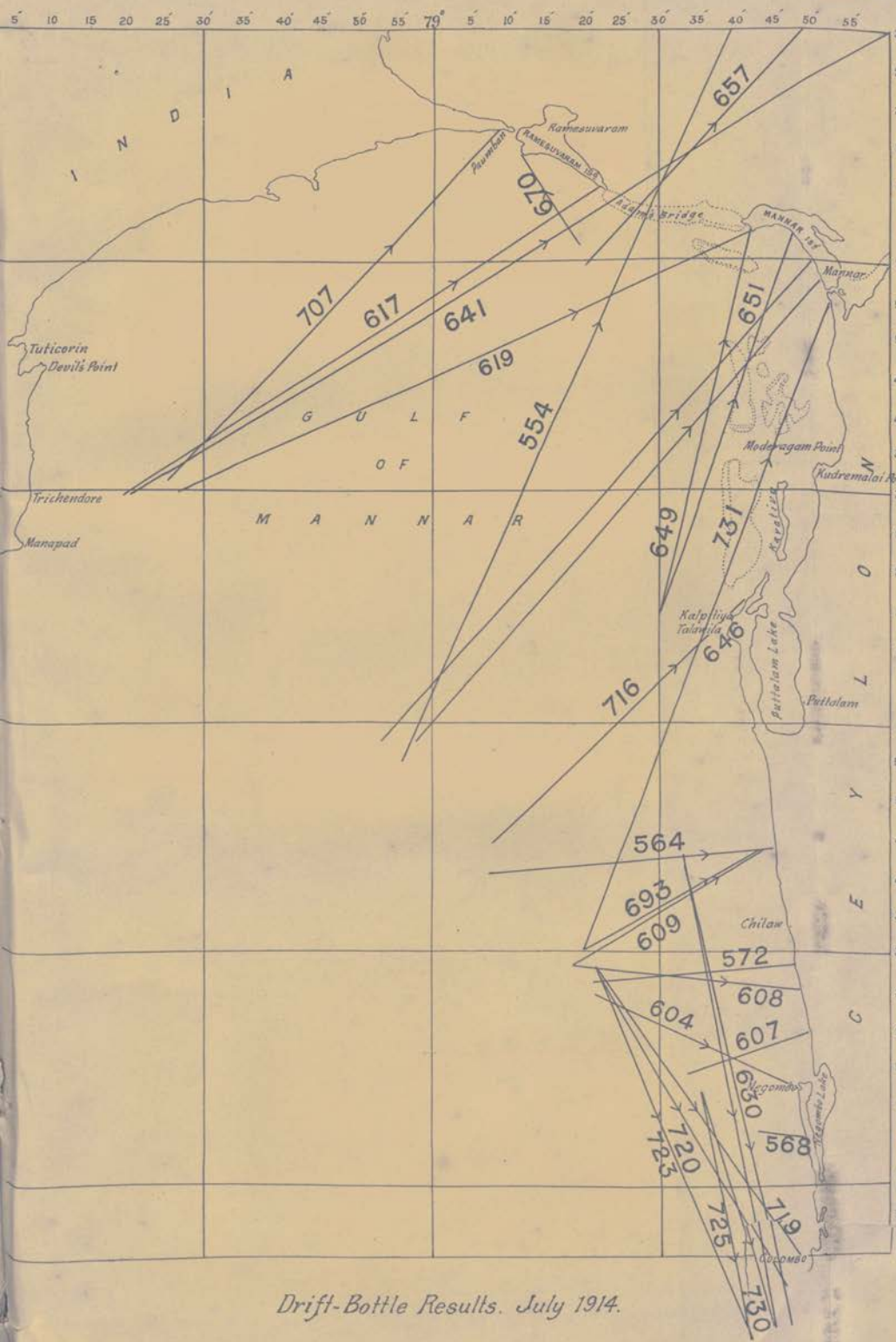
Drift Bottle Results May 1914.

Chart 15.



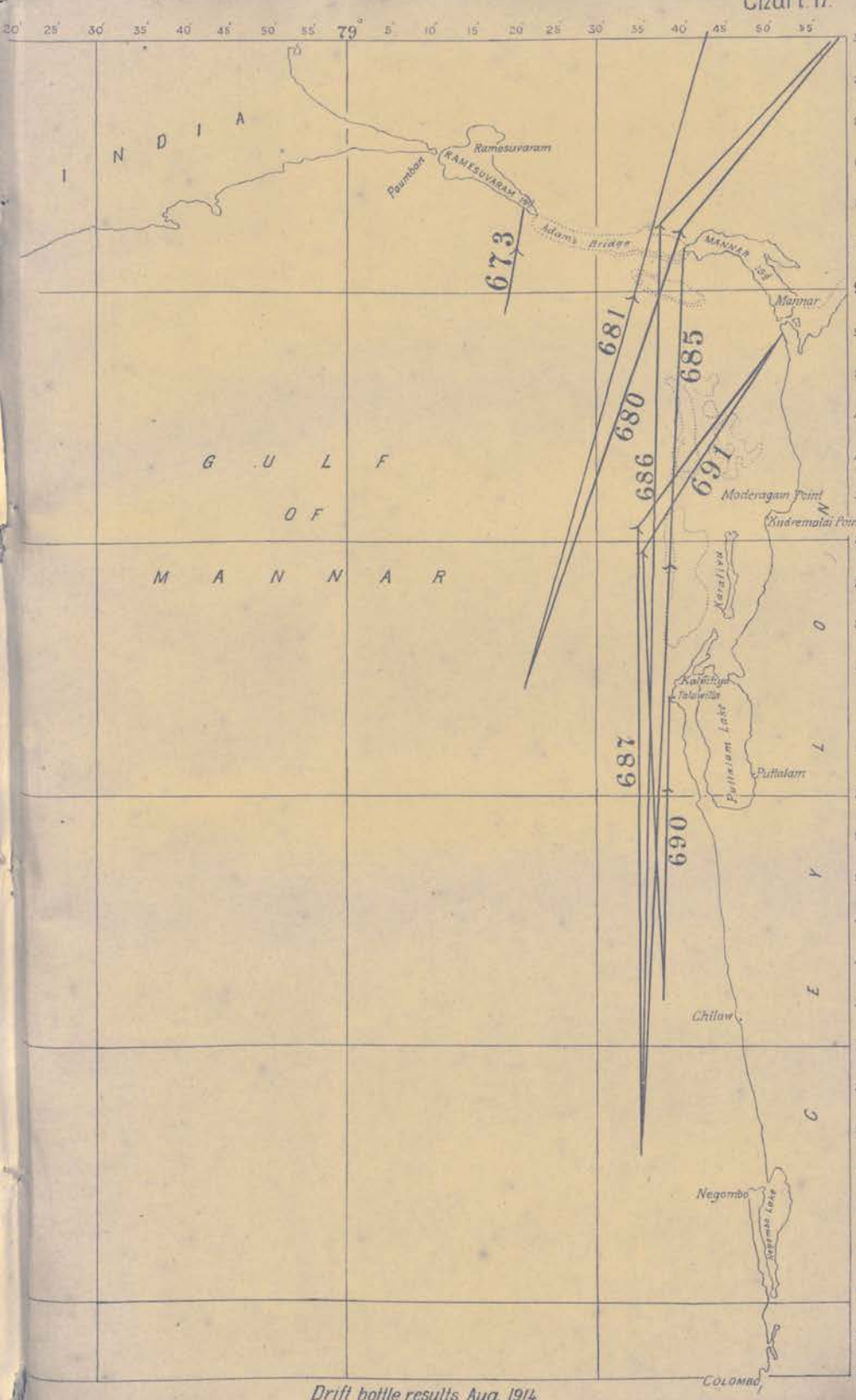
Drift-bottle results June 1914

Chart 16.

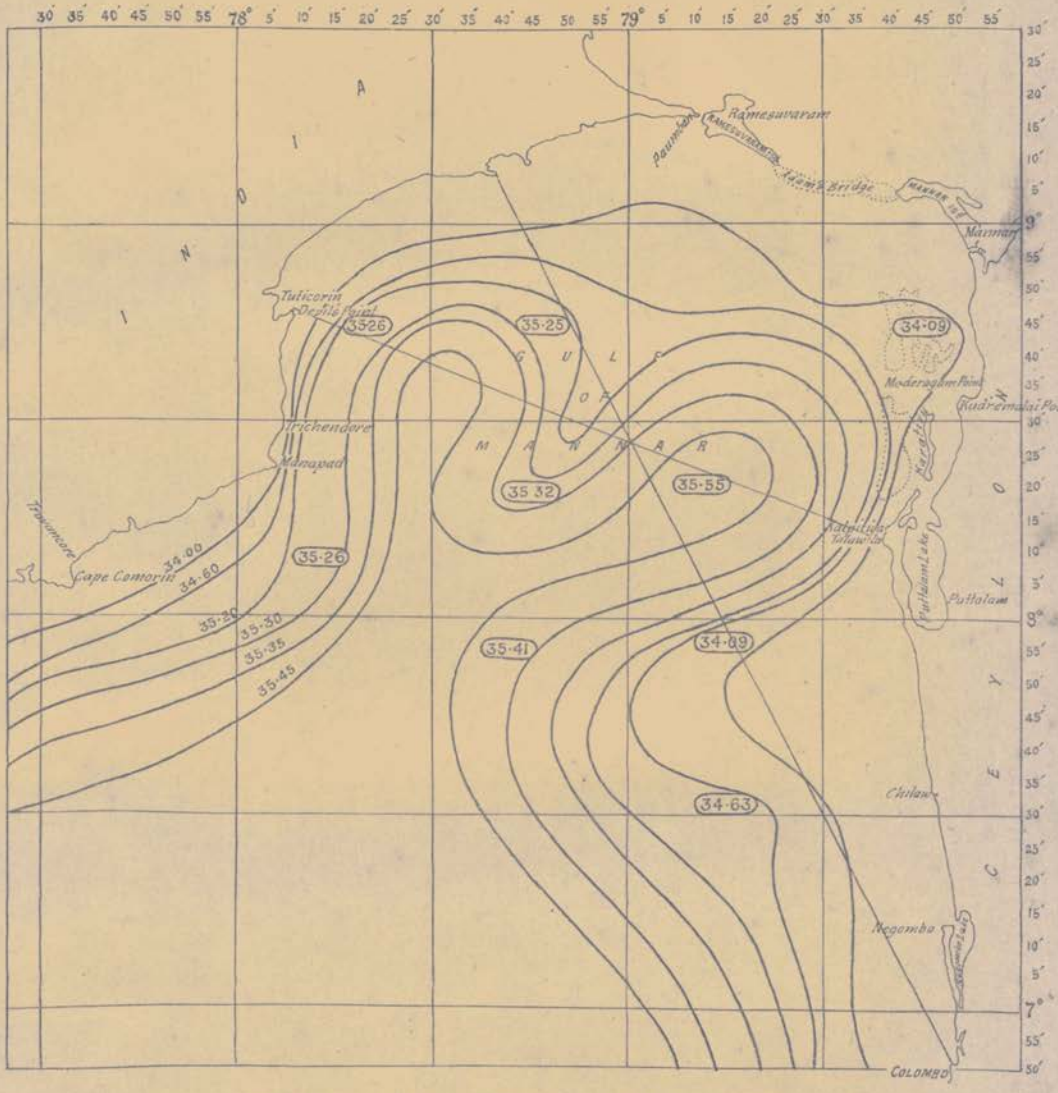


Drift-Bottle Results. July 1914.

Chart 17.



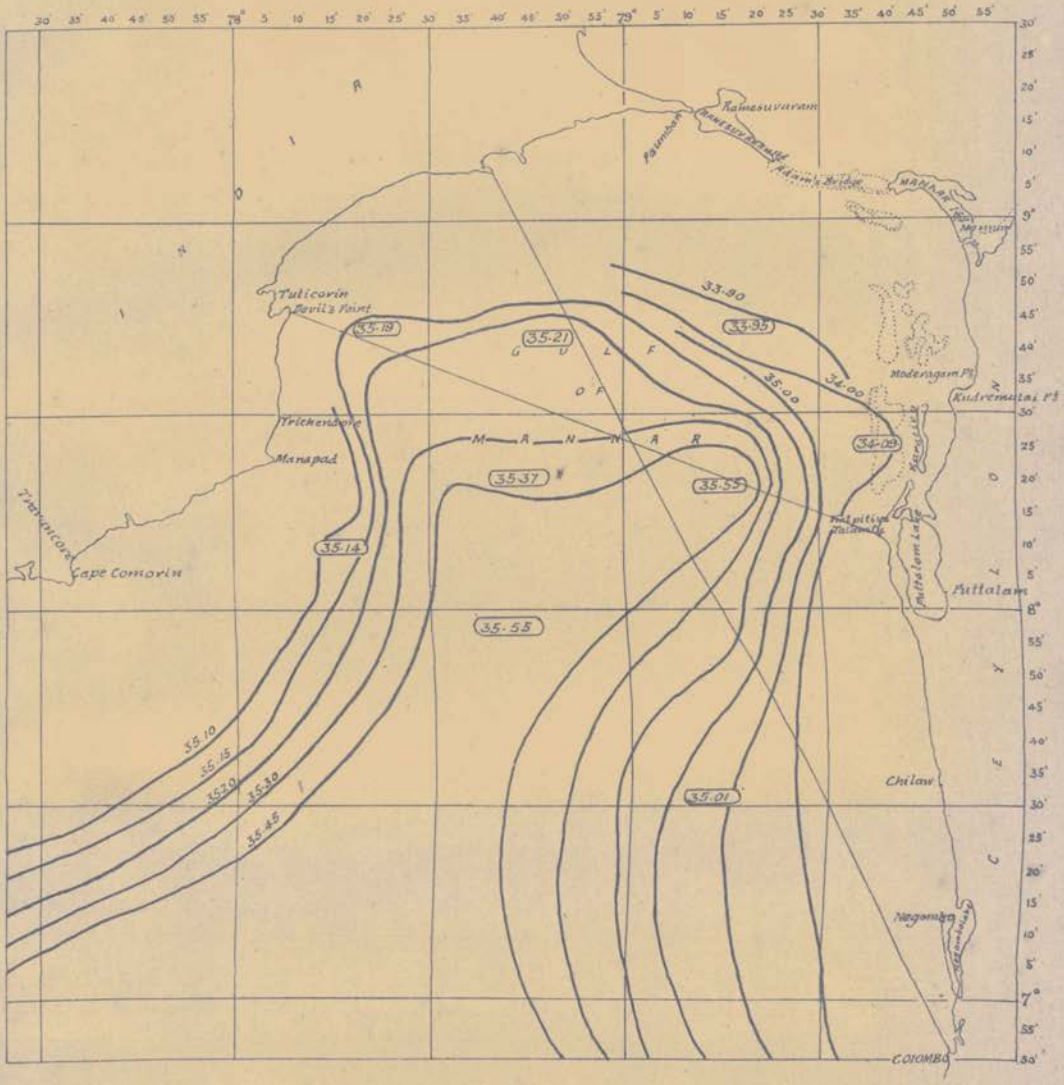
Drift bottle results Aug. 1914.



Isohalines. Gulf of Mannar. October 1913.
Surface.

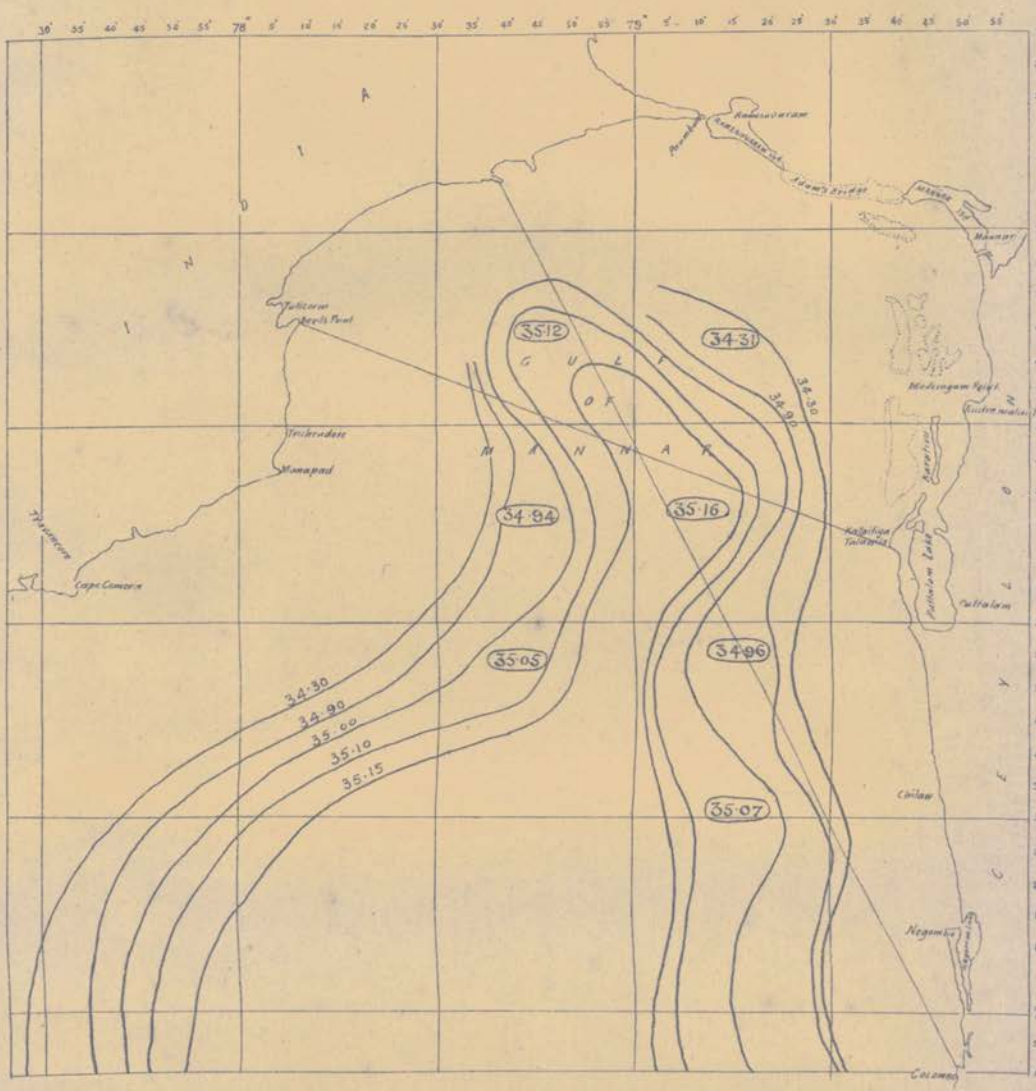
The numbers in Circles indicate the positions at which Water Samples were taken.

Chart 19.



Isohalines Gulf of Mannar October 1913.
20 Metres.
The numbers in circles indicate the position at which water samples were taken.

Chart 20.

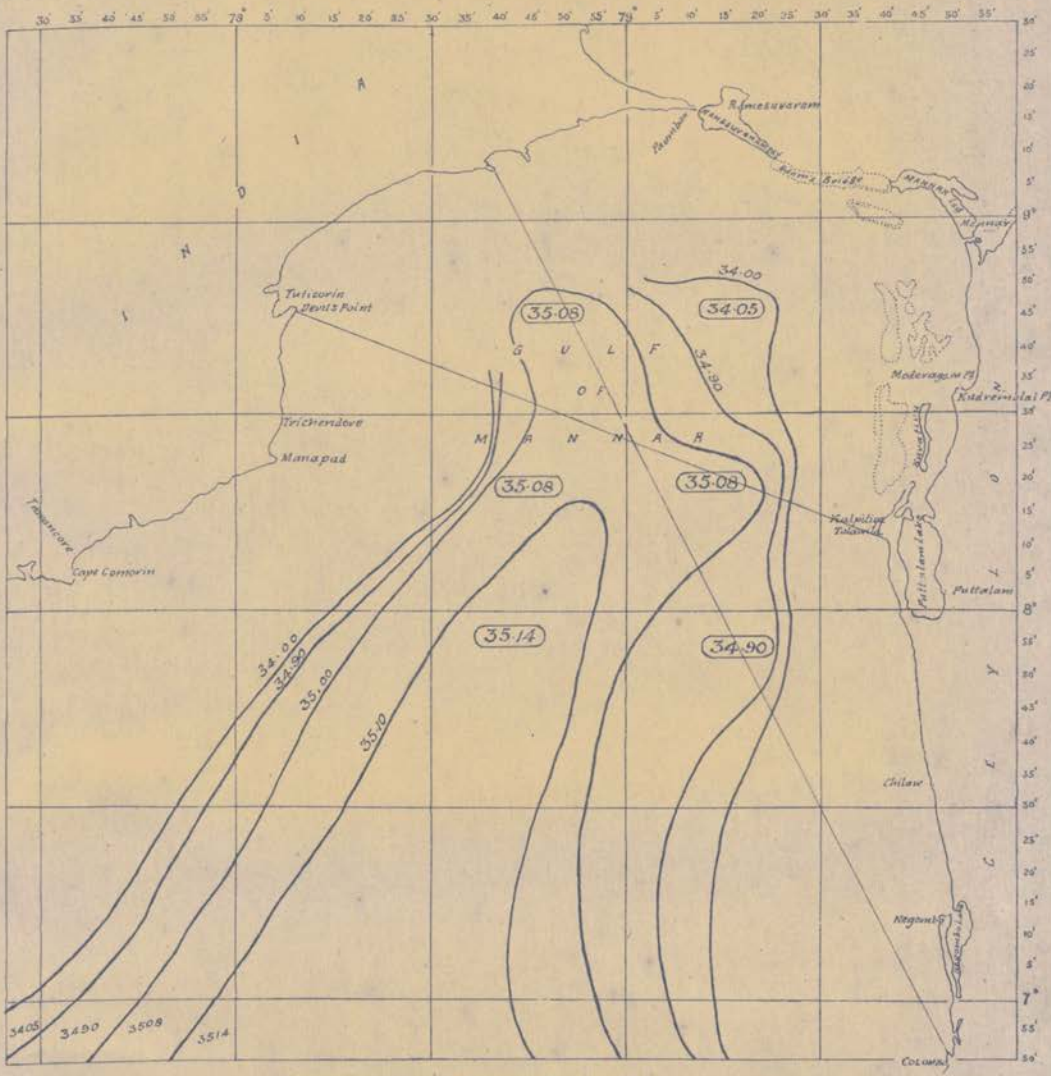


Isohalines Gulf of Mannar October 1913.

The numbers in circles indicate the position at which water samples were taken.

(92 Metres)

Chart 21.



Isohalines Gulf of Mannar October 1913.
185. Metres
The numbers in circles indicate the position at which water samples were taken.

VALINUKAM.

Isohalines – Vertical Section

Valinukam to Colombo 176 Miles

Chart 22. COLOMBO.

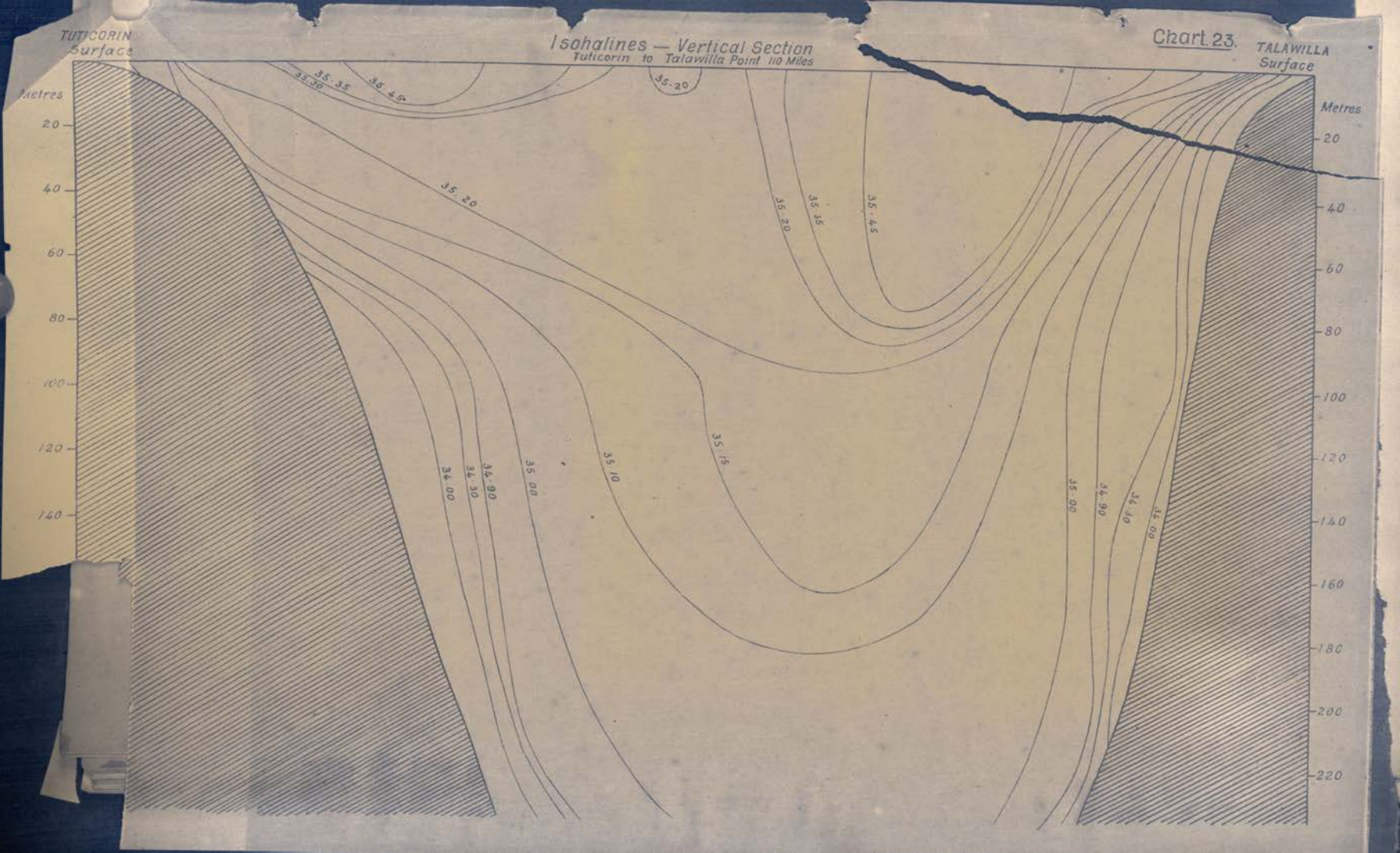

Isohalines — Vertical Section
Tuticorin to Talawilla Point 110 Miles
Chart 23.
TUTICORIN
Surface
TALAWILLA
Surface
Metres
Metres
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
35·35
35·45
35·20
35·20
35·35
35·45
35·20
35·15
35·10
35·00
34·90
34·30
34·00
35·00
34·90
34·10
34·00

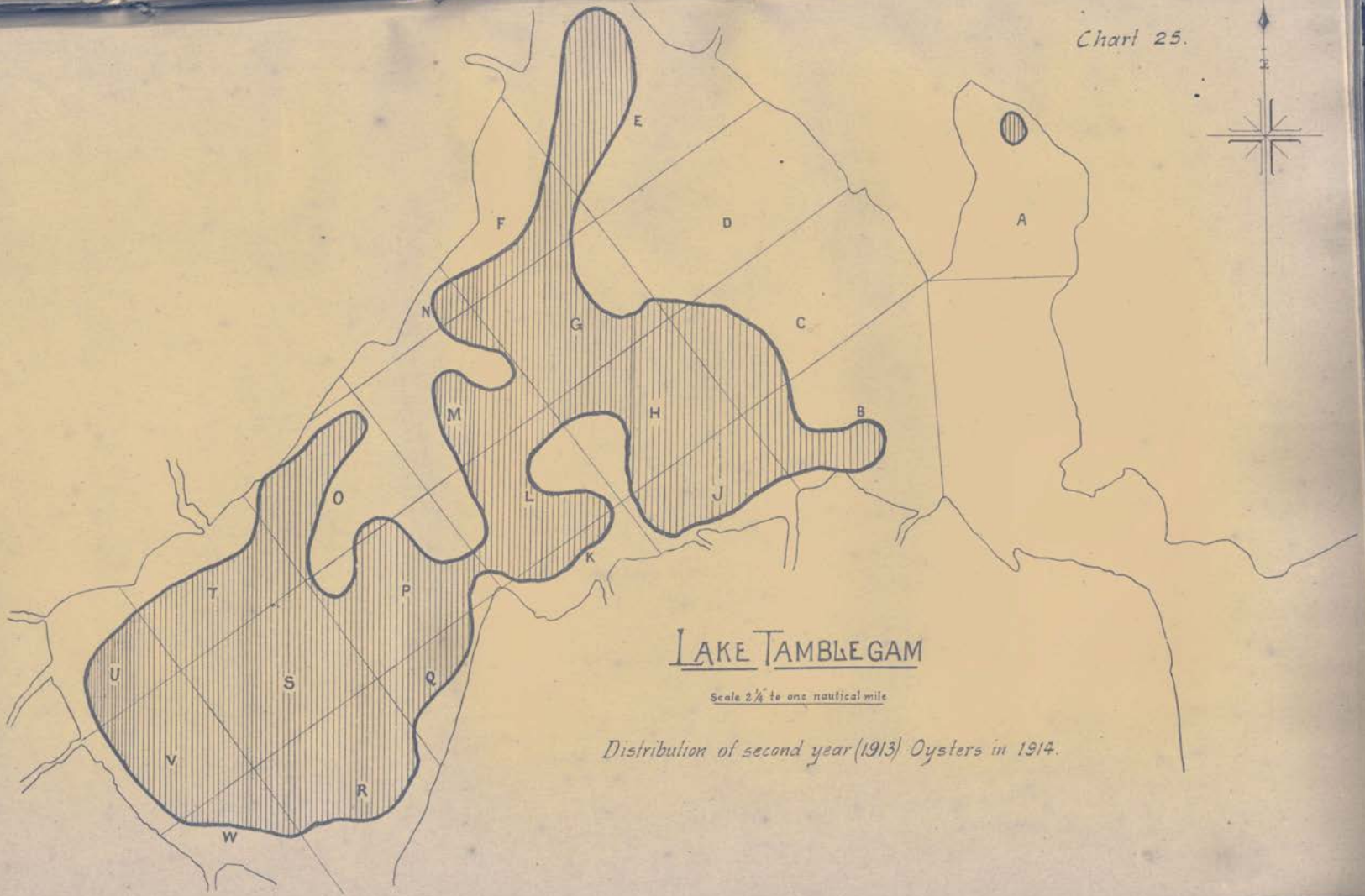
Chart 24

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Scale 2½" to one nautical mile

Distribution of first year (1914) Oysters in 1914

Chart 25.



LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Scale 2¼" to one nautical mile

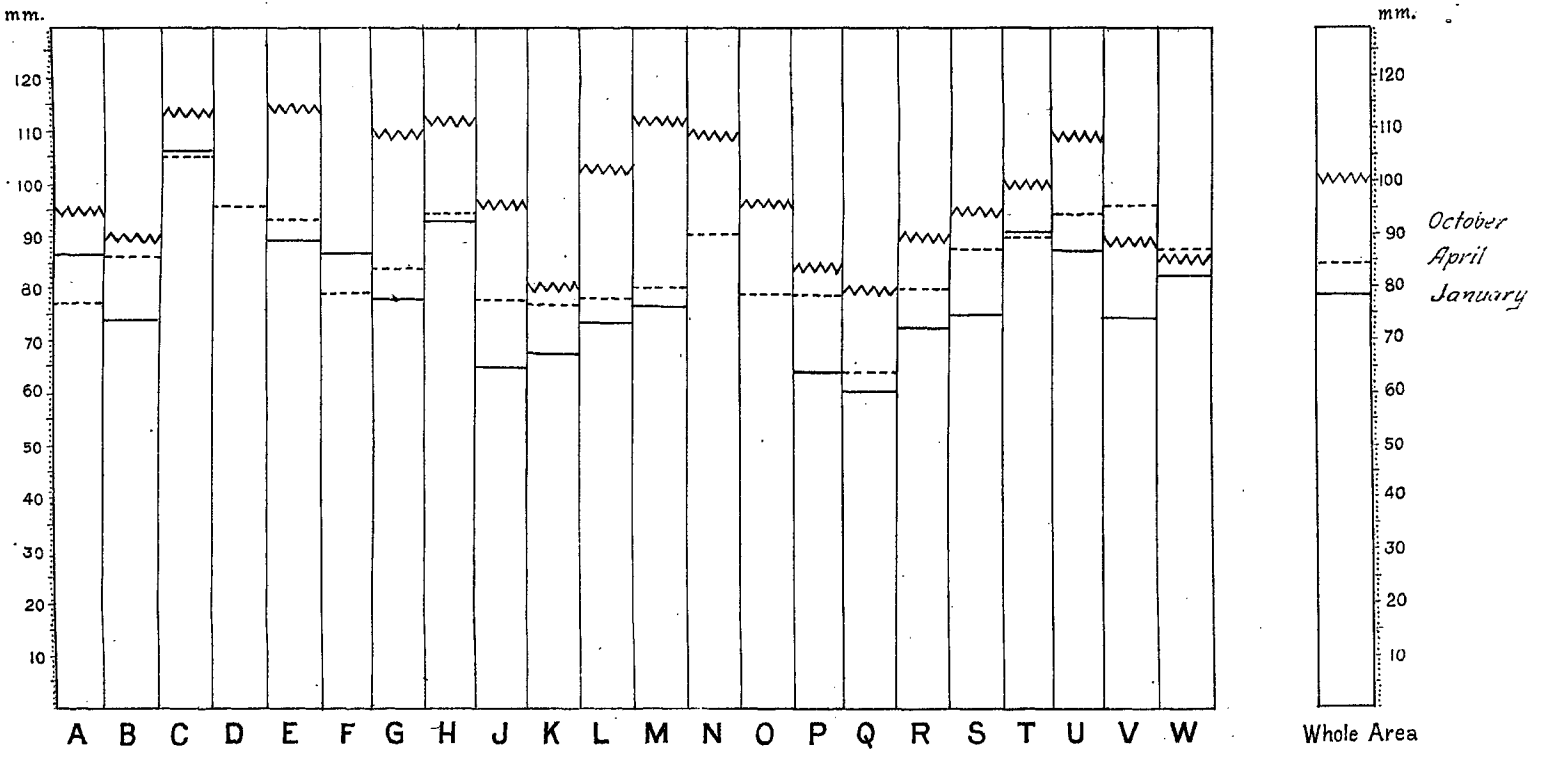
Distribution of second year (1913) Oysters in 1914.

Distribution of third year (1912) Oysters in 1914.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Scale 2½" to one nautical mile

Chart 27.



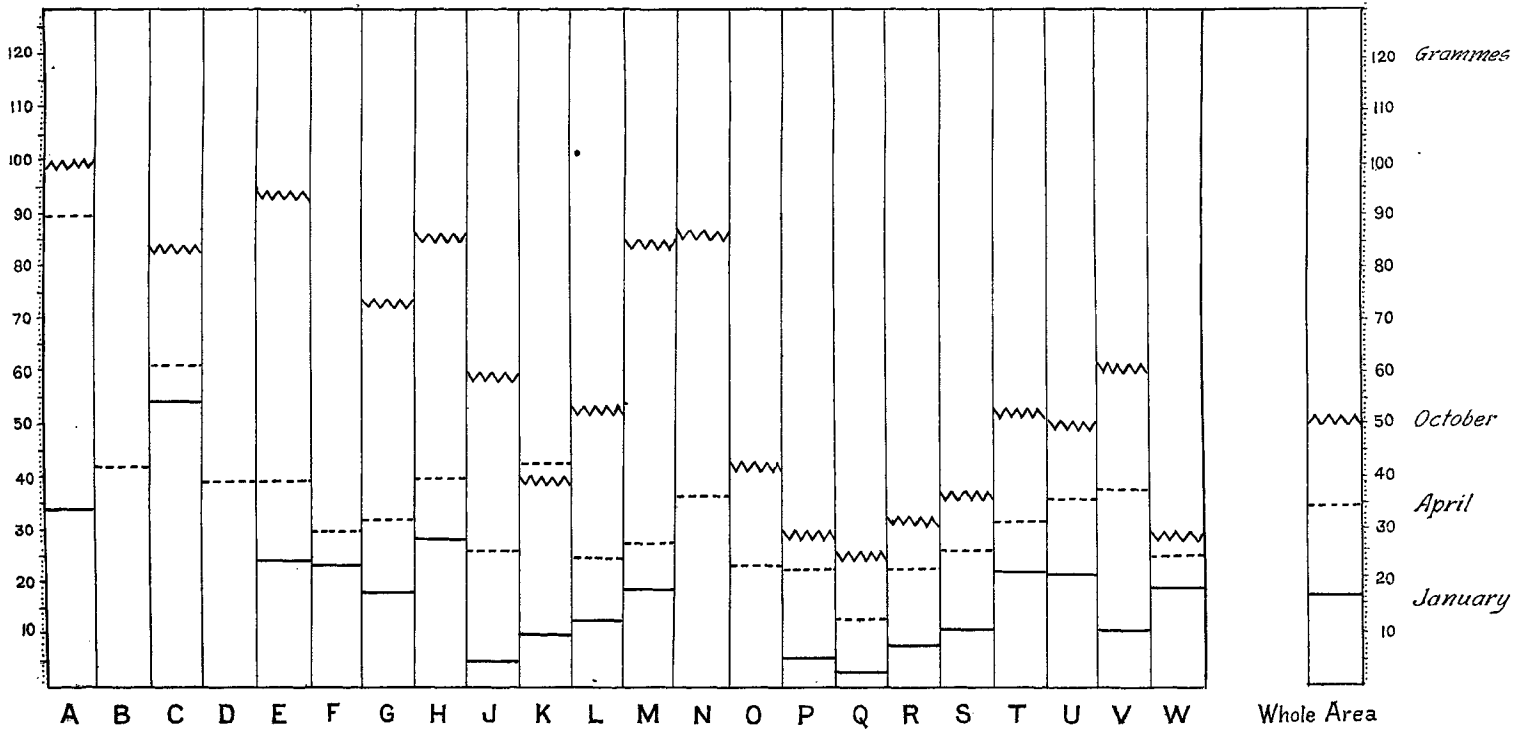
Comparison of 1913 Oysters in Each Area for January, April & October 1914.

(The length of the shortest diameter is given in millimetres)

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Chart 28.

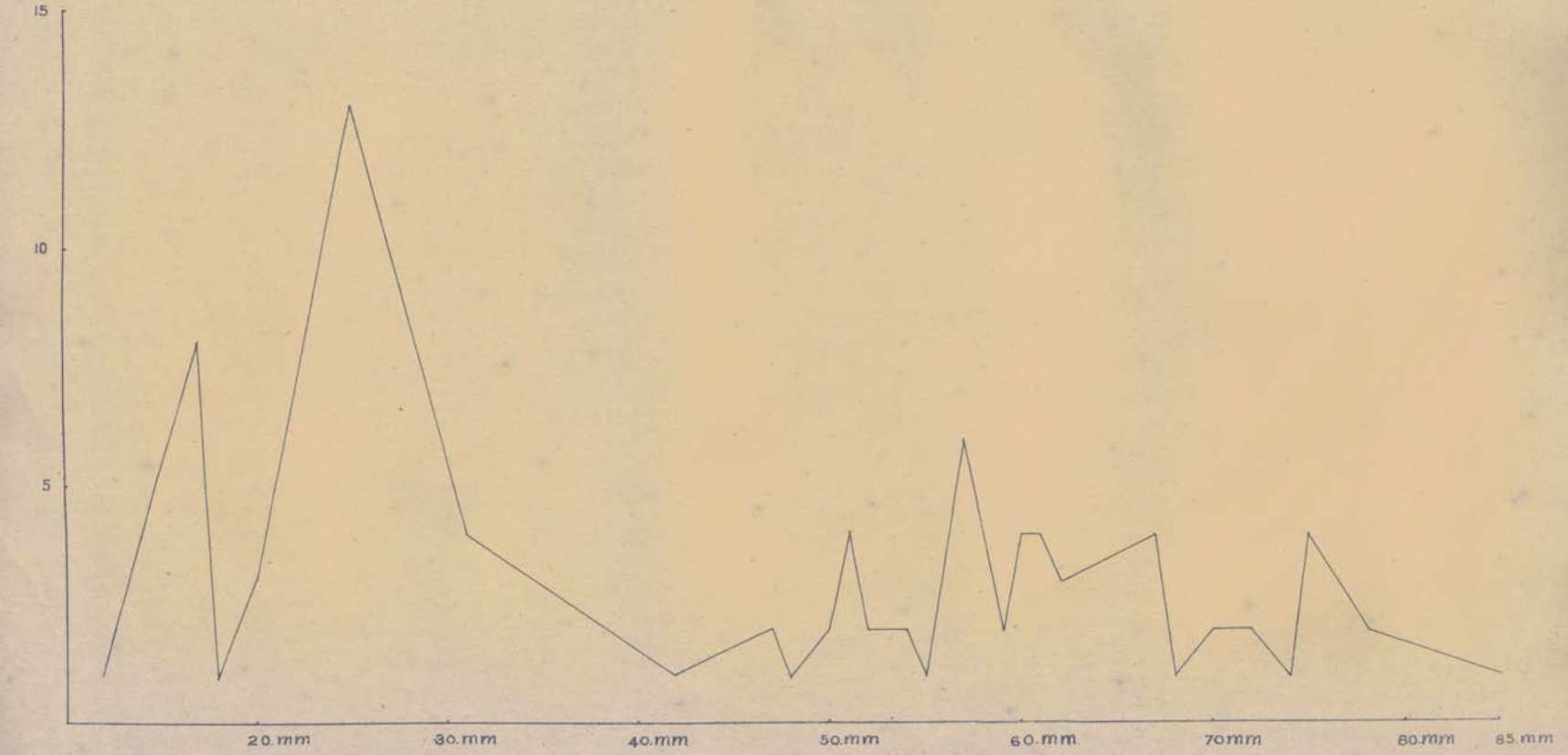


Comparison of Weights of 1913 Oysters in January, April & October 1914.

Chart 29.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

First Year (1914) Oysters in April 1914.
based upon the length of the short diameter.



LAKE TAMBLEGAM

First year (1914) Oysters in April 1914

Weight

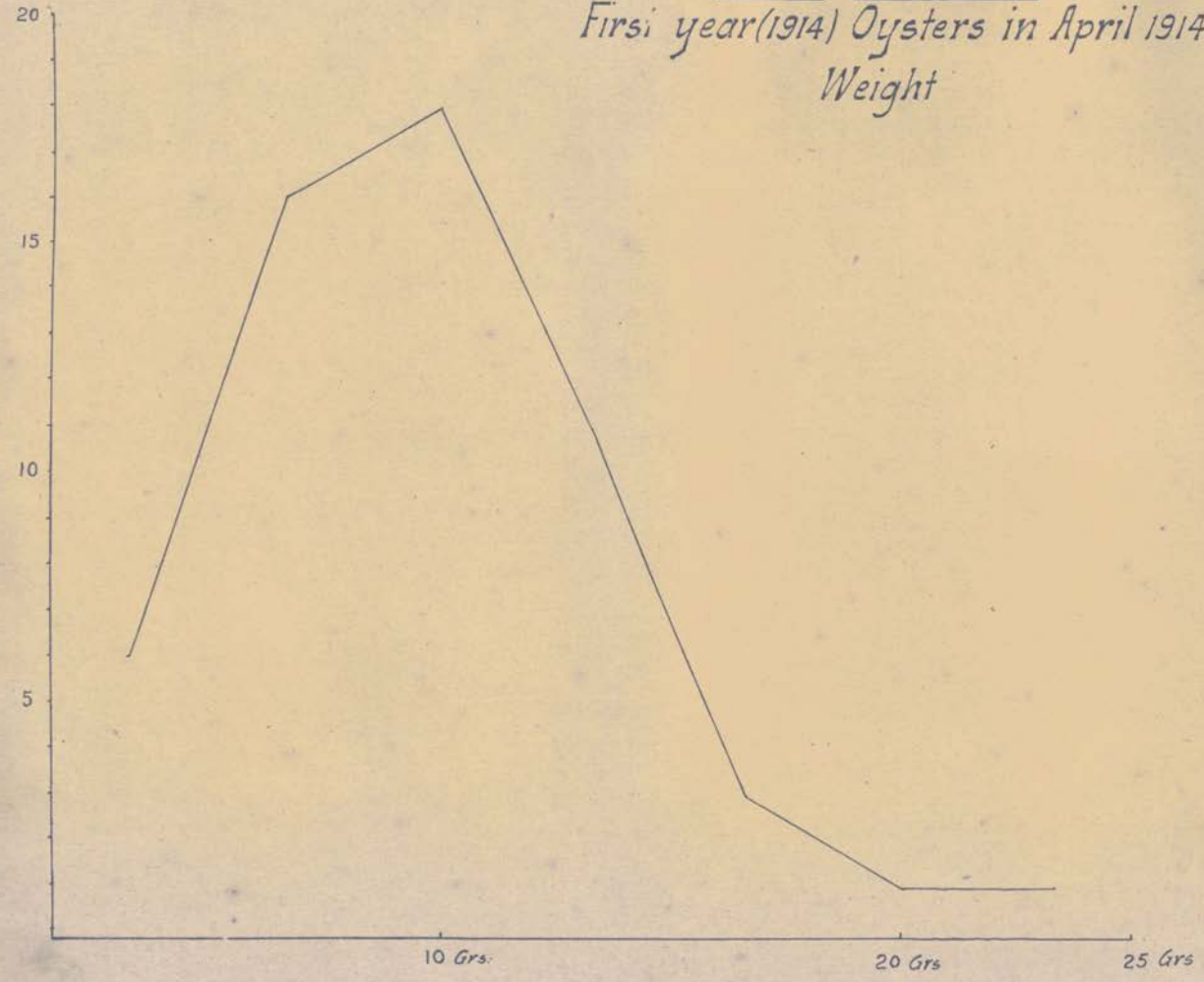
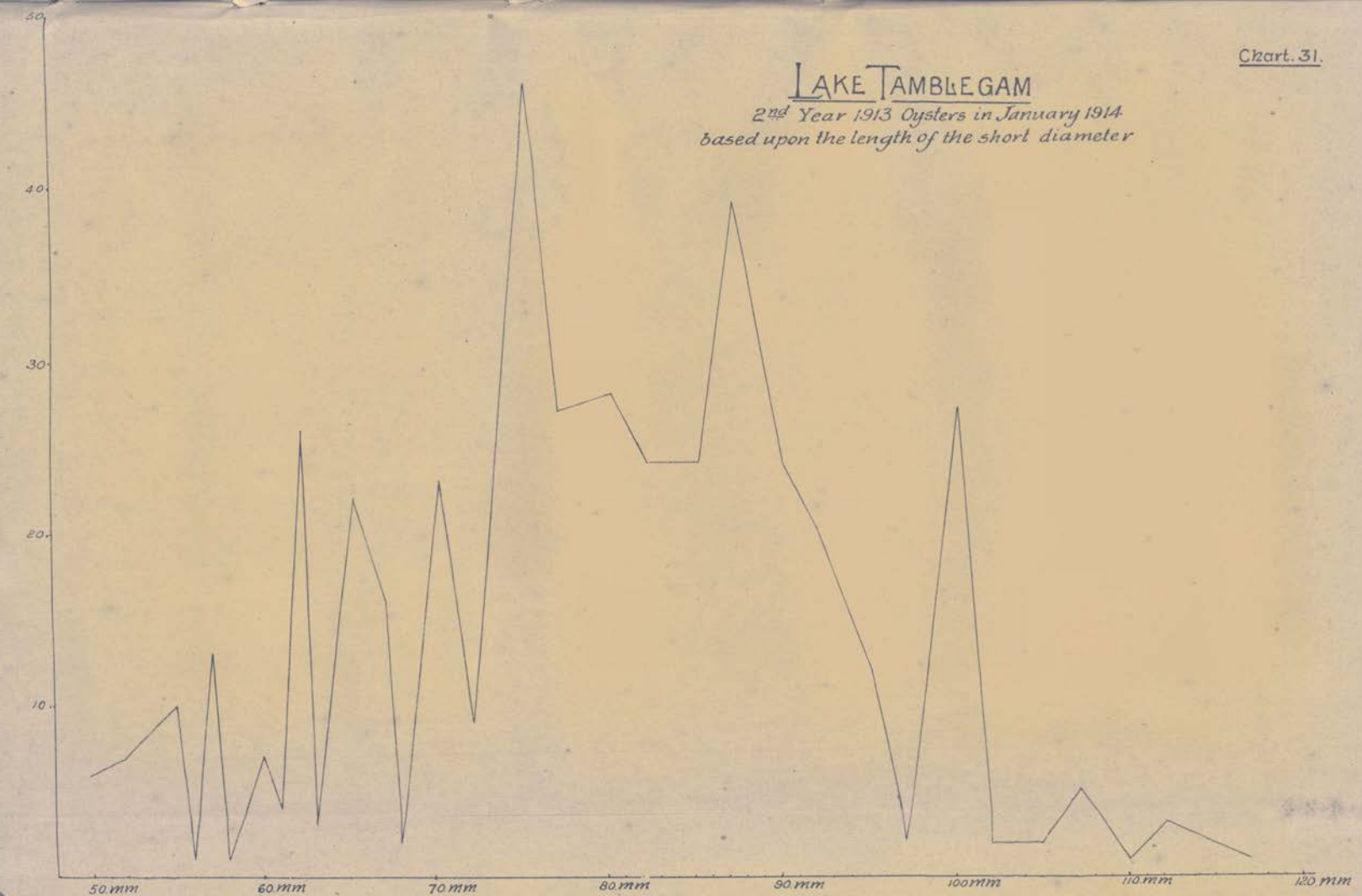


Chart. 31.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

2nd Year 1913 Oysters in January 1914
based upon the length of the short diameter



LAKE TAMBLEGAM

2nd Year (1913) Oysters in January 1914.
Weight.

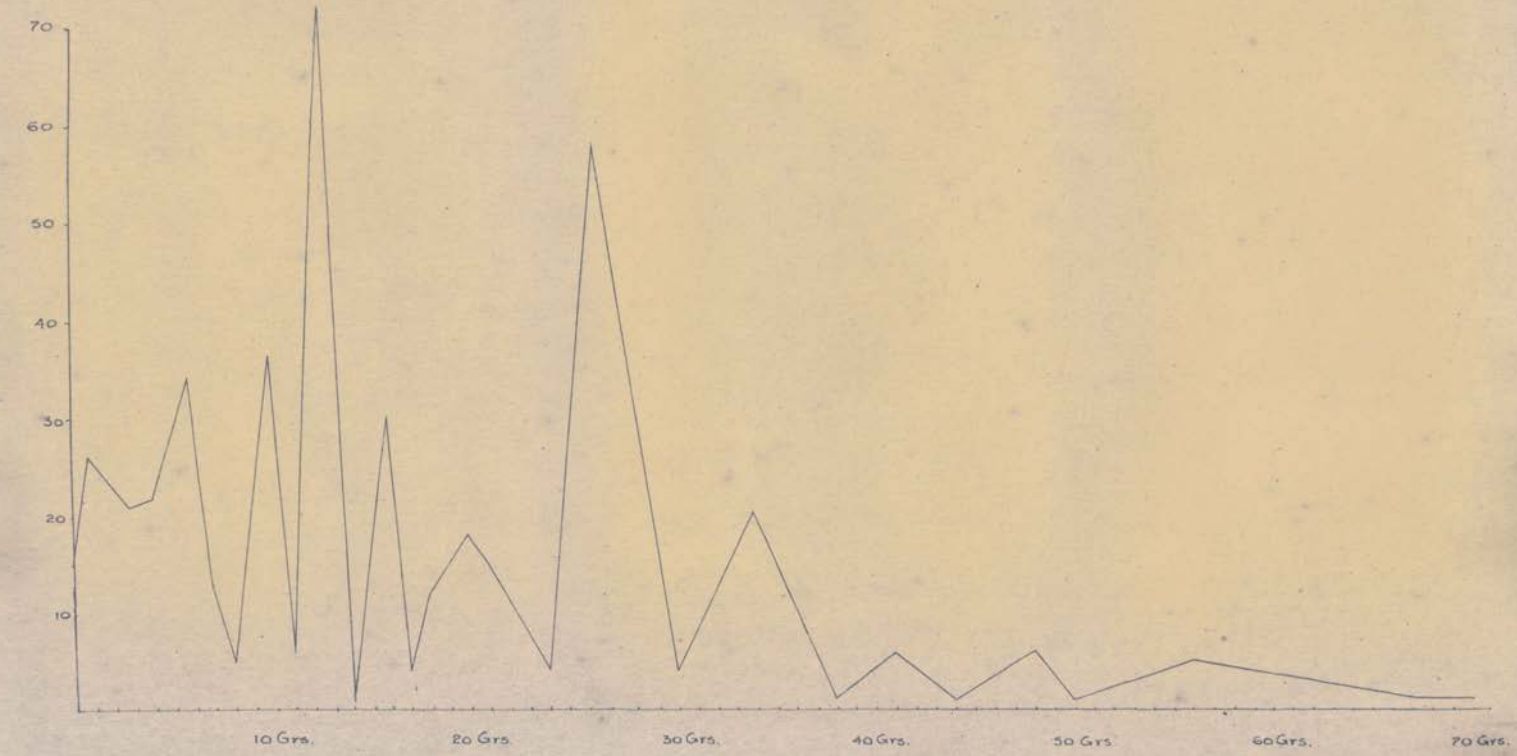
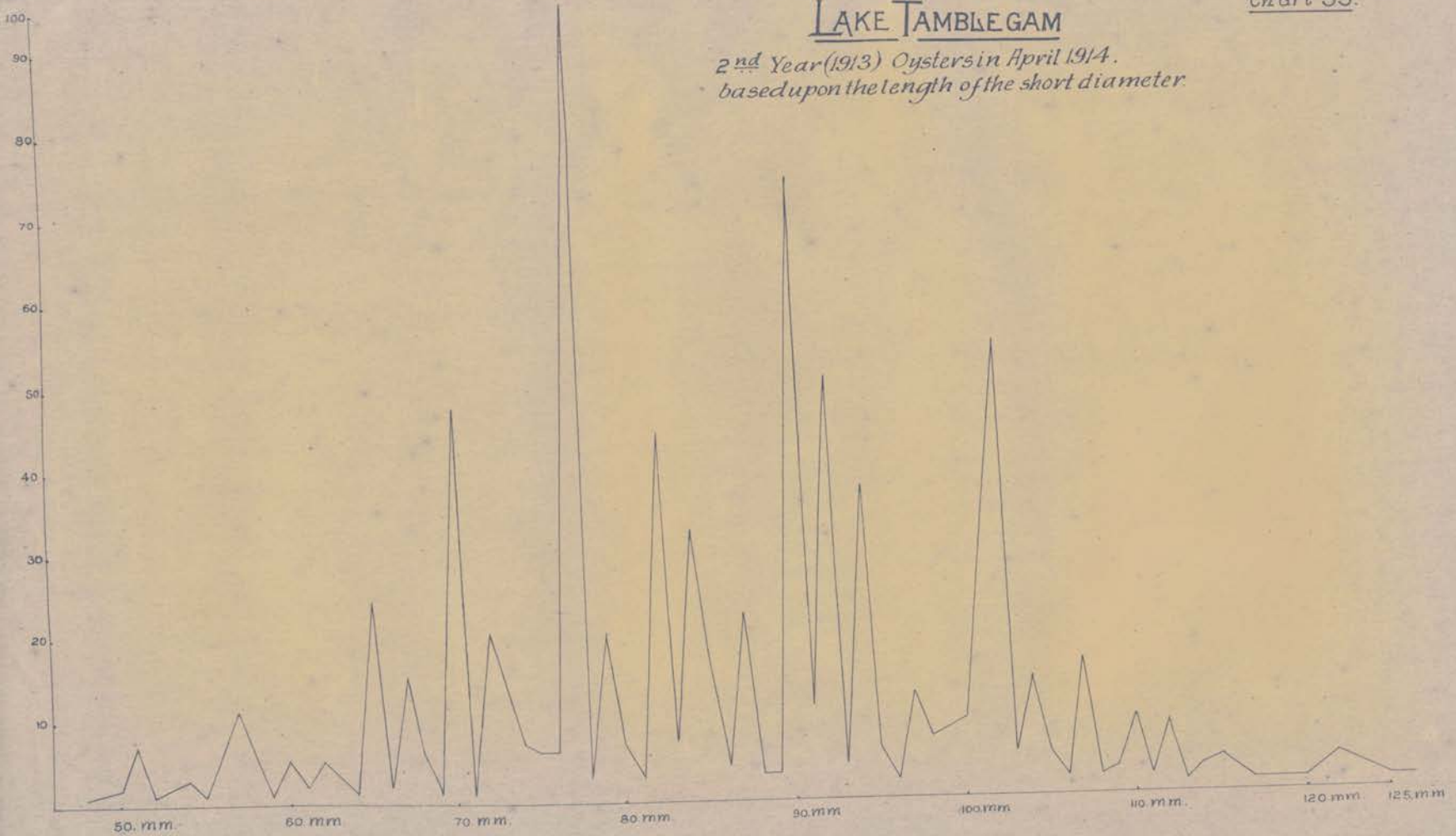


Chart 33.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

2nd Year (1913) Oysters in April 1914.
based upon the length of the short diameter



LAKE TAMBLEGAM

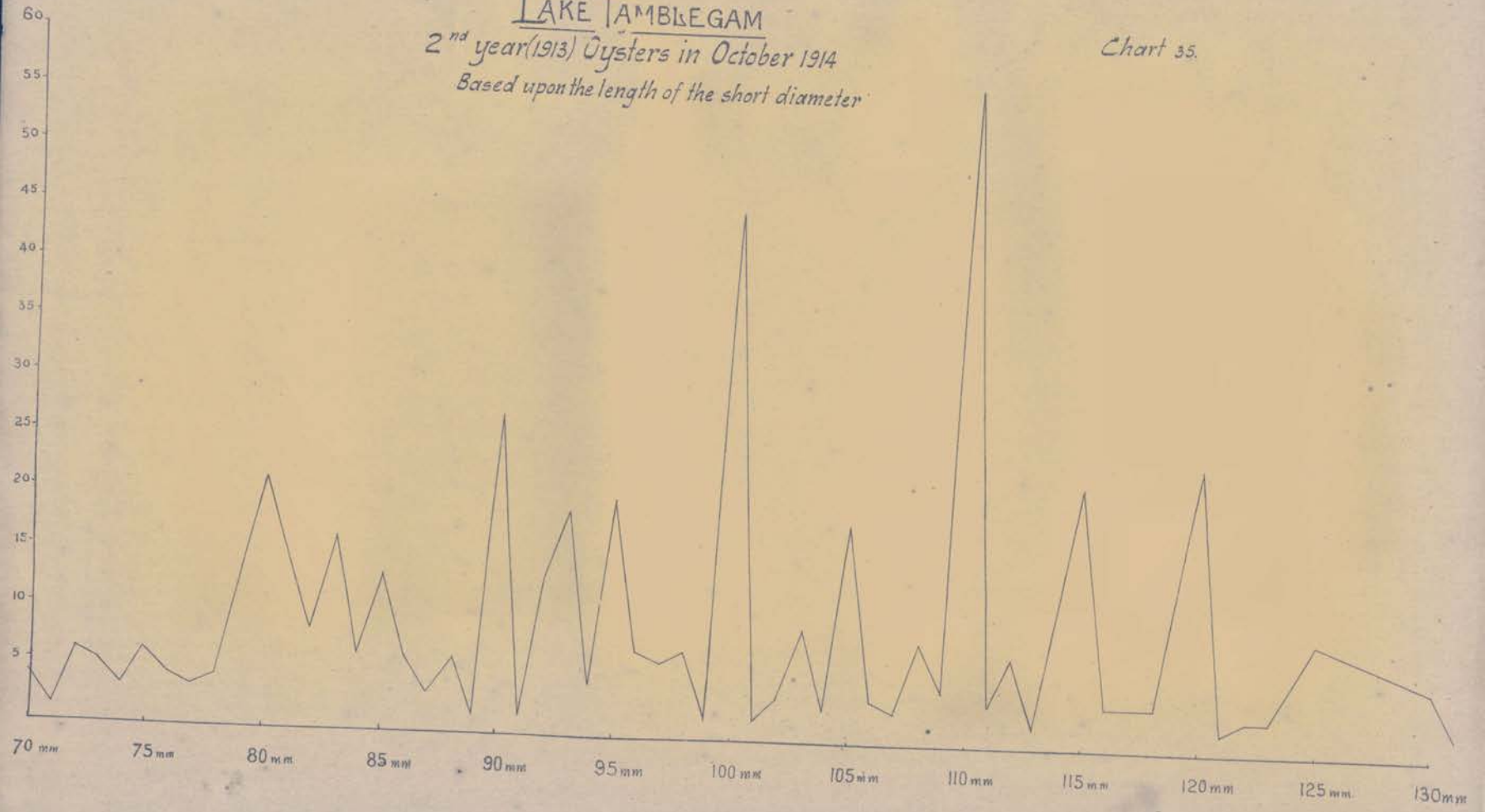
2nd Year (1913) Oysters in April 1914.
Weight.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

2nd year (1913) Oysters in October 1914

Based upon the length of the short diameter

Chart 35.



LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Weight of 2nd Year (1913) Oysters in October 1914.

Chart 37.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

3rd year (1912) Oysters in January 1914

Based upon the length of the short diameter

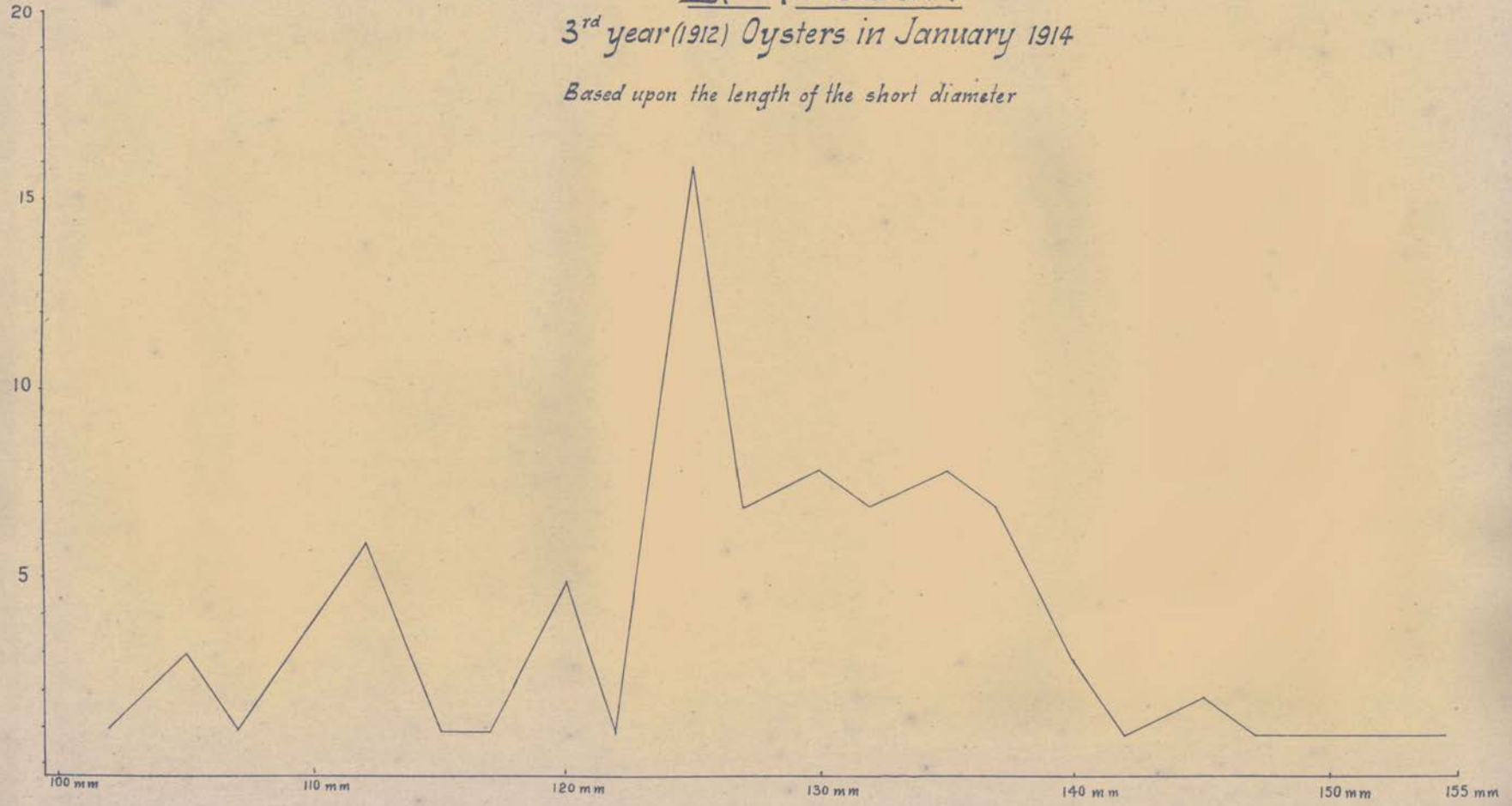


Chart.38.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

3rd Year (1912) Oysters in April 1914.
based upon the length of the short diameter.

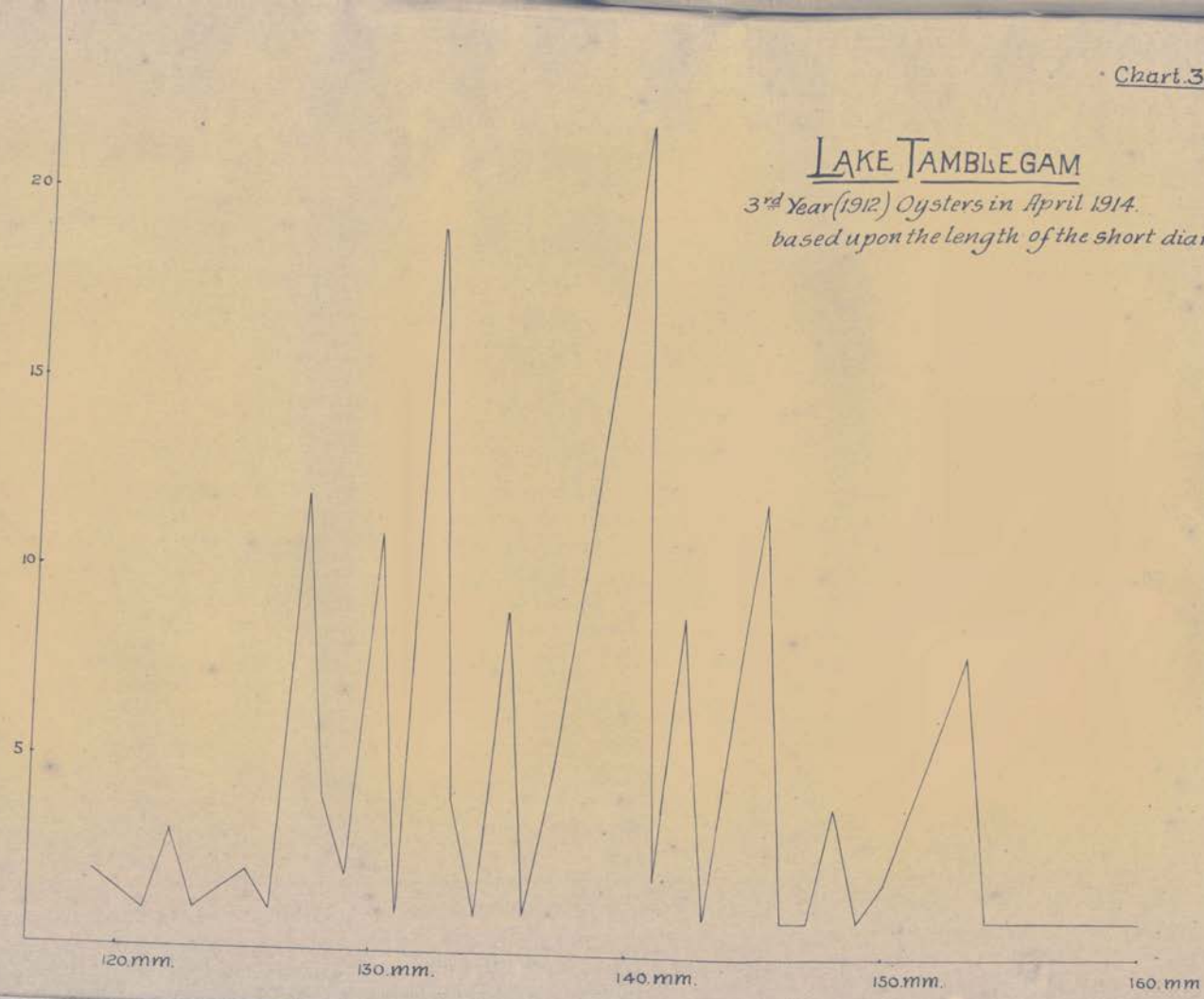


Chart 39.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

3rd year (1912) Oysters in April 1914

Weight

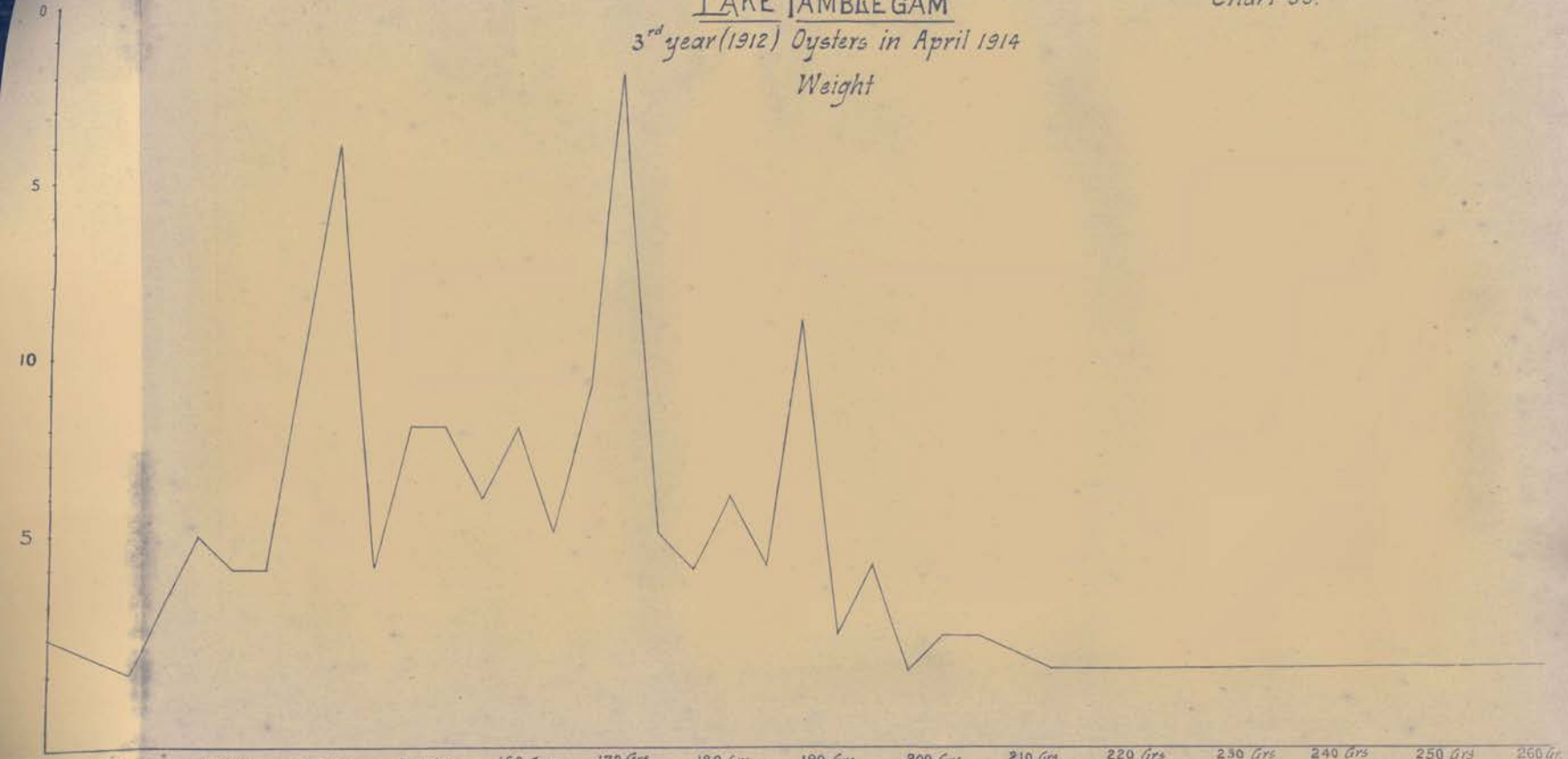


Chart 40.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

3rd Year (1912) Oysters in October 1914.

based upon the length of the short diameter

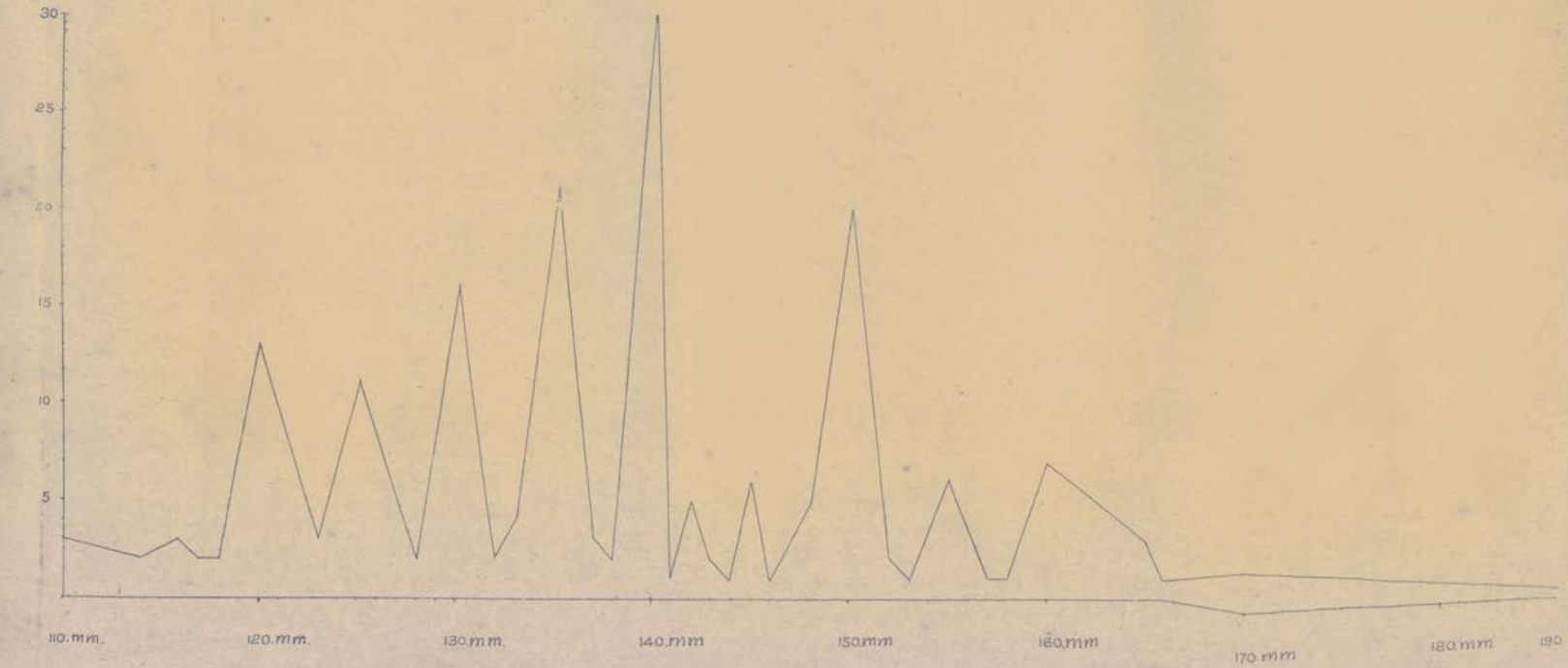
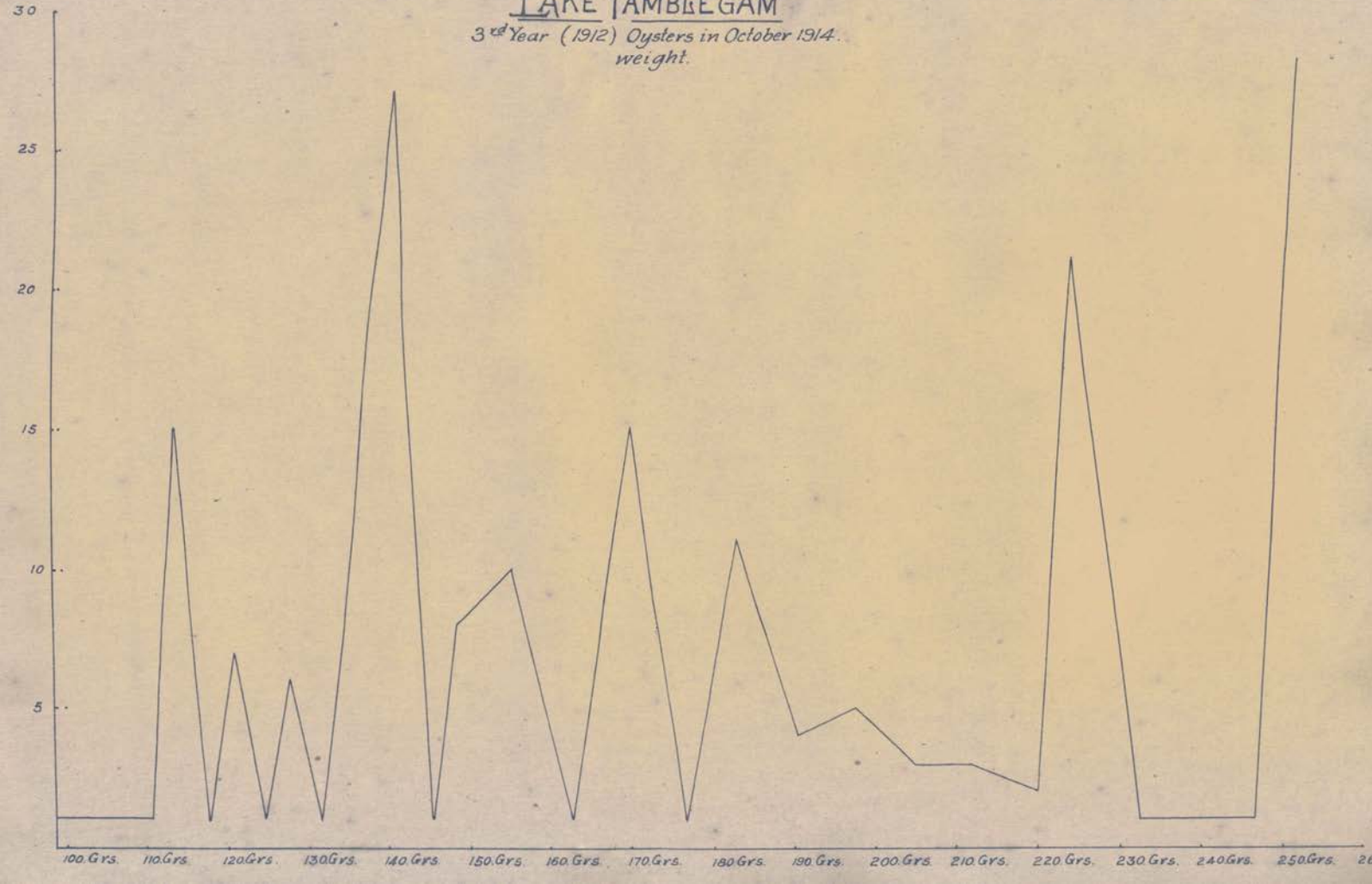


Chart. 41.

LAKE TAMBLEGAM

3rd Year (1912) Oysters in October 1914.
weight.



VETERINARY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1914.

I.—STAFF.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo.—Mr. E. T. Hoole, G.B.V.C.

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Kandy.—Mr. G. B. de Silva, G.B.V.C.

Manager, Government Dairy.—Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.

Assistant Manager, Ambepussa Farm.—Mr. D. H. Senanayake.

Chief Clerk.—Mr. C. T. Perera.

Assistant Clerk.—Mr. B. P. Edward de Silva.

Laboratory Assistant.—Mr. Edmund Duffey.

Stock Inspectors.—Messrs. A. M. Ahamat, B. D. Stephen, J. I. Apponso, D. P. A. Dissanayake, R. F. P. Jayawardane, G. E. Perera, S. E. Samaranayake, J. Habaragoda, D. L. Dias, Tassim Mahamooth, H. E. P. Jayawardene, D. de A. Seneviratne, S. N. Samuel, and S. W. Jansz.

I regret to record the death of Mr. P. Samaranayake, Chief Clerk, and Manager of the Model Farm, who served Government conscientiously and faithfully for over 26 years.

Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayake completed his course of training at the Bombay Veterinary College and returned in December, having passed the final examination and been granted the diploma of that College.

Mr. J. I. Apponso proceeded to Bombay on January 1, 1915, in succession to Mr. Wijayanayake.

It is proposed to station Mr. Wijayanayake at Nuwara Eliya as Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, thus providing qualified men both for Kandy and Nuwara Eliya.

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Horses.—No outbreak of disease amongst horses occurred.

Cattle : Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of this disease occurred in all the Provinces except the Southern and North-Central. All were suppressed without serious loss. Figures are given in the statements annexed. On comparing the number of cases with the total number of cattle in the Provinces it will be seen that the extent of infection was small. Separate figures are given showing cases in Colombo town and at the quarantine station.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.—This disease prevailed all over the Island. Figures are given in the statement annexed.

Anthrax, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, and Surra.—The cases of these diseases are insignificant, excluding anthrax cases at the quarantine station, Colombo, three large shipments of sheep and goats being found infected on arrival from India, of which many died.

Return of Contagious Diseases for 1914.

		Cases.		Deaths.
Anthrax :—				
Provinces	2			
Colombo town ..	—	161	..	161
Quarantine station ..	159			
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia ..	..	4	..	2
Hoof-and-mouth disease :—				
Provinces	8,825			
Colombo town ..	221	9,532	..	123
Quarantine station ..	486			
Rabies (see separate statement) ..	..	16	..	16*
Rinderpest :—				
Provinces	4,389			
Colombo town ..	601	5,124	..	3,275
Quarantine station ..	134			
Surra	..	2†	..	—

* 16 positive out of 28 suspected cases. † Cattle.

Cattle and Disease Return for 1914.

Province.	Number of Cattle.		Number affected by Diseases.		Nature of the Disease.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	On hand at end of December 31, 1914.
	Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Cattle.				
					Cases.			
Western ..	37,874	190,948	931	3,667	All diseases ..	2,827	1,813	8
					Rinderpest 797	280	482*a*	2
	228,822		4,648		Foot-and-mouth disease 1,034	1,032	2	—
Central ..	46,553	57,755	2,850	4,679	All diseases ..	2,947	4,538	44
					Rinderpest 702	183	514*b*	1
	104,308		7,529		Foot-and-mouth disease 580	530	19	31
Southern ..	38,577	136,663	2,219	7,341	All diseases ..	8,847	713	—
					Rinderpest ..	—	—	—
	175,240		9,560		Foot-and-mouth disease 3,220	3,202	18	—
Northern ..	22,723	183,235	768	1,091	All diseases ..	1,823	36	—
					Rinderpest 49	13	36	—
	205,958		1,859		Foot-and-mouth disease 1,097	967	2	128
Eastern ..	30,715	73,655	1,112	1,348	All diseases ..	1,655	805	—
					Rinderpest 1,164	466	545*c*	—
	104,370		2,460		Foot-and-mouth disease 365	339	18	8
North-Western ..	113,248	234,767	6,557	11,943	All diseases ..	8,845	9,655	—
					Rinderpest 257	120	116*d*	—
	348,015		18,500		Foot-and-mouth disease 562	557	5	—
North-Central ..	103,876	97,829	4,440	5,127	All diseases ..	8,561	1,006	—
					Rinderpest 1	—	1	—
	201,705		9,567		Foot-and-mouth disease 1,232	1,019	7*e*	201
Uva ..	20,798	64,329	2,303	3,277	All diseases ..	2,781	2,799	—
					Rinderpest 216	25	112*f*	—
	85,127		5,580		Foot-and-mouth disease 647	623	6	18
Sabaragamuwa ..	43,026	59,161	2,173	2,879	All diseases ..	2,478	2,574	—
					Rinderpest 1,203	140	928*g*	—
	102,187		5,052		Foot-and-mouth disease 88	86	2	—

a And 33 shot. *c* And 153 shot. *e* And 5 shot. *g* And 135 shot.
b And 4 shot. *d* And 21 shot. *f* And 79 shot.

The total number of cattle for the whole Island is 1,555,732, and the number of deaths from all causes is 23,939, giving a percentage of 1·54.

The above statement excludes Colombo Municipality, the figures within Municipal limits being—

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Colombo Town.			
Anthrax	— ..	— ..	—
Rinderpest	601 ..	140 ..	461
Hoof-and-mouth disease ..	221 ..	209 ..	12
Quarantine Station.			
Anthrax	159 ..	— ..	159
Rinderpest	134 ..	54 ..	80
Hoof-and-mouth disease ..	486 ..	454 ..	32

Inoculation with Anti-rinderpest Serum.

Number of cattle inoculated in 1914 ..	222	Number that became ill within a month	12
Number that remained free ..	210	Recoveries	9
		Deaths ..	3

III.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING 1914.

Country of Production.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
To Colombo.				
United Kingdom ..	5 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
British Colonies :—				
British India	148 ..	16,425 ..	12,667 ..	85,112
Burma ..	19 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Maldive Islands ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2
Mauritius	2 ..	— ..	— ..	—
South Australia ..	2 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Victoria	145 ..	4 ..	1 ..	—
Foreign Countries :—				
China	1 ..	— ..	— ..	—
France	2 ..	5 ..	— ..	—
Holland	1 ..	— ..	3 ..	—
Russia in Europe ..	4 ..	— ..	— ..	—
Total ..	329	16,438	12,671	85,114

Country of Production.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
To Kayts.				
Point Calimere ..	3	1,264	—	—
Adirampatam ..	—	96	—	—
Terimmalvasal ..	—	3	—	—
Ammapatam ..	—	3	—	—
Total ..	3	1,366	—	—
Grand Total ..	332	17,804	12,671	85,114

IV.—QUARANTINE.

The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon kindly furnishes the following information :—

Colombo Quarantine Station.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during 1914.

Number of cattle admitted from India	13,531
Number of buffaloes admitted	2,579
Number of sheep and goats admitted	100,672
Number of cattle imported for slaughter	10,189
Number of milk cattle imported	655
Number of cattle imported for work (draught)	2,522
Number of buffaloes imported for slaughter	2,106
Number of milk buffaloes imported	436
Number of outbreaks of rinderpest	67
Number affected with rinderpest	134
Number of deaths from rinderpest	80
Number of recoveries	54
Number of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease	110
Number affected with foot-and-mouth disease	486
Number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease	32
Number of recoveries	454
Number of outbreaks of anthrax	3
Number affected with anthrax	159
Number of deaths from anthrax	159
Number of recoveries	—

Incidence of Cattle Disease in Town.

Number of cases of rinderpest	601
Number of deaths from rinderpest	461
Number of recoveries from rinderpest	140
Number of cases of foot-and-mouth disease	221
Number of deaths from foot-and-mouth disease	12
Number of recoveries from foot-and-mouth disease	209
Number of cases of anthrax	—
Number of deaths from anthrax	—
Number of recoveries from anthrax	—
Number of cases of rabies in dogs	1

Tuticorin Quarantine Station.

Statement showing the Number of Animals passed for export to Ceylon during 1914.

Number of bulls	10,420
Number of cows	2,719
Number of calves	210
Number of buffaloes	2,629
Number of buffalo calves	627
Total number of cattle	16,605
Number of sheep	12,654
Number of goats	87,773
Total number of sheep and goats	100,427

The Veterinary Officer in charge reports that 482 cases of foot-and-mouth disease and 9 cases of anthrax were detected in the station during the year.

Remarks of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, who supervises the station :—

The year from the point of view of disease has been a bad one, and unfortunately this coincided with the removal of the depôt to a new site. This was naturally attributed to being the cause of the trouble by the dealers opposed to the move, but I consider it only a coincidence, and in any case efficient quarantine was impossible at the old depôt.

With the acquiescence and assistance of the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration and Quarantine, the work is now being carried out at the cooly immigration depôt, Tataparai, and I have recently asked this Government to move the Ceylon Government immediately to take up again the question of building a permanent depôt, for trying to carry out quarantine in temporary depôts is most unsatisfactory.

I have suggested that a place at or near Tataparai be selected for the permanent depôt, as this appears to be the nearest place to Tuticorin, where good water is available.

There is a large well, about 150 yards from the cooly immigration depôt, which I was assured contains very good water, and has not been known to fail for the last twelve years.

As regards the Veterinary Officer's request for an increased labour staff, I am inclined to agree with him that some increase is necessary, but I should like to hear what the Ceylon Government intends to do about building a permanent depôt before sending in any proposals under this heading.

Kayts Quarantine Station.

The following are the figures as regards the landing of cattle at Kayts :—

Cattle.	Disease.
1,006 bulls and 8 cows ..	142 cases of foot-and-mouth disease ; all recovered. One animal died of injuries received while on board.

V.—RABIES.

District.	Number of Cases examined.	Number Positive.	Number Negative.	Number of Patients to Coonoor for Treatment.
Colombo ..	10	4	6	
Kalutara ..	2	—	2	
Negombo ..	1	1	—	
Mirigama ..	1	1	—	
Neboda ..	1	—	1	
Kandy ..	3	1	2	
Dimbula ..	1	1	—	
Ulapane ..	2	2	—	45
Matale ..	1	1	—	
Polgahawela ..	1	1	—	
Weuda (N.W. P.)	1	1	—	
Dikoya ..	1	1	—	
Maturata ..	1	1	—	
Karawanella ..	1	—	1	
Deniyaya ..	1	1	—	
Total ..	28	16	12	45

The Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, and the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, kindly furnished the above information.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The horses of His Excellency the Governor's Escort, the Police horses, the draught bulls of the Public Works Department, Convict Establishment, Botanic Gardens, and Government Dairy cattle have been treated when necessary.

Horses for insurance under the Volunteer Horse Insurance Scheme have been inspected as required.

VII.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY, MODEL FARM, AND BRANCH FARM AT AMBEPUSSA.

Government Dairy.

Management.—Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo, the Manager, was suspended in January owing to irregularities, and dismissed in April after prosecution.

Mr. P. Samaranayaka acted temporarily as Manager until his unfortunate illness and death at the end of June. In July Mr. P. C. J. Fernando, then Stock Inspector at Ratnapura, was appointed Acting Manager, and the appointment was confirmed in December.

Disease amongst Stock.—No outbreaks of infectious disease occurred during the year. The stomach worm disease was responsible for most of the loss.

Working of the Dairy.—The expenditure during the year exceeded the receipts by Rs. 883·37½. Considering the troublesome year experienced, and the price of milk supplied to Government institutions, it is satisfactory. At the outset of the year the Manager's suspension and dismissal caused considerable trouble. In March the labour trouble occurred, many coolies bolting in consequence of the scare over inoculation against plague. In August war broke out in Europe and curtailment of expenditure became necessary.

Until October milk to most Government institutions was supplied at 30 cents per quart, which is below cost of production. On the abolition of inter-departmental payments from October 1, the value was estimated at 40 cents per quart, *which is not far above cost price, and will hardly equal it when new* contracts for cattle foods are made, as a rise in price is anticipated. Had the price been 40 cents per quart (*i.e.*, about 27 cents per bottle), which is below market price, during the first nine months of the year, a fair margin of profit would be shown.

Branch Farm, Ambepussa.

Management.—The appointment of Mr. D. H. Senanayaka as Assistant Manager has been confirmed.

Work.—The buildings are the same as last year, no new works being taken in hand. A store, water supply, and road improvements are badly needed. Only sufficient labour has been employed to keep down scrub growth on cleared land. The land has been cleared over several times, and a plot of about ten acres planted with Mauritius grass and fenced with barbed wire. Spotted deer from the neighbouring jungle do a good deal of damage by biting off the young shoots of grass.

Stock.—A statement of the stock sent there is annexed. At present the place seems to suit young stock better than older cows. Seven out of 31 cows sent there have died from severe diarrhœa, especially during the wet weather, when there is a large amount of young scrub growth. The farm is used for the purpose of keeping growing heifers and dry cows, which return to the Dairy when approaching parturition.

Model Farm.—Mr. P. Samaranayake, Chief Clerk, who had been Manager for many years, died in June, and was succeeded by Mr. C. T. Perera, Chief Clerk of the Department, who looks after the land and sheep in addition to his own duties, and resides on the premises.

VIII.—STATEMENTS.

The following statements are annexed :—

A.—Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Government Dairy for 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Amount realized by sale of milk :—		Rent of racecourse	720 0
January	2,611 90	Pay of Dairy and grass land coolies ..	5,183 11
February	2,124 71	Value of cattle food	24,694 71
March	2,631 82	Value of stock purchased ..	3,839 50
April	2,593 59	Incidental expenses	1,280 44
May	2,845 23	Pay of the Manager	1,117 90
June	2,934 78		
July	3,030 87		
August	2,962 54		
September	2,738 73		
October	3,712 44		
November	3,373 31		
December	3,199 48½		
Proceeds of the sale of stock ..	828 38		
Stud fees	355 0		
Miscellaneous	9 50		
Expenditure over receipts ..	883 37½		
Total ..	36,835 66	Total ..	36,835 66

B.—Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for 1914.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount Rs. c.
Rent of grass land	1,125 0	Pay of watcher and coolies ..	552 0
Rent of huts	6 76	Cost of sheep food	116 14
Sale of stock	163 0	Incidental expenses	57 9
Rent of land leased to the Municipality	36 0	Balance	605 53
Total ..	1,330 76	Total ..	1,330 76

C.—Expenditure Statement of the Ambepussa Farm for 1914.

	Amount. Rs. c.
Pay of Manager	565 0
Wages of coolies	1,016 82
Cattle food	723 48
Incidental expenses	425 88
Clearing jungle and planting grass	2,661 63
Total ..	5,392 81

D.—Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for 1914.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1914.	Purchased during the Year or transferred.	Born during the Year.	Received back from Ambepussa Farm.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Number to be struck off the List.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1914.
Cows ..	120	27*	—	6	153	7	11	49†	104
Calves ..	102	18	76	—	198‡	30	15	66§	132
Stud bulls ..	2	5	—	—	7	1	1	2	5
Draught bulls	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5

* Nineteen purchased, 8 transferred from calves.
† Thirty-one sent to Ambepussa.
‡ Two found in excess at verification on October 15, 1914.
§ Thirteen transferred to cows and bulls, 8 sent to Ambepussa.

E.—Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for 1914.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1914.	Purchased and transferred during the Year.	Born during the Year.	Total.	Died during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	Number to be struck off the List.	Balance in hand on December 31, 1914.
Rams and ewes	19	54*	—	73	1	15	16	57
Lambs ..	42	—	22	64	2	—	55*	9

* Fifty-three lambs transferred to rams and ewes.

F.—Live Stock Return of the Ambepussa Branch Farm for 1914.

Particulars.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1914.	Born during the Year.	Received from Government Dairy, Colombo.	Died.	Returned to the Government Dairy.	Balance on December 31, 1914.
Heifers ..	9	—	7	3	—	13
Cows ..	—	—	31	7	6	18
Calves ..	—	5	1	—	—	6
Bulls ..	—	—	1	—	—	1

Colombo, February 26, 1915.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR 1914.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report includes a summary of the work done during the year 1914, *i.e.*, for twelve months, whereas the last report dealt with a period of eighteen months, from July, 1912, to December, 1913. Attention may be drawn to the fact that again there has been a considerable increase in the amount of work dealt with. This increase appears to be likely to continue.

II.—STAFF.

2. The Assistant Government Analyst, Mr. C. T. Symons, returned from leave and resumed duties on February 21, 1914.

3. The Government Analyst, Mr. K. C. Browning, proceeded to Europe on leave on March 24, returning to resume duties on December 9. During his leave he was asked to make inquiries into the preparation of industrial alcohol, and the results have been embodied in a separate "Report on the Preparation of Industrial Alcohol in Ceylon." The Assistant Government Analyst acted for the Government Analyst during the absence of the latter.

4. During the year a few minor changes have taken place in the subordinate staff. One additional student in training commenced his course at the Government Technical Schools, and two additional boys in training were engaged, as provided for in the Estimates.

III.—MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS.

5. During the period covered by the present report the medico-legal work has included 616 productions from 231 cases, which represents a considerable increase on previous years.

6. *Stains.*—The examination of productions for blood or other stains constituted as usual the major portion of the medico-legal work.

7. The number of productions examined for blood alone was 237 from 84 cases. Blood was identified on 124 productions.

8. In addition, there were 47 productions from 30 cases for examination for blood and semen. In 9 productions blood alone was found, in 8 blood and semen, and in 9 semen alone.

9. Reports from the Police have been received as to the results of only 31 of these cases. Of these, convictions were obtained in 13 cases, the sentences varying from the death sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

10. *Poisoning Cases.*—There were 57 suspected poisoning cases, involving the examination of 119 productions, in 41 of which some poison was identified. The small number of instances in which poison was detected may possibly be accounted for in part by the fact that in a large number of cases there appeared to be no real reason for supposing that any poison was present, the use of charms, &c., some of which are non-poisonous, being apparently very prevalent.

11. This year arsenic has not been used as freely as usual, the poisoner appearing to favour mercury compounds, which occurred in 9 cases. There were 2 cases of aconitine poisoning, and 3 of a mixture of strychnine and brucine (found in "godakaduru" bark).

12. Reports from the Police as to results have been obtained in 25 cases, showing that convictions were obtained in no cases, acquittal in 25 cases, of which 2 cases were probably cases of suicide.

13. *Prohibited Drugs.*—There has been a marked increase in the number of samples examined for opium and ganja. The addition of ganja or opium (or both) to "legium" seems to be increasing, opium or ganja being detected in 146 samples out of a total of 173.

14. The constitution of "legium" seems to be somewhat variable, since specimens have been found to contain, in addition to opium or ganja, such various things as ground glass, mercury, arsenic (!), and plumbago (graphite).

15. Many of the samples of ganja received for examination were undoubtedly "licit" ganja imported from India. A number, however, were probably grown in Ceylon.

16. In certain cases cigarettes were examined and found to contain a mixture of ganja and tobacco. In one case the mixture was one of opium smeared on dried strips of "burulla" leaves and sprinkled with shredded ganja. It is understood that this is smoked in a pipe.

17. Only 16 samples were sent in for examination for the presence of cocaine.

18. The reported results of 31 cases show 29 convictions, with fines in some cases amounting to Rs. 1,000, and with imprisonment for six months in one case.

19. *Remarks on Medico-Legal Work.*—In the last Administration Report it was observed that much unnecessary work and delay would be avoided if, in particular cases, the Government Analyst or the Assistant Government Analyst were to proceed in conjunction with the Police to the spot where the suspected crime took place and to collect evidence there. It frequently happens that productions are sent in which the most cursory examination proves to be useless. In the case of blood stains in particular a personal visit may result in the securing of evidence which would otherwise be passed over.

20. In poisoning cases as well essential productions have frequently not been sent.

21. As a result of correspondence with the Inspector-General of Police, arrangements have been made for a more intimate connection between the Police and this Department (*i.e.*, between those who have to conduct the outside investigation of the case and those who have to report on the productions). It is considered that this will benefit both, as a full knowledge of the circumstances of any specific case will facilitate the collection and examination of productions and enable particular attention to be paid to any special points.

22. Up to the present, however, on only one occasion has the Assistant Government Analyst proceeded to the spot in a case of crime. In this particular instance a considerable amount of important evidence was secured, and it appears likely that a more extended use of the laboratory staff on these lines would prove of benefit both to the Police and to the laboratory staff.

23. In order further to assist in the co-ordination of this Department with the Police, arrangements have been made for members of the Police in training to be sent to this laboratory for demonstrations on some methods used in examining productions in rape and stabbing cases. Two batches were sent up this year.

24. Arrangements have also been made to inform this Department of the result of all criminal cases with which it has been concerned.

25. It is to be regretted that Mr. Symons has not yet been able to elaborate the anaphylactic method, mentioned in the last report, for the identification of human blood. This has been due to the stress of other work and the lack of suitable accommodation for apparatus and animals.

26. As mentioned above (paragraph 17), the number of samples examined for cocaine during the past year has been very small. In view of the extreme ease with which cocaine may be concealed for purposes of smuggling, and the large profits made by successful smuggling, it does not appear likely that these few samples represent the number that should be sent in.

27. For the Burma Excise Department during the year 1913 the Chemical Examiner in Rangoon examined 34,366 samples for cocaine, 1,847 for opium, and 6,853 for morphia.

28. In a number of cases of suspected poisoning in which there were considerable grounds for suspecting the administration of some poison no active principle was identified. This indicates very definitely that many local poisons exist which cannot be identified under present conditions.

29. Thus it is obvious that much research in local poisons is urgently needed, but with the present staff and laboratory accommodation this is not practicable.

IV.—CUSTOMS WORK.

30. For the Customs Department 96 samples were examined. These included 79 samples of kerosine oil and one sample of liquid fuel.

31. The other samples included various mixtures suspected to contain prohibited drugs, &c.

V.—WORK FOR THE ADMIRALTY.

32. Liquid fuel samples to the number of 18 have been examined for the use of His Majesty's ships. These samples were not altogether satisfactory, and some of them were re-examined later.

33. It appears that it is the desire of the Admiralty that samples for them should be examined by the Government Analyst in a suitably equipped laboratory. It has been necessary for me to state that the accommodation at present available is not sufficient for the purpose. When the new laboratory is finished it will be possible to deal with a number of these samples.

VI.—WORK FOR LOCAL BOARDS, &C.

34. This included the examination of a number of drinking and soda waters. A number of such samples were also examined for the Railway Department and the Public Works Department.

35. Many of the smaller towns still require much attention to their water supplies. These still leave very much to be desired, as may be seen by the results of the analyses, which showed that out of 45 samples, 7 were good, 9 were doubtful, and 29 were bad.

36. Some Local Boards and other bodies appear to think that when a water has been reported on once their interest in the supply may cease. In one particular case I happened to see a Jewell filter which had been installed to improve an unsatisfactory water supply. At the time of my examination the filter was practically rusted up solid inside, and had obviously not been used for a long time. In fact, judging by its location, &c., I do not think it had ever been properly used.

37. The average Local Board does not appear to be a suitable body to deal with technical questions relating to water, and the necessity for a strong and independent Sanitation Department to deal with these matters is urgent. In most cases the attention of a trained officer on the spot is needed.

38. One particularly glaring instance of the complete disregard on the part of certain manufacturers of mineral waters as to the most elementary precautions for the protection of their customers is shown in the following details.

39. Samples of the well water and of the manufactured soda water were sent in for examination. The water for bottling was drawn from a well surrounded on all sides by dwelling houses 30 to 50 feet away from the well. There was no cement pavement round the well to prevent reflux of waste water directly into the well, and the cement plastering of the parapet wall was broken in several places. The well was used for bathing purposes (!), and there was nothing to prevent part of the water so used from running back into the well. There was a pit on the premises (50 feet from the well) into which the washings of aerated water bottles, &c., flowed and stagnated. In addition, owing to defective bottling machinery the soda water contained lead.

40. No subsequent history of this factory has been received in this laboratory, but it is to be hoped that it is no longer supplying its customers with aerated waters of the quality of those which were examined here.

VII.—WORK FOR THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

41. Work for this Department necessitated the examination of 120 samples of a varied nature. The number of samples sent in does not appear to be sufficient for a proper scientific control of this work.

The present laboratory accommodation and staff are, however, quite inadequate to deal with the necessary investigations. For example, it has not been possible for Mr. Symons to carry out any further investigations on the fermentation of toddy, or to make use of the yeasts isolated by him from toddy in Copenhagen.

42. In this connection it is worth while drawing attention to the almost invariably bad quality of Ceylon-made arrack. It is very rare to come across a sample which can be passed as fit for human consumption, owing to the presence of excessive furfurol and copper salts.

43. For some years all arrack used in the Government hospitals has had to be imported from Madras, as it was not found possible to procure a reasonably pure article in Ceylon.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

44. These included six samples of salt from the Controller of Revenue, a reputed plague cure from the Principal Civil Medical Officer, a sample of dye used in bread-making from the Sanitation Department, and two samples of sherry from the Colonial Storekeeper.

IX.—RESEARCH WORK.

45. A separate report has been made on yeasts, &c., found in toddy in Ceylon, and a number of recommendations have also been made on improvement in the manufacture of arrack and toddy.

46. The determination of the electrical conductivity of the toddy has been continued by the aid of a Dionic water tester, and has been found of considerable value in rapidly detecting adulteration of toddy.

47. Work on alcoholometry has been continued, and some of the results have been published in a scientific paper. It is of interest to note that practically all the hydrometers used in Ceylon do not agree with those in use in India, and are undoubtedly somewhat incorrect.

48. Improvements in the technique of identifying blood stains (for which we are indebted to Col. Sutherland, I.M.S.) have been introduced.

49. The Assistant Government Analyst has considerably improved the methods used in identifying ganja in mixtures. This laboratory has been in correspondence with the Khartoum laboratory on this subject, and it is hoped that further improvements will be introduced in the future.

Colombo, February 27, 1915.

K. C. BROWNING,
Government Analyst.

Tabular Summary of Analyses, January 1 to December 31, 1914.

I.—*Medico-Legal* :—	Productions.	Cases.	Percentage of Detections.
1. Blood	237	84	56
2. Seminal stains	47	30	36
3. Poisoning	119	57	34
4. Opium and ganja	173	48	84
5. Cocaine	16	3	56
6. Miscellaneous	24	9	—
Total	616	231	

II.—*Customs.*—96 samples.
III.—*Admiralty.*—18 samples.
IV.—*Water.*—Drinking and boiler water, 49 ; soda water, 1 ; sea water, 24.*
V.—*Excise.*—120 samples.
VI.—*Miscellaneous.*—33 samples.

Total number of reports, 347 ; total samples, 957.

* In addition, 108 samples were done here by the Assistant to the Marine Biologist in connection with pearl fishery investigations.

PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1914.

2. The following statement gives the amounts expended under the respective headings of the Supply Bill for the financial period July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914 (fifteen months) :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments (inclusive of Clerical Service)	1,025,524 63
Other Charges (inclusive of stationery, &c.)	168,529 58
Public Works Recurrent (inclusive of days' labour)	4,620,748 94
Public Works Extraordinary	6,774,606 64
Works chargeable to Loans	1,792,011 47
Other Departmental Works, &c.	298,148 62
Total ..	14,679,569 88

3. That the past year has been an unusually busy one may be gauged by the expenditure incurred, which averaged nearly a million rupees a month. The plague scare in the early months of the year caused an almost total dislocation of labour in Colombo for a time and seriously affected the progress of many works. If this had not occurred, the expenditure would have been considerably greater than it was. Numerous projects provided for in the 1913–14 Estimates were either not proceeded with on the orders of Government, or delayed till late in the year owing to arrangements and details being incomplete, the principal items being—Quarters for Police Magistrate, Panadure; Infectious Diseases Hospital, Moratuwa; Police School, Mount Lavinia; Quarters, Printing Department; Post Office, Nanu-oya; Police Station, Teldeniya; Married Quarters for Police, Nuwara Eliya; Quarters for District Engineer, Kandy; New Kachcheri, Mullaittivu; Police Office, &c., Jaffna; Hikkaduwa Hospital; Survey Department Office and Quarters, Galle; Post Office, Dandugama; Quarters for Medical Officer, Kurunegala; Officers' Quarters, Ratnapura; Post Office, Ratnapura; Clerks' Quarters, Kegalla; New Kachcheri, Kegalla; Kahawatta Hospital; Government Analyst's Laboratory; Additional Accommodation, Surveyor-General's Office; Additions, Dolosbage Hospital; Conversion of Ratnapura Jail into Hospital Buildings; Hakmana-Timbulketiya Road; Dehiowita-Deraniyagala Road; Wariyapola Bridge, &c.

4. The following tabular statement of expenditure under the headings Recurrent, Extraordinary, and Miscellaneous, including Loans and Surplus Balances, during the last nineteen years is inserted for purposes of comparison. It will be noted that the expenditure during the financial period under review works out at Rs. 10,788,413 for twelve months, and is considerably in excess of any previous year, and almost double that of five years ago :—

Year.	Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Miscellaneous, including Loans, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895 ..	1,756,001 ..	1,286,889 ..	— ..	3,042,890
1896 ..	1,823,558 ..	1,219,106 ..	— ..	3,042,664
1897 ..	1,726,669 ..	1,838,650 ..	— ..	3,565,319
1898 ..	1,900,307 ..	1,510,143 ..	369,324 ..	3,779,774
1899 ..	2,040,684 ..	1,707,119 ..	1,250,125 ..	4,997,928
1900 ..	2,029,279 ..	1,610,261 ..	1,074,665 ..	4,714,205
1901 ..	2,112,905 ..	1,348,032 ..	666,028 ..	4,126,965
1902 ..	2,163,394 ..	1,448,491 ..	572,143 ..	4,184,028
1903 ..	2,240,086 ..	1,339,699 ..	1,275,968 ..	4,855,753
1904 ..	2,286,812 ..	1,858,657 ..	619,275 ..	4,764,744
1905 ..	2,324,805 ..	1,595,612 ..	370,431 ..	4,290,848
1906 ..	2,582,398 ..	1,901,588 ..	133,083 ..	4,617,069
1907 ..	2,648,741 ..	1,929,416 ..	227,081 ..	4,805,238
1908 ..	2,684,811 ..	1,781,145 ..	1,080,706 ..	5,546,662
1909 ..	2,796,779 ..	1,637,134 ..	1,203,400 ..	5,637,313
1910–11 .. (18 months)	4,511,611 ..	2,313,423 ..	3,048,443 ..	9,873,477
1911–12 ..	3,211,341 ..	2,017,577 ..	2,022,372 ..	7,251,290
1912–13 ..	3,406,677 ..	2,368,184 ..	2,471,462 ..	8,216,323
1913–14 .. (15 months)	4,620,749 ..	6,774,607 ..	2,090,160 ..	13,485,516

5. The total expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Public Works Annually Recurrent. Rs. c.	Public Works Extraordinary, including Loan Works, &c. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Western ..	1,486,642 97	5,002,422 18	6,489 065 15
Central ..	710,950 57	817,530 10	1,528,480 67
Southern ..	400 502 33	325,993 64	726,495 97
Northern ..	281,848 81	496,782 32	778,631 13
Eastern ..	266,542 45	289,365 20	555,907 65
North-Western ..	438,161 46	348,626 91	786,788 37
North-Central ..	235,931 8	102,580 1	338,511 9
Uva	417,734 5	666,082 29	1,083,816 34
Sabaragamuwa ..	382,435 22	815,384 8	1,197,819 30
	4,620,748 94	8,864,766 73	13,485,515 67
		Establishment ..	1,025,524 63
		Other Charges ..	168,529 58
		Total ..	14,679,569 88

Expenditure in connection with the Government Factory and Colombo Lake Development Scheme is included in that of the Western Province, and that in connection with the Cooly Immigration Camp, Mandapam, in the expenditure of the Northern Province.

6. The expenditure under the different sub-heads of the Annual Estimates in the Provinces, but excluding Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, has been as shown on page 3.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

7. The roads of the Colony are classified under the following descriptions:—Metalled, Track Metalled, Gravelled, and Natural. The total length maintained during the period under review is as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Miles.	Track Metalled. Miles.	Gravelled. Miles.	Natural. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Western ..	377·57	6·00	14·66	—	398·23
Central ..	611·20	—	64·77	56·38	732·35
Southern ..	300·35	—	23·84	—	324·19
Northern ..	339·11	33·03	64·13	77·15	513·42
Eastern ..	104·92	128·25	114·48	26·25	373·90
North-Western ..	320·60	40·50	110·79	29	500·89
North-Central ..	164·29	95·40	66·68	—	326·37
Uva	278·80	31·85	26·86	83·79	421·30
Sabaragamuwa ..	307·66	1·65	26·41	17·25	352·97
Total ..	2,804·50	336·68	512·62	289·82	3,943·62

8. The average cost of road maintenance per mile in the several Provinces was as follows :—

Province.	Metalled. Rs. c.	Track Metalled. Rs. c.	Gravelled. Rs. c.	Natural. Rs. c.	General Average. Rs. c.
Western ..	1,333 83	427 67	444 8	—	1,287 42
Central ..	761 16	—	230 53	57 62	660 7
Southern ..	715 10	—	267 43	—	682 18
Northern ..	362 71	601 71	261 90	54 66	318 12
Eastern ..	660 57	519 38	271 92	143 85	452 95
North-Western ..	893 63	760 22	401 3	10 76	724 76
North-Central ..	692 36	827 97	278 89	—	647 53
Uva	1,221 5	1,043 67	222 92	109 37	862 81
Sabaragamuwa ..	1,051 19	724 50	534 96	150 1	966 99

The general average throughout the Colony was: metalled, including track metalled, roads, Rs. 787 per mile; gravelled roads, Rs. 324 per mile; and natural roads, Rs. 88 per mile.

9. Speaking generally, the 3,944 miles of road in charge of the Department were maintained in a satisfactory condition during the period under review. There have been complaints as to the condition of certain roads or lengths of road, some of them well-founded complaints, but it is not practicable always to maintain a large mileage in first class condition throughout, and to expect it is unreasonable.

10. The growing use of motor cars incidentally subjects the roads of the Colony to far more criticism than was formerly the case. The motorist goes everywhere, and travels over many roads that were practically unknown to the general public a few years ago.

11. The damage caused to the roads by the floods in the latter part of 1913 was very serious, and in a large measure accounted for the rough state obtaining on many roads that had been subject to scour or had been submerged. These floods unfortunately occurred at a time when the annual repair of the roads had been practically completed, and when the quantity of broken metal for repairs was at its lowest. Some time elapsed before substantial repairs could be effected, and considerable inconvenience was caused in the meantime. The effect of these floods on the older roads which have no foundation will be felt for some time, as the metalled crust continues to sink in patches and go into holes, and an even surface is impossible until this stops, no matter what repairs are effected.

Classification.	Province.									Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Western.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Eastern.	North-Western.	North-Central.	Uva.	Sabaragamuwa.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Recurrent Expenditure.											
Maintenance of Roads ..	522,507 17	595,306 29	317,411 37	217,267 52	217,987 54	362,875 64	211,301 31	380,299 56	341,182 57	—	3,166,138 97
Maintenance of Inland Navigation ..	38,919 37	—	—	5,665 16	7,367 30	20,984 5	—	—	—	—	72,935 88
Maintenance of Buildings ..	143,249 69	46,698 70	31,689 69	19,859 1	18,629 63	20,592 10	12,407 23	19,321 50	14,361 31	32,499 40	359,308 26
Special Repairs to Buildings ..	36,037 76	1,221 33	—	13,327 49	5,191 92	—	1,879 17	—	3,676 63	—	61,334 30
Additions to Buildings ..	36,735 66	17,889 16	10,190 68	9,870 45	3,681 0	9,444 85	4,052 48	5,723 31	5,491 47	—	103,079 6
Maintenance of Bridges ..	24,459 50	14,282 73	21,384 79	4,446 0	9,924 76	21,303 87	4,831 42	1,734 8	12,667 29	—	115,034 44
Miscellaneous ..	181,243 17	35,552 36	19,825 80	11,413 18	3,760 30	2,960 95	1,459 47	10,655 60	5,055 95	470,991 25	742,918 3
Total ..	983,152 32	710,950 57	400,502 33	281,848 81	266,542 45	438,161 46	235,931 8	417,734 5	382,435 22	503,490 65	4,620,748 94
Extraordinary Expenditure.											
New works and Buildings	1,664,702 30	113,496 89	80,146 27	124,259 58	28,717 25	49,699 83	63,567 72	74,880 40	154,590 77	—	2,354,061 1
Additions and Improvements to Buildings ..	493,219 45	95,843 12	70,591 87	14,899 44	4,630 36	14,552 16	12,470 8	42,976 28	56,173 90	—	805,356 66
New Boads	157,191 59	101,528 30	3,303 93	13,106 43	—	127,201 57	—	162,902 86	130,446 7	—	695,680 75
Additions and Improvements to Roads ..	169,027 14	133,278 32	96,302 31	3,091 89	29,336 69	75,984 79	17,915 7	137,686 13	153,558 1	—	816,180 35
New Bridges	2,616 65	2,961 10	—	833 47	29,607 74	13,750 69	—	—	—	—	49,769 65
Repair of Bridges ..	80,954 50	16,500 16	28,514 73	7,268 56	38,819 2	32,862 59	632 56	5,814 75	169,449 80	—	380,816 67
Lands and Buildings to be acquired ..	7,711 27	24,000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,711 27
Miscellaneous	203,771 78	307,346 7	32,718 84	310,325 75	156,818 94	33,936 13	7,981 58	221,085 64	146,587 57	220,457 98	1,641,030 28
Total ..	2,779,194 68	794,953 96	311,577 95	473,785 12	287,930 0	347,987 76	102,567 1	645,346 6	810,806 12	220,457 98	6,774,606 64
Expenditure from Loans.											
Colombo Lake Scheme	1,404,202 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,404,202 3
Quarters for Government Officers ..	375,935 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375,935 80
Karaiyur Reclamation, Jaffna	—	—	—	11,873 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,875 64
Total ..	1,780,137 83	—	—	11,873 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,792,011 47
Grand Total ..	5,542,484 83	1,505,904 53	712,080 28	767,507 57	554,472 45	786,149 22	338,498 9	1,063,080 11	1,193,241 34	723,948 63	13,187,367 5

12. The number of steam rollers now employed is 61, and the result of their working is evidenced by the more expeditious and satisfactory manner in which metalling operations are conducted where they are available. The policy of increasing the number of steam rollers annually until a sufficient number is available for use on all metalled roads is a wise one, and should be continued.

13. The gradual exhaustion of local quarries in the Chilaw and part of the Puttalam Districts, where stone is rarely met with, has been for some time a matter of grave concern, and now that it has been decided to take over and improve some 20 additional miles of minor roads, the need for securing a regular and enhanced supply of good metal is of the greatest importance. Provision was made in the Estimates for 1914–15 for the acquisition and opening of a large quarry at Mahara and for procuring a train of 20 wagons for the transport of metal to stations on the Chilaw Railway, investigations having proved that this method of procuring the necessary metal is at once the most feasible and economical. Pending the completion of these arrangements a supply of metal to supplement that from the failing local sources is being obtained from Ragama through the courtesy of the Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions.

14. The gradual improvement of the roads to render them more fit for motor car and lorry traffic has been steadily proceeded with, and on many roads this improvement is very noticeable. The expenditure on this work amounted to Rs. 353,628·08.

15. The roads now open to motor lorry traffic with the gross weights admissible are as follows :—

Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under the Regulations.

Western Province.

Colombo-Kandy road.
Horana-Alutgama road (with the exception of the Welipenna bridge and the Anguruwatota ferry).
Katukurunda-Nagoda-Kalawellawa road.
Colombo-Kalutara-Bentota road (with the exception of the Digarolla bridge).

Central Province.

Kandy-Haragama road to junction of Dumbara Valley road.
Dumbara Valley road.
Gonawatta ferry to Rajawella road.
Talawakele-Agrapatana road.
Gampola-Pussellawa road (with the exception of Gampola bridge).
Pupuressa road.
Tispane road.
Kandy-Deltota road.
Kandy-Rangala road.
Nawalapitiya-Kotmale road.
Dotale road.
Wattegama *via* Teldeniya to Nugatenna gap.
Wattegama railway station *via* Madulkele to Bambara-ela.
Talawakele to Watagoda up to the turn off to Watagoda factory.
Gampola-Nawalapitiya road.
Nawalapitiya-Hatton road up to the 5th mile.

Southern Province.

Matara-Deniyaya road.
Deniyaya-Hayes road.
Colombo-Matara road (within the Municipal limits of Galle).
Galle-Udugama road.

Province of Uva.

Bandarawela-Badulla road.
Badulla-Passara road.
Spring Valley road.
Bandarawela-Haputale road.
Kumbalwella-Passara road.
Bandarawela-Leangahawela road.
Dikwela-Madulla road.
Haldummulla-Haputale road.
Koslanda-Haldummulla road.
Passara-Madulsima road.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Colombo-Kandy road (Colombo to Kegalla only).
Ratnapura-Karawita road.
Pelmadulla-Rakwana road.
Ratnapura-Balangoda road.

Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under modified Conditions as to Total Weights stated.

	Weight allowed. Tons.
Western Province.	
Nambapana road	3½
Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road	3
Nagoda-Neboda road	2½
Labugama road	3½
Colombo-Avissawella road	4½
Horawala-Moragala road	3½
Central Province.	
Wattegama-Rangala road	3
Kandy-Matale road	3
Matale-Dambulla road	3
Nawalapitiya-Dolosbage road	3
Craighead-Somerset road	3
Tawalantenna-Pundaluoya-Watagoda road	3
Lindula-Nanuoya road	3
Deltota-Hewaheta-Rikiligasgoda road	4½
Hatton-Norwood bridge road at a speed of not more than 3 miles an hour over Wanarajah bridge	4
Glenugie-Upcot road	3
Maskeliya road : Norwood bridge to Moray	3
Maskeliya road : Maskeliya to Cruden	3
Dikoya road : Norwood bridge to Campion	3
Bathford Valley road	3
Annfield road	3
Dimbula-Dikoya road	3
Gorge Valley road up to the bridge on Henford estate	4½
Wallaha road	3
Iriyagama-Aladeniya road, 2nd to 6th mile	2½
Kandy-Padiyapelella-Mulhalkele road (with the exception of Mulhalkele bridge)	3½

	Weight allowed. Tons.
Rattota road	3
Nanuoya station to Nuwara Eliya	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Ramboda	4½
Nuwara Eliya to Hakgala	4½
Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road	4½
Glenlyon-Preston road at a speed of not more than 3 miles an hour over Torrington bridge	4½
Talawakele-Nanuoya road from the 34th mile-post to Lindula	4½
Pussellawa-Ramboda road up to the 33rd mile	4½
Southern Province.	
Muppane-Hambantota road	2½
Eastern Province.	
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
Province of Uva.	
Muppane-Hambantota road	2½
Bibile-Batticaloa road	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.	
Avissawella-Ratnapura road	4
Yatiyantota-Kitulgala road	3½
Karawanella-Glenalla road up to the 52nd milepost	3
Yatiyantota-Polatagama road	3
Yatiyantota-Ardross road	3
Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road	3
Polgahawela-Kegalla road	3
Rambukkana-Aranayaka road	3
Avissawella-Yatiyantota road, except bridge on 41st mile	4½

INLAND NAVIGATION.

16. The Colombo-Kalutara and Colombo-Puttalam canals have been maintained in fair condition. On the latter canal, at Nattandiya, the construction of the railway, which runs along the eastern bank, caused several slips, and bulged in the side of the canal for some distance. Attempts were made to stop this by piling, but without success, and it has now been decided to deviate the railway further from the canal bank.

17. The dredging of channels in the Batticaloa lake was retarded by the old and rotten condition of the mud barges. New barges have been made and despatched and should soon be ready for use.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

18. The usual repairs have been effected and the buildings maintained in reasonably good condition, and numerous minor additions and improvements have been carried out.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY AND CHARGEABLE TO LOANS.

19. The following are the more important works that have been in progress :—

Western Province.

Colombo Lake Development Scheme.
Bungalows for Government officers, Colombo.
Colombo Customs quay wall and jetties.
Extension of Customs premises on old coaling grounds.
Rice stores, Racquet Court, Colombo.
Temporary wards, General Hospital, Colombo.
Ingiriya Hospital.
Police Court, station, and barracks, Panadure.
Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kalutara.
Public Works buildings, Kalutara.
Quarters for nursing sisters, Hendala.
Water Supply, Ragama Camp.
Extension of Passenger Jetty, Colombo.
Kochchikade jetties.
Drainage of public buildings, Colombo.
Extension of General Treasury.
Additions, Government Factory.
Extension of Customs offices.
Construction of Kalawellawa-Bellapitiya road.
Improving 1st mile, Veyangoda-Ruanwella road.
Improving the Meragala-Pelawatta road.
Rebuilding the Clyde and Tebuwana bridges.
Laying stone setts, Victoria bridge.

Central Province.

Residence for the Colonial Secretary, Nuwara Eliya.
Medical officer's quarters, Maskeliya.
Quarters for matron and nurses, Deltota hospital.
Dispensary, Rattota.
District Judge's quarters, Hatton.
Improvements, Nuwara Eliya hospital.
Improvements, Nawalapitiya hospital.
New ward, Matale hospital.
New ward, Dambulla hospital.
Accommodation for lunatics, Kandy hospital.
Construction, Wattegama-Ukuwela road.
Construction, Watagoda-Talawakele road.
Construction, St. Margarets-Kirklees road.
Deviation, Hatton-Norwood road.
Widening and improving numerous roads.

Southern Province.

Hospital, Tissamaharama.
Quay wall and export shed, Galle.
Quarters for sub-inspector of police, Galle.
Quarters for District Engineer's clerk, Galle.
Quarters for Police Magistrate, Matara.
Additional jetty, Galle Customs.
Additional warehouse, Galle Customs.
Husk-beating stalls, Galle prison.
Additions to Office Assistant's quarters, Galle.
Operating room, Balapitiya hospital.
Reconstruction of Kananke bridge.
Drainage of Dodanduwa bazaar.
Drainage of Weligama bazaar.

Northern Province.

Immigrant cooly camp, Mandapam.
Police and other buildings, Talaimannar.
Post Office, Jaffna Kachcheri.
Quarters for sub-inspector of police and office, Jaffna.
Dispensary, Chempianpattu.
Construction of Talladi-Pappamoddai road.
Reconstruction of Kallar bridge.
Karaiyur reclamation.
Lighthouse at Kovilam Point.
Mannar water supply.

Eastern Province.

Leper Asylum, Batticaloa.
Apothecary's quarters, Batticaloa hospital.
Dispensary, Tirrukkovil.
Officers' quarters, Batticaloa prison.
Rebuilding Forest office, Trincomalee.
Additions to Forest Department quarters, Batticaloa.
Additions to police barracks, Batticaloa.
Construction of Heda-oya bridge.
Reconstruction of bridges, North Coast road, Batticaloa.
Reconstruction of bridges, Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road.
Reconstruction of bridges, Karaitivu-Irrakkamam road.
Water supply, Batticaloa.
Lighthouse, Batticaloa.

North-Western Province.

Quarters for clerks, Puttalam.
Quarters for Provincial Surgeon, Kurunegala.
Police barracks, Kurunegala.
Dispensary and quarters, Anamaduwa.
Record presses, Land Registry, Kurunegala.
Record presses, Provincial Registrar's office, Kurunegala.
Construction of Alawwa-Dampelessa road.
Construction of Mallowapitiya-Rambodagala road.
Construction of Tuntota bridge and approaches.
Strengthening Deduru-oya and Tripichang-oya bridges.
Bridge over Deduruoya-Kurunegala-Dambulla road.
Drains in bazaar, Puttalam.

North-Central Province.

Extension of Kachcheri, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for native writer, Anuradhapura.
Reconstruction of clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for sub-inspector of police, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for police clerk, Anuradhapura.
Quarters for District Engineer, Maradankadawala.
Public Works Department store, Anuradhapura.
Additions to Survey Department premises, Anuradhapura.
Track metalling Kekirawa-Galawela road.
Track metalling Maradankadawala-Habarana road.
Track metalling Mannar road.

Province of Uva.

New hospital, Passara.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Badulla.
Quarters for District Medical Officer, Badulla.
Quarters for District Medical Assistant, Badulla.
Quarters for two apothecaries, Badulla.
Quarters for jail officers, Badulla.
Dispensary, Kahataruppe.
Dispensary, Baduluwela.
Dispensary, Hambagamuwa.
Additions to Survey Department huts, Diyatalawa.
Improvements, Volunteer huts, Diyatalawa.
Improvements, Survey Department bungalow, Badulla.
Public Works office, Diyatalawa.
Improvements to Buttala hospital.
Temporary wards, Lunugala hospital.
Bandarawela-Welimada new road.
New road from Taldena towards Alutnuwara.

Construction of Muppane-Pottuvil road.
Construction of Bandarawela-Poonagala road.
Construction of Passara-Nakkala road.
Widening Wellawaya-Muppane road.
Widening Spring Valley road.
Widening numerous roads.
Reconstruction of bridges damaged by floods.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Resthouse, Ratnapura.
Dispensary, Mawanella.
Apothecary's quarters, Avissawella.
Hospital, Kitulgala.
Dispensary, Kalawana.
Female parangi ward, Kolonna hospital.
Undugoda hospital.
Circuit bungalow, Balangoda.
Office for Deputy Fiscal, Avissawella.
Kahawatta hospital.
Dispensary, Potupitiya.
Office for Provincial Surgeon, Ratnapura.
Quarters for Provincial Surgeon, Ratnapura.
Police quarters, Avissawella.
New ward, adiministration block, and kitchens, Kegalla hospital.
Maternity ward, Rakwana hospital.
Paying ward, Karawanella hospital.
Improvements, Kolonna hospital.
Construction of Woodend-Hunugewatta road.
Construction of Karandupone-Rambukkana road.
Improving Madampe-Hambantota road.
Widening Pelmadulla-Balangoda road.
Widening numerous other roads.
Reconstruction of bridges, Kegalla-Polgahawela road.
Reconstruction of Kahawatta bridge.
Reconstruction of bridges on the Nambapana road.
Reconstruction of Ruanwella bridge.
Reconstruction of bridges, Ratnapura-Halpe road.
Repair of flood damages.

20. A more detailed description of the important works carried out during the period under review in each Province is given in the succeeding paragraphs, a good deal of the information being extracted from the reports furnished by the Provincial Engineers, Factory Engineer, and Chief Engineer of the Colombo Lake Development Scheme.

Western Province.

21. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads throughout the Province have generally been maintained in fairly satisfactory order. The portion of the Colombo-Kandy road between Victoria bridge and Mahara was, however, far from satisfactory. The very heavy traffic on this portion of road and on those to Mount Lavinia on the south and Ja-ela on the north of Colombo render the efficient maintenance of the narrow surface a difficult matter, and better conditions can hardly be obtained until these roads are widened and the traffic spread over a wider area.

22. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The canals from Colombo to Toppu, Kirillapane to Bolgoda, and Bolgoda to Galpata were satisfactorily maintained.

23. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The usual repairs to the 130 public buildings were attended to, and all buildings are in a satisfactory state of repair, the cost of maintenance amounting to Rs. 143,249·69.

Special Repairs to Buildings.

24. *General Post Office, Colombo.*—The re-plastering of the exterior walls of this building in cement was commenced, and made good progress.

25. *Police Headquarters, Maradana.*—Cement concrete floors were laid to the verandahs of three blocks of buildings facing the parade ground at a cost of Rs. 6,399.

26. *Additions to Buildings (Minor).*—Small additions and improvements were made to 86 buildings at a total cost of Rs. 36,735·66.

27. *Repair of Bridges.*—The timber and iron bridges of 50 feet span and over throughout the Province were satisfactorily maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,839. Special repairs were effected to three spans of the Digarolla bridge at a cost of Rs. 9,288. Concrete cylinders were sunk round six of the iron piles, and the platform raised to its proper level. The remaining iron piles carrying this bridge are all corroded and unsound and require renewal.

New Works and Buildings.

28. *Quarters for Nursing Staff, Hendala Leper Asylum.*—A building facing the entrance to the asylum, and containing sitting room, dining and bed rooms, with the necessary offices, was erected at a cost of Rs. 16,271.

29. *Hospital, Ingiriya.*—This work, which had been in progress for some time, was completed during the year. The hospital provides for 50 beds in three wards, with administration block, kitchens, outhouses, and quarters for medical officer, apothecary, nurses, and attendants. The site is fenced, and a water supply provided. Total cost Rs. 79,132. Cost per bed Rs. 1,402.

30. *Overseers' Quarters, Welikada Prison.*—Materials for buildings quarters for 16 married overseers at this prison were supplied. The work was completed for Rs. 14,759.

31. *Temporary Wards, Colombo Hospital.*—These wards, which provide accommodation for 180 beds, with the necessary kitchens, outhouses, and waiting rooms, have been completed at a cost of Rs. 102,345, or Rs. 507 a bed. They are built on steel framing, roofed with Calicut tiles, and have concrete floors. The drainage is connected with the town sewers.

32. *Bungalow and Office, &c., for District Engineer, Kalutara.*—The construction of these buildings, which consist of quarters for the District Engineer, office, store, and workshop, were completed at a cost of Rs. 28,636.

33. *Bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kalutara.*—Good progress was made with this work, and it was practically completed during the year.

34. *Bungalow for Police Magistrate, Panadure.*—No work was done on these quarters owing to delay in the acquisition of the site.

35. *Police Station and Barracks, Panadure.*—This work comprises quarters for 12 married constables and 2 sergeants, quarters for 2 sub-inspectors, station, and single men's quarters, with the necessary outhouses. Satisfactory progress was made, the quarters for married constables and sergeants being almost completed by the end of the year.

36. *Police Court, Panadure.*—No work was done owing to the land being only recently acquired.

37. *Cycle Store and Repairing Shop, Telegraph Office, Colombo.*—Building completed at a cost of Rs. 7,758.

38. *Mortuary, Police Headquarters, Colombo.*—Building completed at a cost of Rs. 7,500.

39. *Laboratory for Government Analyst, Colombo.*—A sum of Rs. 10,149 was spent in procuring materials and preparing the site, but no building work was done. Further work has been postponed for the time.

40. *Bungalows for Government Officers, Colombo.*—Provision is made under this project, as amended, for the erection of 55 bungalows of three classes or types in the vicinity of the Racecourse, Buller's road, and McCarthy road, Colombo. The laying out and forming of roads, drainage, water supply, and lighting is also included in the estimate. Good progress has been made with the work. The following table shows at a glance the present position of the undertaking :—

Site.	Practically Complete.	With Roofs completed.	Above First Floor Level.	Commenced.	Total.
Buller's Road West ..	3	8	10	13	34
Buller's Road East ..	—	4	—	4	8
Racecourse Avenue ..	1	—	—	—	1
McCarthy Road ..	—	3	1	2	6
Total ..	4	15	11	19	49

The expenditure incurred was Rs. 374,987.

41. *Ragama Camp Water Supply.*—This work, which consists of a well 50 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter, pumping machinery, filtering plant, and reservoir capable of holding 180,000 gallons of water, was successfully completed. An abundant supply of pure water is now available throughout the year.

42. *Customs Quay Wall and Jetties, Colombo.*—These works, which are on the western side of the passenger jetty, were completed and handed over to the Port Commission in May, with the exception of the last bay of warehouses nearest the jetty, which was not proceeded with pending a decision as to the proposed extension and improvement of the jetty, offices, and baggage rooms.

43. *Extension of Customs Premises, Colombo, West and East of Canal.*—West of Canal : With the exception of the electric crane tracks and a short length of quay wall, this part of the scheme for the improvement of the Colombo Customs is finished and occupied. The erection of the warehouses, which provide 52,650 square feet of storage room, was rushed through and actually occupied by rice merchants in March, nine months before the anticipated date of completion.

East of Canal : Taking into consideration the shortage of labour occasioned by the plague scare in the early part of the year, good progress has been made with the improvements east of the canal. Quay walling for a length of 435 lineal feet has been completed, together with one jetty. A second jetty is nearing completion, and a third has been commenced. In addition to the above, 274,600 square feet of sett paving has been laid and 1,257 cubes of earthwork done. Considerable, and in fact total, disorganization of this work was caused by the erection of the temporary rice stores in the new yards and on the warehouse sites. These temporary stores, which provide 57,000 square feet of covered area in 62 sheds, were run up and in use within two months, and provide accommodation for rice merchants who were obliged to vacate their own godowns in the plague-infected areas of the town.

44. *Colombo Lake Development.*—Satisfactory progress has been made with this project. 25½ acres of land have been reclaimed in the Galle Face, East lake, and Polwatta ditch.

The overflow spill with sluices at Galle Face has been completed, but has not been brought into use pending the completion of the bridge, which is in course of construction. Some 1,190 lineal feet of quay walling has been completed between the Galle Face and Parsons road bridge.

Work on the Parsons road bridge was commenced, but has been suspended pending the completion of plans for an overhead bridge across the railway adjacent to the present level crossing.

The canal basin is completed, with the exception of a length of 220 feet of wall, which is in hand.

Work on San Sebastian canal has made good progress : the east wall is complete from Norris road bridge to the junction of the old canal, and the west wall is complete, with the exception of those sections which have to be constructed through the existing canal, while the excavation has been taken out between Norris road bridge and the new locks. The walls and inverts of the locks are well in hand, and one set of gates has been set, as well as all the sluices, &c. The eastern abutment of the San Sebastian bridge has been built, and the western abutment is in hand.

During the period under review the dredging of the lake has been carried out continuously, and for the last six months five steam grab dredgers have been at work. Channels for navigation have been dredged from Parsons road to the lakeside basin, lakeside basin to Messrs. Whittall's mills, and lakeside basin to Messrs. Cumberbatch's mills. Practically all the Galle Face lake has been dredged to ·50 below mean sea level, with the exception of rock areas immediately in front of the new walls.

A channel for navigation has been dredged from Parsons road bridge to Slave Island, and from the railway bridge near Slave Island station to mills occupied by Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co. and the Colombo Commercial Co.

45. *Canal from Lake to Harbour.*—The east wall of this canal has been completed for a length of 210 feet ; an additional length of 270 feet is practically completed, and foundation for 380 feet more has been concreted. A length of 110 feet of the west wall has been completed, and a further 310 feet is in hand. A considerable amount of excavation between the walls for a canal 130 feet wide has been done.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

46. Under this head numerous works have been carried out, the following being the more important :—

Kochchikade Jetties.—The second or northern jetty at the Kochchikade grain sheds was finished in May and handed over to the Port Commission. The rough sea in this part of the harbour at certain seasons makes the wear and tear on these jetties very heavy.

47. *Drainage of Public Buildings, Colombo.*—The General Hospital, Pettah Police Station, Slave Island Police Station, Fort Police Station, Central Telegraph Office, Maradana Police Station, Government buildings, Galle Buck, the Lady Ridgeway Hospital, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office, &c., were connected with the town sewers. The latrines and foul water systems of these buildings were re-arranged on modern lines and provided with flushing cisterns and other conveniences.

48. *Registrar-General's Office, Colombo.*—The fitting of additional record shelves was completed and the reconstruction of the roof carried out.

49. *General Hospital, Colombo.*—Sanitary annexes for the paying section of this hospital were erected, and new sanitary fittings provided generally to the paying ward.

50. *Medical Stores.*—These additions will provide for a store of 32 feet by 20 feet for the storage of turpentine and oils, and another of 50 feet by 20 feet for the storage of disinfectants and for extending the main building on the south side. Good progress was made with the work.

51. *Rearrangement of the Courts at Hulftsdorp.*—The Criminal Court was converted into a Court of Requests, the jury room into a record room, and a room for clerks with a tiffin room and lavatory provided. A portion of the north verandah was glazed in to make a Proctors' room, and the Additional Appeal Court converted into a new Criminal Court. Two new cells were made in the north verandah, while half of the bar and tiffin rooms were converted into a jury room, the remaining half being extended and converted into a new tiffin room. The work involved much structural alteration, and was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,528.

52. *Extension of Customs Office.*—This work, which provides for the erection of commodious offices in a new wing at the west end of the existing building, was commenced in April. The brickwork was well advanced by the close of the year, and the steelwork for the roofs and flooring nearing completion in the Factory workshops.

53. *Improvements, Queen's House, Colombo.*—The asphalt on flat roofs was renewed, verandah floors of outhouses were cemented, and storerooms provided with ceilings. Cost of work, Rs. 8,156.

54. *Colombo Kachcheri.*—Various improvements and re-arrangements of rooms to this building were carried out with a view to rendering it more convenient and suitable for its purpose. The expenditure involved was Rs. 9,157.

55. *Government Factory.*—A two-storey building forming a convenient store for plant and patterns has been completed.

56. *Colombo Museum.*—A new building 18 feet by 16 feet has been erected on the north side of the Director's office, and a shed 45 feet by 15 feet on the site of the old watcher's shed. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,814.

57. *Supreme Court.*—Two new witness sheds were erected at a cost of Rs. 3,737: one adjoining the north verandah and the other in the front quadrangle.

58. *Government Training College.*—An isolation ward of 30 feet by 20 feet, with lavatory, &c., has been erected at a cost of Rs. 3,790, or 29 cents per cubic foot.

59. *Leper Asylum, Hendala.*—The water supply, which is taken from the town mains across the river, has been improved and extended at a cost of Rs. 4,164.

60. *Telegraph Office.*—A two-storey building was erected at the back of the Central Telegraph Office, consisting of a store with a carpenter's shop over it. Cost, Rs. 5,192.

61. *Precautions against Infectious Diseases.*—Fly-proofing and mosquito-proofing and the removal of gutters were carried out at the following buildings :—Negombo Hospital, Kalutara Hospital, Leper Asylum, Victoria Eye Hospital, General Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Lady Ridgeway and Lady Havelock Hospitals, and Police Hospital, Borella.

New Roads.

62. *Kallawellawa-Bellapitiya Road.*—The progress of the construction of this road has not been very satisfactory. Considerable alteration to bridges and embankments became necessary owing to the flood levels not being correctly estimated in the first instance, and much delay and additional expense has resulted. Work is now in progress on the 21st mile, but the completion of the road to the Kalu-ganga will probably not be till next year.

63. *Road to Public Latrines, Fort, Colombo.*—This road, which will eventually connect Chatham and Main streets, was proceeded with. The roadway with kerbs, channels, and footpaths has been formed up to the limit of the land now available.

64. *Approach Road to Railway Station, Katukurunda.*—No work was done on this road as the acquisition of the necessary land had not been completed.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

65. *Stone Paving, Customs Premises, Colombo.*—This work was completed early in the year and handed over to the Port Commission for maintenance.

66. *Track Metalling, Horana-Alutgama Road.*—The six miles of this road between Horana and Anguruwatota ferry have been track metalled for the first time; the road was previously gravelled. Cost, Rs. 14,942.

67. *Beruwala Customs Road.*—This road, which was formerly gravelled, has been paved and metalled throughout at a cost of Rs. 3,174.

68. *Moragalla-Pelawatta Road.*—The metalling and improvement of the first portion of this road made satisfactory progress. Further work has been discontinued for the time.

69. *Improvement of the 1st Mile, Veyangoda-Ruanwella Road.*—The raising of the road to bring it above flood level and the erection of a 25-ft. span bridge were completed. The abutments of the 60-ft. bridge and the embanked approach thereto were in hand, and the ironwork of the bridge completed and ready for erection.

70. *Improvements on the Colombo-Bentota Road.*—The metalled surface of this road through the Panadure and Kalutara bazaars and between Paiyagala and Maggona was widened to 16 feet, the additional width being provided with a hand-packed stone foundation. Additional metal was also provided and laid on the 13th and 14th miles.

71. *Approach Road, Bambalapitiya Railway Station.*—Difficulties in regard to the acquisition of land for the widening of this road prevented the completion of the work within the year, but good progress was made. The road is 50 feet wide and provided with concrete kerbs and channels.

72. *Improving the Etanamada-Jawatta Road.*—This work, which consists of deviating and reconstructing the old District Road Committee road leading to the Kalutara distillery, was partly carried out. Further work has been temporarily suspended.

73. The widening of narrow roads in the Kalutara, Negombo, and Colombo Districts with a view to rendering them more suitable for motor lorry traffic was proceeded with.

Repair of Bridges.

74. *Tebuwana Bridge.*—The repairs to this bridge practically amount to reconstruction. The work consists of building masonry piers round the old trestles and providing a new platform. All masonry work was completed and the ironwork in course of erection at the close of the year. Expenditure, Rs. 20,825.

75. *Bridge, 5th Mile, Horana-Alutgama Road.*—An old timber bridge was replaced by one of modern construction having 2 spans of 25 feet each. Cost, Rs. 8,793.

76. *Renewing Clyde Bridge.*—This work consists in constructing an entirely new bridge alongside the existing timber one on the 5th mile of the Katukurunda-Neboda road. The new bridge will be 80 feet span carried on masonry abutments with piled foundations.

77. *Bridges, Kosgama-Pugoda Road.*—The reconstruction of three timber bridges on this road was proceeded with. One bridge of 30 feet span was completed, and the work on two others of 25 feet span each well advanced.

78. *Bridge, 10th Mile, Panadure-Nambapana Road.*—An old and defective bridge was replaced by one of modern construction of 30 feet span built parallel to the old one. Cost, Rs. 6,083.

79. *Bridge, Dematagoda-Wellampitiya Road.*—This work consisted in removing the old bridge of 40 feet span and erecting one of 60 feet in its place. Cost, Rs. 8,801.

Miscellaneous.

80. Numerous works were carried out under this head of expenditure, the chief items being on account of the repair of damage caused by flood in 1913, Rs. 61,545 being spent in this connection. Other items worthy of note are as follows.

81. *Factory Machinery.*—Most of the new machines and tools ordered for the Factory have been installed, and are giving excellent results both as to quality and quantity of output. Further improvements in this direction are however necessary, especially in the bridge shop, where a few antiquated and worn-out machines are still doing duty.

82. *Stone Setts, Victoria Bridge.*—The removal of the old metalled roadway from this important bridge and the laying of stone setts in its place was successfully carried out at a cost of Rs. 13,447.

83. *Conversion of Petrol Rollers into Steam Rollers.*—The petrol rollers obtained some years ago for road work having proved expensive and difficult to work, it was decided to convert them into steam rollers. Experiments on one roller having proved successful two more are now in course of conversion.

84. *Henaratgoda Drainage.*—The drainage of the bazaar at Henaratgoda was practically completed. Concrete drains have been laid and the roadway considerably widened.

85. *Panadure Drainage.*—The construction of concrete drains along roads in Panadure has been proceeded with and considerable improvement thereby effected.

Central Province.

86. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads in the Province have, on the whole, been kept in a satisfactory state of repair, bearing in mind the extraordinary amount of damage caused by flood in December, 1913, and the work entailed in putting this right. The following roads were in poor order :—Ampitiya road, Kandy-Haragama-Kurunduoya road (lower section), Lower Badulla road, Padiyapelella-Ellamulla road, Madulkele-Huluganga road, Palapatwela-Galawela road, Ulapane-Nawalapitiya road, Brookside-High Forest road. Steps are being taken in regard to these roads to ensure a better state of things.

87. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—163 public buildings, including 43 hospitals and dispensaries, were maintained in reasonably good order at an average cost of Rs. 130·06 per building.

88. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings (Minor).*—Small additions and improvements necessitating structural alterations were made to 53 buildings at a cost of Rs. 17,889·16.

89. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—48 bridges of 50 feet span and over were maintained in satisfactory condition at a cost of Rs. 11,792·62. The few remaining timber platform bridges, which are of long span, materially add to the general cost of maintenance. It is desirable to replace these with bridges of modern design when opportunity offers.

90. *Miscellaneous.*—Numerous small but useful works were carried out under this head of expenditure and surveys made for many projects.

New Works and Buildings.

91. *Public Works Department Store, Gampola.*—The erection of a permanent store and shed for housing a steam roller was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,794.

92. *Quarters for Medical Officer, Maskeliya.*—This was built in accordance with the type plan for such quarters, and was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,984·80.

93. *Quarters for Matron and Nurses, Deltota Hospital.*—These quarters were built adjacent to the hospital, and form a useful addition to it. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,499.

94. *Residence for Colonial Secretary, Nuwara Eliya.*—This work was nearing completion at the end of the year. The house occupies a pleasant situation; it is planned somewhat on English lines, with an entrance porch, hall, drawing and dining rooms, &c., and the usual domestic offices on the ground floor, and the usual suite of bedrooms above. (See Drawing D.)

95. *Post Office, Nanuoya.*—Owing to difficulties in arranging for the site but little progress was made with this building by the close of the financial year, and further work has been stopped for the time owing to the necessity for retrenchment.

96. *Dispensary, Rattota.*—This work, which provides for a dispensary and quarters for two apothecaries at Rattota, has been given on contract, and is in progress.

97. *District Judge's Quarters and Government Bungalow, Hatton.*—This work is in progress and nearing completion. The old bungalow, which was dilapidated and insanitary, has been pulled down, and a new house with three sitting and two bed rooms and necessary offices is being erected on the same site.

98. *Married Quarters for Police, Gampola.*—Provision is made for accommodating 12 married men, and for necessary kitchens, latrines, &c. The work is in progress.

99. *Dispensary, Watawala.*—A commencement was made with this building, but operations have for the time been stopped owing to necessity for retrenchment.

100. *Timber Depôt, Nuwara Eliya.*—An open-sided iron-roofed shed was erected, 80 feet long by 25 feet wide, at a cost of Rs. 2,021.

101. *Quarters for Draughtsman, Royal Botanic Gardens.*—These quarters are similar to those generally adopted for senior clerks. Work completed at a cost of Rs. 4,677.

102. *Quarters for District Engineer's Clerk, Kandy.*—These quarters, which were very much required, were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,964.

103. *Quarters for District Engineer's Clerk, Dimbula.*—The construction of these quarters is in progress.

104. *Cooly Lines on Roads.*—79 rooms of permanent lines were built during the year, and quarters for two overseers were also erected.

The following works were not proceeded with:—Central Police Station, &c., Teldeniya; married quarters, Nuwara Eliya Police Station; outdoor dispensary, Mulhalkele; bungalow for Forest Ranger, Kandy; and halting bungalow, Rangala.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

105. *Improvement of Water Supply, Royal Botanic Gardens.*—Provision is made for a new inlet chamber on the stream running through Peradeniya estate, and for clearing and adjusting the piping throughout. The work is in progress.

106. *Nuwara Eliya Hospital.*—Extensive improvements to this hospital, which have been in hand for some time, have been completed, the total expenditure on the work being Rs. 51,833. The work comprised (*a*) converting old male ward into administration block, (*b*) converting old dispensary and store into two paying wards, (*c*) converting old nurses' quarters into District Medical Assistant's quarters, (*d*) building new quarters for nurses with connecting covered ways, (*e*) improving operating room, (*f*) erection of new wards to accommodate 34 patients, and sundry other much-needed improvements.

107. *Improvements, Nawalapitiya Hospital.*—Very slow progress has been made with this work, which provides for the erection of two wards, a mortuary, and new quarters for the medical officer. The two wards with connecting covered way and latrines were completed during the year, with the exception of the surface drains and a few minor details.

108. *Male Ward, Matale Hospital.*—The construction of this ward to accommodate 20 beds was nearing completion at the end of the year. An additional room with attached bathroom was also added to the nurses' quarters. The cost of the latter work was Rs. 11,648.

109. *Additions, Dambulla Hospital.*—A new ward of 12 beds was practically completed by the end of the year.

110. *Apothecary's Quarters, Deltota Hospital.*—The construction of these quarters, which are in accordance with the type plans for such buildings, is in progress. They are intended for the use of a visiting apothecary.

111. *Dikoya Hospital.*—Quarters for a steward and a drying room were erected at this hospital. The former is of the usual type and cost Rs. 2,799; the latter is a corrugated iron building of three rooms fitted with accessories. Cost, Rs. 1,827.

112. *Additions, Ragalla Police Barracks.*—A set of five kitchens was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,459.

113. *Additions, Maturata Post Office.*—This project provides for remodelling the buildings and providing adequate quarters for postmaster and assistant. Work is in progress.

114. *Husk-beating Shed, Bogambra Prison.*—An open shed on iron framing has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,886.

115. *Additional Accommodation for Lunatics, Kandy Hospital.*—Six cells of special construction were completed at a cost of Rs. 10,664.

116. *Residency, Matale.*—Extensive improvements were effected to this building at a cost of Rs. 10,959.

117. *Water Supply, Pussellawa Hospital.*—Provision is made for a filtered water supply throughout the hospital. But little progress has been made with this work owing to delay in connection with right of entry on land.

118. *Ophthalmic Ward, Kandy Hospital.*—This building comprises an operating room, examination room, dark room, dressing room, dispensary, and waiting room, and is fitted with all conveniences. Cost, Rs. 12,065.

119. *Mosquito- and Fly-proofing.*—Alterations to swing doors and providing fly- and mosquito-proofing where required were effected in numerous hospitals.

New Roads.

120. *Wattegama-Ukuwela Road.*—This new road, 6·6 miles in length, was completed during the year. It forms a useful alternative route to Matale both from Kandy and Madulkele and Teldeniya. Total cost Rs. 179,200, or Rs. 27,100 a mile.

121. *Talawakele-Watagoda Road.*—This inter-district road, 4·87 miles in length, has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 32,000, or Rs. 17,000 a mile. Neither gradients nor alignment are entirely satisfactory, as old estate roads had to be followed to avoid damage to cultivated land where possible. The result is disappointing.

122. *St. Margarets-Kirklees Road.*—Good progress has been made with this work. The trace, which traverses difficult country, is 6 miles in length. It is anticipated that a considerable portion will be open to traffic by the end of the current year.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

123. *Deviation, Hatton-Norwood Road.*—The construction of this deviation, which is designed to obviate a nasty corner in the road and an obsolete bridge, has been proceeded with.

124. *Improvements to North Road (Matale District).*—This work, which consisted in widening the metalled surface where necessary on certain sections between 16½ and 20½ miles and had been in progress for some time, was completed.

125. *Widening Bridge and improving Corner near Government Offices, Nuwara Eliya.*—This work, which effects a very desirable improvement in the town of Nuwara Eliya, was completed at a cost of Rs. 12,277.

126. *Metalling Road from "Underbank" to Barrack Plain Lake, Nuwara Eliya.*—A commencement has been made with this work, but it has for the time been stopped owing to necessity of retrenchment.

127. *Widening Palapatwela-Galawela Road.*—Narrow places on this road between the 24th and 33rd miles have been widened out and completed at a cost of Rs. 5,996. Further improvement of this road is very necessary, and should be undertaken in the near future.

128. *Improvements to the Beligamuwa-Mirisgonioya Road.*—These improvements, which consist in building two bridges and three culverts and paving and metalling a swampy length of road on the 8th mile, not far from Galawela, have made satisfactory progress. Increasing traffic on this road requires that it should be metalled as soon as practicable.

129. *Improvements, Galawela-Kalawewa Road.*—The construction of new bridges and culverts and raising of this road where necessary between the 22nd and 27th miles is nearing completion.

130. *Deviations, Tawalantenna-Watagoda Road.*—This work, which has been in progress for some time, has been completed. The road has been diverted between the 38th and 39th miles, and now runs clear of the landslide which was carrying away the old road.

131. *Deviation, Kandy-Haragama Road.*—Considerable delay occurred over the acquisition of the land required for this work, and it was late in the year before active operations could be commenced. Good progress is being made, and it is anticipated that the deviation will be completed before the next south-west monsoon, and the road be placed out of danger of further erosion by the river.

132. *Improving dangerous Corners and widening Roads, &c.*—Expenditure under these general heads amounted to Rs. 106,806 in rendering the roads of the Central Province more suitable for motor traffic. Work in this connection has been in hand on 56 roads, and on many of them considerable improvement has been effected, but much more remains to be done.

New Bridges.

133. A commencement was made with the reconstruction of the Wariyapola bridge, Matale, which will, when completed, do away with a very awkward turning in the road. The work is, however, not being proceeded with at present.

Repair of Bridges.

134. Alterations to and partial reconstruction of the Kuru-oya and Sudu-ganga bridges on the Matale-Rattota road were completed, the former costing Rs. 13,997 and the latter Rs. 18,513. The renewals of small bridges on the Matale-Udupihilla road and on the Ginigathena pass were completed, while work of a similar nature on three bridges on the Lindula-Nanuoya road was in progress.

Miscellaneous.

135. The chief item of expenditure under this head was for the repair of flood damages. The cyclonic storm of December, 1913, caused unprecedented damage to roads and bridges, and the bill for repairs is large. Roads where blocked were speedily opened to traffic, but many months of work were necessary before anything like permanent repairs could be effected.

The following is a comparative statement of the expenditure on these repairs in the several districts of the Province during the year :—

District.	Rs. c.
Kandy	16,508 94
Matale	22,814 84
Katugastota	5,466 13
Pussellawa	5,516 56
Nuwara Eliya	92,482 70
Dimbula	29,428 24
Dikoya	23,328 14
Total ..	195,545 55

Southern Province.

136. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads in this Province were, generally speaking, maintained in a good state of repair. The Kahawa-Batapola road, which has in part a gravel surface, carries considerably more traffic than such a surface can be expected to withstand. It should be metalled.

The condition of the Matara-Dikwella section of the Matara-Hambantota road left much to be desired. Traffic is very heavy, and the improvements which have already been completed for 2½ miles should be extended to the whole length.

137. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The 104 public buildings in the Province, including 22 hospitals and dispensaries, were maintained in reasonably good order at an average cost of Rs. 189 per building.

138. *Maintenance of Jetties and Cranes.*—Necessary repairs were carried out to jetties, &c., at Galle and Hambantota at a cost of Rs. 3,717.

139. *Additions to Buildings (Minor).*—Small additions and improvements were effected to 26 different buildings at a total cost of Rs. 10,190·68.

140. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—There are 32 bridges of 50 feet span and over in the Southern Province. These were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 10,789. Four timber bridges still remain, and it is desirable that they should be replaced by bridges of modern construction at an early date, as the cost of their maintenance has become a serious consideration.

141. *Urgent Repairs to Bridges.*—The abutments of the small bridges which gave way were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 5,210.

142. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head surveys and investigations for several impending projects were made, the most important being those in connection with the endeavour to obtain a supply of water for the town of Tangalla. So far the conclusions come to are that (*a*) there is ample water obtainable from underground sand beds ; (*b*) that it is unfit for human consumption. I am inclined to think that the samples of water that have been examined give no fair criterion of the quality of the water obtainable from the underlying sand bed, as they were taken from existing wells and temporary bore holes, and were probably subject to outside contamination. It seems likely, however, that any supply drawn from this vicinity will have to be filtered. It is interesting to note that one of the samples of water condemned on both chemical and bacteriological grounds was taken from the Sanitary Board well at Tangalla.

New Works and Buildings.

143. *Tissamaharama Hospital.*—This hospital, providing accommodation for 30 beds, with quarters for medical officer, apothecary, and attendants, and all attached buildings, was completed. Total cost, Rs. 48,408. Cost per cubic foot, 23 cents.

144. *Quay Wall and Export Shed, Galle.*—Provision is made for building a quay wall 156 feet in length roofed in to a width of 25 feet. 110 feet of the quay wall has been built. Two-thirds of the shed flooring is laid, and the ironwork for the roof has been delivered on site.

145. *Quarters for Police Sub-Inspector, Galle.*—Building completed and occupied.

146. *Quarters for District Engineer's Clerk, Galle.*—This is a quarter of the usual type for clerks, and was completed at a cost of 24½ cents per cubic foot. A view of this building is given as an example of the class of house provided for clerks. (See illustrations.)

147. *Quarters for Police Magistrate, Matara.*—This house was nearly completed at the close of the year. It is well situated, and will be a commodious and comfortable quarter.

148. *Cooly Lines, &c.*—Twelve rooms of permanent lines and two sheds were erected on the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road. The latter serve the purpose of sheltering metal-breaking coolies and also of collecting water. Rain water is collected from the roofs and stored in tanks, and thereby a supply sufficient to last twenty coolies and four pairs of bulls for four months is obtained from each shed. On this road the scarcity of water is a very serious matter at times.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

149. *Additional Jetty, Galle Customs.*—Provision is made for a new jetty 162 feet long by 20 feet wide to be roofed in and provided with the necessary cranes and other fittings. Six pairs of cylinders out of eight have been sunk to a satisfactory bottom on stiff clay at an average depth of 18 feet below the bed of the harbour and tested. All material for completing the work when the remaining cylinders have been sunk is on the spot. Great difficulty and consequent delay were experienced in sinking many of the cylinders, as the remains of a previous jetty were frequently encountered and had to be cut through.

150. *Additional Warehouse Accommodation, Galle.*—This warehouse, which has a storage capacity of 67,500 cubic feet, has been completed. Cost, 15·8 cents per cubic foot.

151. *Husk-beating Shed, Galle Prison.*—This work was completed.

152. *Record Presses, Hambantota Kachcheri.*—Type double and single presses with galleries were installed, and certain alterations consequent thereon made to the lighting of the room.

153. *Balapitiya Hospital.*—A new operating room was erected. Cost, 34½ cents per cubic foot.

154. *Additions, Office Assistant's and Assistant Collector of Customs' Quarters, Galle.*—These quarters are semi-detached, and form part of an old military bombproof quarter of ancient design. The additions and alterations now made are a decided improvement and render the quarters decently inhabitable, which they hardly were before.

New Roads.

155. *Hakmana-Timbulketiya Road.*—The existing minor road is to be widened and improved, but the appraisement of the land that it will be necessary to acquire on the first 4½ miles is so excessive that the matter has been allowed to stand for the time. No work has been done.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

156. *Improvements, Hambantota-Tanamalwila Road.*—The condition of this road has been considerably improved. Widening has been carried out on the 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th miles, and additional metal used on the 19th, 22nd, 24th, and 25th miles. Climatic conditions make this road particularly difficult to keep in order. Successful experiments with tar painting point to this as a partial solution of the difficulty.

157. *Galle-Udugama Road.*—Embankments on the 5th mile were widened, and corners between the 5th and 24th miles were benched back.

158. *Approaches to Halpatota Ferry.*—A ramped approach has been constructed on the left bank to afford access to the boat at all water levels.

159. *Improvements, Weerawila-Kirinda* viâ *Tissamaharama Road.*—It is proposed to lay foundation and re-metal parts of this road, on which the salt traffic is very heavy. During the year 609 cubes of metal and 332 cubes of foundation stone were procured and piled.

160. *Improvements to the Liyangahatota Road.*—This work is in progress. The existing poor-gravelled road is being widened, raised, diverted where required, and metalled. Good progress was made during the year under review.

161. *Improvements, Matara-Tangalla Road.*—Two and a half miles of this road on the Tangalla side of Matara have been foundationed, metalled, and widened. The remaining portion will have to wait until funds are again available.

162. *Improvements, Akuressa-Viharahena Road.*—Dangerous corners on the 53rd, 55th, and 56th miles were cut back, narrow portions of the road were widened, and culverts lengthened with parapet protection.

163. *Widening Surfaces of Roads.*—The widening of roads to facilitate motor traffic was proceeded with, and considerable progress made on the Matara-Akuressa-Viharahena road. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 28,914·14.

Repair of Bridges.

164. *Renewing Kananke Bridge.*—The ironwork of this bridge, which is one of 150 feet clear span, has been completed, and will be erected by the Factory Engineer, who is in charge of the work.

Miscellaneous.

165. *Coast Protection.*—Constant erosion by the sea has caused considerable damage to the Coast road both in the Galle and Matara Districts. Large rubble has been carefully packed in, the stones being much heavier than those hitherto used. The damage has for the time been stopped.

166. *Drainage of Bazaars.*—Concrete drains have been laid along the main road through Dodanduwa and Weligama bazaars, 6,768 lineal feet being completed.

167. *Flood Damages.*—These were light compared to some other Provinces, and were soon put right at a cost of Rs. 9,111.

168. *Maha Lewaya, Hambantota.*—A not altogether successful attempt was made to construct a ramp up which the sea might rush and spill into channels feeding the Maha lewaya, one of the salt pans near Hambantota, and thus increase the output of salt. There appears to me little doubt that the solution of the ever-present difficulty of salt transport at Hambantota can be found by the development of the Maha and Koholankala lewayas by the use of sea water. Both these lewayas are close to Hambantota, and transport therefore is a comparatively simple matter.

Northern Province.

169. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads in this Province have been kept in fair condition. Labour, always difficult to obtain in Mannar and Vavuniya, was scarce in Jaffna itself, an unusual occurrence, and attributable to the large amount of private buildings and other work in progress in the peninsula. Road repairs have in consequence suffered.

170. *Inland Navigation.*—The boat channels in Jaffna lake have been maintained to the requisite depth.

171. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The public buildings have been maintained in good order.

172. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings (Minor).*—Several small additions were made to buildings at a total cost of Rs. 9,870·45.

173. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The roof of the Dutch Church was overhauled and repaired.

174. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—All bridges of 50 feet span and over, the repair of which is chargeable to this vote, were kept in good order.

New Works and Buildings.

175. *Police and Government Buildings, Talaimannar.*—The buildings to accommodate Police and Customs officers which had been commenced by the Railway Construction Department were taken over by the Public Works Department, and at the end of the year the Police had entered into occupation, and the Customs buildings were almost completed; the circuit bungalow, hospital, and sanitary inspector's quarters remain to be built, and only the first and last can be taken up with the funds available this year.

176. *Bungalow for Sub-Inspector and Police Office, Jaffna.*—Almost completed at the end of the year, a small amount of work remaining to be done.

177. *Dispensary and Quarters, Murungan.*—This work was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 5,401·61.

178. *Quarters for Apothecary, Mullaittivu.*—Quarters to type plan were completed on an expenditure of Rs. 4,387·46.

179. *Dispensary and Quarters, Silavaturai.*—The old Provincial Road Committee madam, which had previously been a resthouse, was converted to the above purpose; the building being old much renewal was required; the total expenditure, including purchase of the building, was Rs. 6,781·57.

180. *Post Office at Jaffna Kachcheri.*—This building, providing a post office and quarters for postmaster and assistants, was almost completed when retrenchment orders were received; the work was stopped for a time, but afterwards re-started and has now been occupied.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

181. Under this head the following works were completed at the expenditure given:—Ceilings to Government buildings, Rs. 26,001·57; fencing Infectious Diseases Hospital, Jaffna, Rs. 1,043; additions and improvements to District Judge's quarters, Jaffna, Rs. 3,280·56; improvements to courthouse, Point Pedro, Rs. 1,415·68.

New Roads.

182. *Paranthan-Karachchi and the Branch from it Pandichuddan-Kandavalai Road.*—On these little progress was made during the year.

183. *Talladai-Pappamoddai Road.*—Only a small amount of progress can be recorded, mainly owing to the difficulty of obtaining rubble and metal from Jaffna by boat.

184. *Puliyadyirakkam-Madhu Road.*—This road was completed as a gravelled road during the year, the total expenditure being Rs. 28,189.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

185. *Metalling Vavuniya-Parayanalankulam Road.*—About 8 miles of the road from Vavuniya have been track metalled, the progress during the earlier part of the year being small, and work stopped owing to retrenchment later.

186. *Paranthan-Karachchi Road.*—Owing to the Railway being unable to transport metal from scarcity of rolling stock very little work was done, and at the end of the year work was closed owing to retrenchment.

New Bridges.

187. *Bridge at Elephant Pass.*—This work, consisting of two spans of 50 feet previously almost completed, was finished at a cost of Rs. 13,450.

Repair of Bridges.

188. *Strengthening, &c., Kallar Bridge.*—The work of converting this Brotherhood bridge was taken in hand; all ironwork for renewal is ready at the site, but owing to retrenchment work is now at a standstill.

Miscellaneous.

189. *Ferry at Pannai.*—A large horse ferry boat was provided, which is being much used, and it is found necessary to provide a second similar boat as soon as funds are available.

190. *Causeway at Pooneryn.*—Work well in hand; all material for construction has to be brought by boat from Jaffna peninsula, and progress is therefore slow.

191. *Improvements to Boat Channels, Jaffna Lake*, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,511·25.

Loan Works.

192. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—This work is progressing slowly; up to the present about 8 acres at the east and about 3 on the west have been filled in. There are 17 pontoons in use, and a daily average of 200 prisoners at work.

Port and Marine Department.

193. *Lighthouse at Kovilam Point.*—This work is now well in hand. The foundations were completed early in the year, consisting of a reinforced concrete raft on hard wood piles; the superstructure was about 30 feet above ground level at the end of the year.

Eastern Province.

194. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads in the Province have been satisfactorily maintained.

195. *Inland Navigation.*—Dredging of the Batticaloa lake channels for the motor boats which run from Batticaloa to Kiddanki was continued, but progress was slow. The materials for five new barges have been sent to Batticaloa, and it is anticipated more expeditious work will result when these barges are available.

196. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The public buildings were maintained in reasonably good repair at a total cost of Rs. 18,630.

197. *Maintenance of Wharves, Jetties, and Cranes.*—The wharves, jetties, and cranes at Batticaloa, Kalkudah, and Trincomalee were kept in fair order at an expenditure of Rs. 981.

198. *Special Repairs.*—The quarters of the District Engineer, Batticaloa, which needed considerable repair, were partially overhauled. The old flooring at the Kachcheri was renewed where necessary, and the Kalkudah jetty was placed in fair condition by the renewal of a considerable amount of decayed timber and ironwork.

199. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings (Minor).*—Small additions and improvements were effected to six public buildings at a cost of Rs. 3,681.

200. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—The bridges exceeding 50 feet in length were maintained in good order.

201. *Miscellaneous.*—Surveys in connection with the proposed Kallady bridge and of Arugam Bay were undertaken. The latter comprised a survey of the whole shore of the bay and adjoining lagoon and roads, with levels and borings where required.

New Works and Buildings.

202. *Leper Asylum, Eastern Province.*—Provision is made in this project for laying out an island in the Batticaloa lake in blocks for the different races, with reservations, roads, and the necessary buildings for administration, hospital, officers, nurses, and attendants, &c. A water supply for 1,000 persons will be taken from the Batticaloa main. A good start was made with the work, which is one of some magnitude, but operations have since been temporarily suspended.

203. *Dispensary, Batticaloa.*—A building of the usual type erected at Batticaloa hospital.

204. *Dispensary, Tirukkovil.*—The old temporary building has been replaced by a permanent one with quarters attached.

205. *Officers' Quarters, Batticaloa Prison.*—The erection of quarters for nine married warders on a site near the prison is in progress.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

206. *Additions, Assistant Conservator of Forests' Quarters and Office, Batticaloa.*—The construction of a tiffin room, &c., for the office and walling on two sides of the compound was completed.

207. *Additions to Police Barracks, Batticaloa.*—Additional quarters for six married constables are being provided. The work is in progress.

208. *Mosquito-proofing Hospitals, &c.*—Certain alterations necessary to make the mosquito- and fly-proofing more effective were carried out at the Batticaloa, Maha-oya, Kalmunai, and Trincomalee hospitals.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

209. *Metalling South Coast Road Deviation.*—Metal and foundation stone for three out of the five miles to be metalled have been obtained and are piled ready for laying. This work has been stopped for the time.

210. *Metalling Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—This item provides for metalling the Eastern Province section of the above road. Good progress was made in procuring and piling foundation stone and metal, and large quantities are now ready for laying. The work has been stopped for the time.

211. *Deviation of Batticaloa-Trincomalee Road.*—The portion of this road which crosses the delta of the Mahaweli-ganga was much damaged by floods, and a deviation at the Gangai ferry became necessary. The work was satisfactorily completed, but the continual shifting of the stream will always render the approaches to this ferry difficult to maintain.

212. *Widening Roads, &c.*—Fair progress has been made with this work on the Trincomalee-Anuradhapura road, Batticaloa-Badulla road, and Coast Road North from Batticaloa to Kalkudah and Valaichenai.

New Bridges.

213. *Heda-oya Bridge, Siyambalanduwa.*—Progress on the construction of this bridge, which is one of seven spans of 30 feet each, has been satisfactory. The abutments have been built, one pier partly completed, and stone and all material prepared and ready on the site for the remaining work, which will be completed before the next north-east monsoon.

Repair of Bridges.

214. *Conversion of Timber Bridges, Coast Road North, Batticaloa District.*—This work is in progress. It consists in replacing two long timber bridges on the 24th and 44th miles of the road from Batticaloa to Trincomalee by bridges of modern design. The conversion of timber bridges on the Akkaraipattu-Sagamam road and the Karaitivu-Irrakkamam road in the Kalmunai District, which was begun in 1912–13, has been completed.

Miscellaneous.

215. *Water Supply, Batticaloa.*—This project, which provides for pumping water from wells through a 7-inch main to a reservoir of 90,000 gallons capacity, situated on high ground in Puliyantivu, from which it will be distributed to the town, made good progress. The reservoir, engine house, and attendants' quarters have been built, the pumping station and site of wells have been fenced in, and a considerable length of piping has been laid.

North-Western Province.

216. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads have been maintained in satisfactory order generally. The use of steam rollers on some of the roads has added to the rapidity and success of repairs. A supply of suitable metal for the Chilaw District is still required, and it is hoped that the project for working a

quarry with railway access near Mahara will be carried through. The gravelled portion of the Kurunegala-Dambulla road gets badly cut up in the wet weather annually, and its improvement and metalling is necessary. Portions of the Dankotuwa-Giriulla, Kammala-Dankotuwa road, and Toppu to Dankotuwa road were not in good order.

Approximately 24 miles of minor roads, which act as feeder roads to the railway, have been taken over by this Department as from September 30, 1914.

217. *Maintenance of Inland Navigation.*—The canals were maintained in reasonably good order throughout the year.

218. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—All public buildings in the Province were maintained efficiently at a cost of Rs. 20,590.

219. *Additions and Improvements to Buildings (Minor).*—Improvements and small additions were effected to 18 different buildings at a total cost of Rs. 9,444·85.

220. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—Bridges of 50 feet span and over, the maintenance of which is chargeable to this head, have been kept in satisfactory condition. Expenditure, Rs. 21,526.

New Works and Buildings.

221. *Quarters for Clerks, Puttalam.*—Two sets of semi-detached quarters have been erected: one for two senior clerks, the other for two junior clerks. Expenditure, Rs. 16,396.

222. *Residence for Provincial Surgeon, Kurunegala.*—Good progress has been made with this work, and the building will be shortly completed.

223. *Quarters for Chief Clerk and Interpreter, Police Court, Marawila.*—This building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,996.

224. *Police Barracks, Kurunegala.*—This project provides for the rebuilding and rearrangement of the police quarters at Kurunegala. Good progress has been made, the administration block being partially completed.

225. *Dispensary and Quarters at Anamaduwa and a Dispensary at Madampe* were proceeded with, but little progress was made with the latter work owing to delay in obtaining possession of the site.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

226. *Record Presses*, costing Rs. 4,641, were supplied and fixed in the Land Registry Office, Kurunegala.

227. *Stables and Coach-house, District Engineer's Quarters, Kurunegala.*—This building was erected at a cost of Rs. 1,794.

228. *Record Presses for the Land Registry at Chilaw and Provincial Registrar's Office, Kurunegala Kachcheri*, were supplied, but have not yet been erected.

229. *Improvements, Old Jail, Puttalam.*—A portion of the old jailer's quarters was converted into quarters for a sub-inspector of police at a cost of Rs. 1,490.

230. *Mosquito-proofing Hospitals, &c.*—Certain alterations and additions with a view to improving the mosquito- and fly-proofing at Kurunegala, Nikaweratiya, Puttalam, and Chilaw hospitals were successfully carried out.

New Roads.

231. *Alawwa-Dampelessa Road.*—The construction of this road, which was begun in 1908, and is being carried out by local labour, made good progress during the year under review, the amount of work done and expenditure incurred being far in excess of any previous year. Two miles still remain to be completed.

232. *Mallowapitiya-Rambadagala Road.*—Fair progress was made with this work, but it was handicapped by the old road, which is followed for some distance, having to be kept open to traffic. The bridge across the Kospotu-oya—two spans of 40 feet—was completed, and the first four miles of road up to it finished. The 6th, 11th, 12th, and 13th miles are almost completed, and works on the other miles well advanced.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

233. *Narammulla-Dummalasuriya Road.*—The improvement of this road, which included the construction of the Tuntota bridge and long approaches thereto, was completed and the road was opened to traffic in August, 1914. The platform of the bridge, which has one span of 80 feet and four approach spans of 25 feet each, is paved with granite setts. The heavy filling in the approach embankments has sunk somewhat unevenly in places, and will require regular attention for a year or two until thoroughly settled.

234. *Dankotuwa-Giriulla Road.*—Additional metalling was laid on the 1st to 6th and 11th to 15th miles of this road, and an appreciable improvement has resulted. The road requires making up on several of the other miles.

235. *Improvements, Kurunegala-Kandy Road.*—The road has been widened in a satisfactory manner through the Weuda and Mawatagama bazaars, a considerable quantity of masonry wall having been built. Expenditure, Rs. 3,699.

236. *Improvements, Kurunegala-Giriulla Road.*—The first mile of this road has been effectively widened, and the traffic conditions have thereby been much improved. Expenditure, Rs. 4,790.

237. *Improving Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa Road.*—Good progress has been made with the track metalling of this road, the first four miles having been completed.

238. *Widening Chilaw-Wariyapola Road.*—This work consisted in building a long length of retaining wall, and widening the road by an additional 10 feet. The improvement was a much-needed one, and has been successfully carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,991.

Repair of Bridges.

239. *Strengthening "Brotherhood" Bridges, Kurunegala-Puttalam Road.*—This work, which consists of building nine masonry piers and fixing additional girders to the Deduru-oya bridge and erecting a steel trestle pier at the Tripichan-oya bridge, made satisfactory progress, and everything is now ready for the erection of the new steel work.

240. Three old timber bridges of small span on the Chilaw-Wariyapola road, Maharagama-Polgahawela road, and Nattandiya-Marawila road were replaced by modern bridges, the abutments and wing walls being rebuilt to carry the additional weight of the new steel work.

Miscellaneous.

241. *Flood Damages.*—A considerable amount of work in rectifying flood damages was carried out. Washaways on roads, scouring of metalled surfaces, and damage to bridges were the chief causes of expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 17,395.

North-Central Province.

242. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The roads in this Province were maintained in a satisfac'ory condition throughout the year, with the exception of the gravelled roads from Galkulam to Rambewa and Horowapotana to Vavuniya, which cut up very badly every wet season. The only cure is to metal these roads, but it is questionable whether the traffic on them warrants the expenditure that would be incurred in doing this.

243. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The number of public buildings maintained was 76. They were kept in satisfactory order at a cost of Rs. 12,407.

244. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The District Court, Anuradhapura, was re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 1,901.

245. *Additions to Buildings (Minor).*—Small additions were made to 17 buildings at a total cost of Rs. 4,052·48.

246. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—The cost of maintaining the bridges in this Province which have spans of 50 feet and over was Rs. 4,827.

New Works and Buildings.

247. *Extension of Kachcheri, Anuradhapura.*—The extension of this building, which has been some time in progress, was completed, and the Kachcheri is now a commodious set of offices. The old Post Office has been converted into offices for the Irrigation Department, Road Committee, and Local Board, and a new south wing to the main building provides much additional accommodation for other branches of work. Cost of work, Rs. 26,500.

248. *Bungalow for Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura.*—These quarters consist of a two-storied bungalow with wide verandahs, and are well suited to the climate. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,992.

249. *Kahatagasdigiliya Dispensary.*—A type dispensary with quarters was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,780.

250. *Quarters for Clerks, &c., Anuradhapura.*—The following were completed :—

Quarters for native writer—junior clerks' type.
Reconstruction of clerks' quarters—junior clerks' type.
Quarters for sub-inspector of police—senior clerks' type.
Quarters for police clerk—junior clerks' type.

The following were in progress :—

Clerks' quarters, Anuradhapura—1 senior and 3 junior clerks' type quarters.

251. *Quarters for District Engineer, Maradankadawala.*—This work has been commenced and the foundations laid throughout. Further work has been postponed for the time.

252. *Public Works Department Store and Shed, Anuradhapura.*—This building, which provides for a cement store, blacksmith's shop, and cart shed, is nearing completion.

253. *Circuit Bungalows at Habarana and Horowapotana.*—The latter of these small bungalows was completed; the former is in progress.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

254. *Additions to Revenue Officer's Quarters, Tamankaduwa.*—An additional room and verandah were completed.

255. *Improvements, Cadet's Quarters, Anuradhapura.*—This work was completed. Ceilings to drawing room and dining room were provided, drains were laid round the buildings, a covered way to the kitchen built, and the premises fenced. Cost, Rs. 1,575.

256. *Additions and Improvements, Survey Department Premises, Anuradhapura.*—A commencement was made with this work, but it has been temporarily shut down.

257. *Additions, District Engineer's Clerk's Quarters and Store, Maradankadawala.*—An extra room and two verandahs to the clerk's quarters were built, and the store verandahs closed in to provide more accommodation. Cost, Rs. 2,060.

258. *Additions and Improvements, Public Works Department Quarters, Anuradhapura.*—This work is in progress.

259. *Additions and Improvements, Government Clerks' Quarters, Anuradhapura.*—Drains were laid round three clerks' quarters, and ceilings fixed to another quarter. Work completed. Cost, Rs. 1,938.

260. *Additions, Assistant Land Clerk's Quarters, Anuradhapura.*—A new room was built, the walls of the building raised 2 feet, and the whole re-roofed. Cost, Rs. 1,488.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

261. *Track Metalling Kekirawa-Galawela Road.*—This work is in hand on the 9½ to 11 miles, and good progress has been made.

262. *Track Metalling Maradankadawala-Habarana Road.*—This work has been begun. It is proposed to track metal the road throughout and widen it where necessary.

263. *Track Metalling Mannar Road to Boundary of Province.*—Fair progress was made with this work.

Province of Uva.

264. *Maintenance of Roads.*—The year 1914 in the Province of Uva was an exceptionally difficult and arduous one in regard to the maintenance of roads, on account of the great damage caused by the floods at the end of 1913. The repair of this damage and the upkeep of the roads were systematically proceeded with, and at the present time all repairs have been completed, with the exception of one bridge on the Dikwela-Hakgala road and another on the Badulla-Taldena road, and the roads in the Province are in good order, with one exception, viz., the Spring Valley road, which requires a good deal more attention than it has received.

265. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The public buildings have been kept in good order.

266. *Additions to Buildings (Minor).*—Small additions and improvements were made to 28 buildings at a cost of Rs. 5,723·31.

267. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—The bridges of 50 feet span and over which are maintained under this head were kept in satisfactory order. Expenditure, Rs. 1,734.

New Works and Buildings.

268. *Passara Hospital.*—The construction of this hospital was continued, the work being let on contract. The administration block, dispenser's quarters, and one of the wards have been completed. The remaining buildings are in progress.

269. *Cooly Lines, Diyatalawa.*—Eighteen rooms of permanent lines were erected for coolies at Diyatalawa Camp. Cost, Rs. 244 a room, or 13 cents a cubic foot.

270. *Infectious Diseases Hospital, Badulla.*—Wards for 6 beds, contact shed, and boiler room were erected, and the old building on the site converted into a kitchen and attendants' quarters. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,112.

271. *Quarters for District Medical Officer, District Medical Assistant, and Apothecary, Badulla.*—The erection of these buildings was commenced and good progress made.

272. *Apothecary's Quarters, Lunugala Hospital.*—This work was not proceeded with. It has been decided to build a new quarter for the medical officer, and to utilize his present one for the apothecary.

273. The following works were in hand but were not completed:—Operating room, Muppane hospital; quarters for jail officers, Badulla; quarters for sub-inspector of police, Badulla; dispensary, Kahataruppe; dispensary, Baduluwela; and dispensary, Hambegamuwa.

274. *Hospital, Alutnuwara.*—A commencement in the shape of getting materials together for the rebuilding of this hospital was made. It is situated far from any cart road and in an unhealthy climate, and the erection of the buildings, which are to be of a permanent character, will be difficult and slow.

275. *Cooly Lines on Roads.*—Five sets of lines and quarters for three overseers were completed.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

276. *Surveyors' Huts, Diyatalawa.*—The improvements to these huts, which were begun the previous year, have been completed. The offices were lined with boarding, concrete floors, and a considerable length of drains laid where required, and verandahs provided to three huts and store. Expenditure, Rs. 9,934.

277. *Volunteer Huts, Diyatalawa.*—The wooden floors of 41 huts and of the orderly room were removed and concrete substituted and the partitions in eight huts re-fixed at a cost of Rs. 9,870. The officers' bathing sheds and latrines were closed in and two sets of servants' latrines erected and other minor improvements effected at a further cost of Rs. 1,978.

278. *Post Office, Haldummulla.*—The kitchen and outhouses were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 1,407.

279. *Hospital, Muppane.*—Quarters for servants, including a kitchen, were practically completed.

280. *Hospital, Buttala.*—Good progress was made with the erection of the medical officer's quarters at this hospital; on being completed the construction of a new administration block will be undertaken.

281. *Circuit Bungalow, Ohiya.*—This small bungalow has been partially rebuilt.

282. *Superintendent of Surveys' Quarters, Badulla.*—These quarters were considerably enlarged and improved by structural alterations and additions at a cost of Rs. 3,275.

283. *Badulla Kachcheri.*—The room occupied by the Land Department was considerably enlarged at a cost of Rs. 2,728.

284. *Lunugala Hospital.*—The erection of two large wards for 36 beds is in hand, and will be shortly completed. Considerable delay took place in obtaining delivery of the iron framing for these buildings, but since then progress has been satisfactory.

285. *Public Works Department Office, Diyatalawa.*—A new office, to replace the one temporarily in use, a workshop, and a roller shed have been completed. Expenditure, Rs. 4,601.

286. *Precautions against Infectious Diseases.*—Fly- and mosquito-proofing to various wards and buildings at the Badulla, Haputale, and Medagama hospitals were undertaken and completed.

New Roads.

287. *Taldena, towards Alutnuwara.*—This road has been completed to the 16th mile, and 2½ miles more were under construction. The work has been closed for the time.

288. *Extending the Bandarawela-Leangahawela Road to Poonagala.*—This road extension, 5 miles in length, has been completed. Cost, Rs. 133,246, or Rs. 26,649 a mile.

289. *Bandarawela-Welimada Road.*—Though opened to traffic in 1913, the permanent lines for housing coolies on this road and the finishing off of slopes of cuttings, &c., remained to be completed. These have now been done. This road, which is 13½ miles in length, has cost Rs. 373,406, or Rs. 27,660 a mile.

290. *Passara-Nakkala Road.*—Three miles of this road have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 68,447, or Rs. 22,800 a mile. It has been decided not to carry the road further at present.

291 *Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—This connecting link with the Eastern Province has been carried to within 2½ miles of the road in the Eastern Province. Three miles, including four bridges and numerous culverts, have been completed during the year.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

292. Considerable attention has been given to the widening and improvement of roads in this Province during the year to render them more suitable for motor traffic, and the work carried out has materially improved matters. The expenditure on improvement to roads amounted to Rs. 137,686.

Repair of Bridges.

293. Four out of the six timber bridges on the Muppane-Pottuvil road were converted into iron ones.

Miscellaneous.

294. The repair of flood damages was the principal item of expenditure under this head, and amounted to Rs. 188,963. A large number of bridges were washed away and extensive slips and washaways occurred in December, 1913, and the consequent repairs were effected in the year under review. Some idea of the damage done and work entailed may be gathered from the following list of bridges that had to be reconstructed :—

Badulla-Bandarawela road : 80 ft. span bridge at Dikwella.
Badulla-Batticaloa road : 80 ft. span bridge at Ury ; 12 ft. span bridge, 4th mile.
Passara-Madulsima road : 30 ft. span bridge, 15th mile.
Bibile-Muppane road : 20 ft. span bridge, 12th mile ; 30 ft. span bridge, 13th mile.
Dikwella-Hakgala road : 30 ft. span bridge, 66th mile ; 20 ft. span bridge, 71st mile.
Bandarawela-Welimada road : 30 ft. span bridge, 11th mile.
Naula-Spring Valley road : 20 ft. span bridge, 3rd mile.
Haldummulla-Wellawaya road : 14 ft. span bridge, 113th mile.
Taldena road : 24 ft. span bridge, 7th mile.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

395. *Maintenance of Roads.*—By the abnormal floods which occurred on October 5, 1913, the roads all over this Province were severely damaged. All available labour was employed for several months in righting these damages, with the result that the progress of the usual maintenance work was hampered and delayed. Recovery was however rapid, and the usual programme of road maintenance was not only carried out, but a very large amount of road widening effected during the year.

296. *Maintenance of Buildings.*—The 63 public buildings in the repairing charge of the Department were kept in satisfactory order at a cost of Rs. 14,336.

297. *Special Repairs to Buildings.*—The half-round tiles on the roofs of the Kegalla and Rakwana police stations were replaced by Calicut tiles.

298. *Additions to Buildings (Minor).*—Sundry small additions and improvements were made to 22 buildings at a cost of Rs. 5,491.

299. *Maintenance of Bridges.*—All bridges of 50 feet span and over which are chargeable to this vote were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 12,670, the total length being 5,740 lineal feet, and the cost per foot run Rs. 2·21. During the period under review 953 lineal feet of timber platform bridges were replaced by bridges of a permanent nature, and as this work proceeds the cost of maintenance will fall considerably, the maintenance charges for timber platform bridges being on an average Rs. 5·52 a foot run, as against 55 cents for permanent platforms.

New Works and Buildings.

300. *Resthouse, Ratnapura.*—The construction of this building was nearing completion at the end of the year. Brick being difficult to obtain and expensive, hand moulded cement and sand blocks, mixed in the proportion of 1 to 8, were used throughout and have proved very successful. The blocks with pointed joints give a good appearance and save the cost of plaster. Completed walling was put in at an average price of Rs. 53·75 a cube.

301. *Dispensary, Mawanella.*—A type dispensary with quarters was built and completed in September, 1914, at a cost of Rs. 7,787, the rate per cubic foot being 23 cents.

302. *Apothecary's Quarters, Avissawella.*—Progress was made with this building and it is nearing completion.

303. *Hospital, Kitulgala.*—The site has been levelled; the mortuary and the apothecary's and attendants' quarters are nearing completion. The steel framing for the wards is in hand, and roofing materials, &c., ready on the site.

304. *Dispensary and Quarters, Kalawana.*—This work, which has been carried out by the Superintendent of Minor Roads under the Government Agent, is completed.

305. *Female Parangi Ward, Kolonna Hospital.*—The construction of this ward was fairly well advanced, but has been stopped for the time.

306. *Undugoda Hospital.*—A new hospital of 50 beds with the necessary administration buildings and quarters, which has been in course of construction for some time on a difficult site, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 85,280. Cost per bed, Rs. 1,290·94; cost per cubic foot, 28 cents.

307. *Kendangamuwa Hospital.*—One new room and a bathroom and closet as an addition to the medical officer's quarters have been built at a cost of Rs. 1,909.

308. *Kahawatta Hospital.*—The site has been acquired and materials indented for, but no actual work was done.

309. *Office for Deputy Fiscal, Avissawella.*—Work completed at a cost of Rs. 2,527, equivalent to 24 cents per cubic foot.

310.—*Office of the Provincial Surgeon, Ratnapura.*—Good progress was made with this work.

311. *Officers' Quarters, Ratnapura.*—The purchase of and alterations to a house for the Provincial Surgeon were completed. The alterations cost Rs. 7,690, and when this sum is added to the purchase price of the property, the total would amount to a figure for which more commodious quarters could have been built. It is rarely, if ever, an advantage to purchase old buildings as quarters in this country.

312. *Public Works Department Buildings, Pelmadulla.*—The overseer's quarters and circuit bungalow were converted into an office, store, and quarters in connection with the establishment of a District Engineer's headquarters at this station. Expenditure, Rs. 2,998.

313. *Circuit Bungalow, Balangoda.*—A circuit bungalow for the use of the District Judge and other Government officials was erected. The work is nearly completed.

314. *Dispensary, Polupitiya.*—This work is being carried out by the Superintendent of Minor Roads under the Government Agent, and is in progress.

315. *Public Works Department Cooly Lines, &c.*—Seventeen rooms of permanent lines have been built on the Avissawella-Ginigathena road, and an overseer's quarters and six rooms of lines on the Madampe-Hambantota road.

Additions and Improvements to Buildings.

316. *Female Ward, Kegalla Hospital.*—This ward of 20 beds was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,799. Cost per bed, Rs. 421·85; cost per cubic foot, 12 cents.

317. *Administration Block and Quarters, Kegalla Hospital.*—Satisfactory progress was made with these buildings, which consist of a two-storey block, providing administration offices, &c., on the ground floor, with quarters for nurses above, and a separate quarter for an apothecary. Further work has been stopped for the time. In addition to the above, a new kitchen has been built and sundry improvements to the maternity ward made.

318. *Rakwana Hospital.*—A maternity ward has been built, and the operating room improved by inserting a larger window.

319. *Police Court, Avissawella.*—Additions have been made which provide an office room for clerks and considerably improve the Magistrate's chambers. Cost, Rs. 2,492.

320. *Land Registry, Kegalla.*—Two sets of type record presses have been made and fixed at a cost of Rs. 3,814.

321. *Provincial Engineer's Office, Ratnapura.*—A new office for the Provincial Engineer has been erected and the drawing office improved at a cost of Rs. 2,801. Cost per cubic foot, 20 cents.

322. *Kachcheri, Ratnapura.*—A new double record press has been fixed, the lighting of certain rooms improved, and ceilings provided to the Office Assistant's and clerks' rooms. Expenditure, Rs. 2,077.

323. *Karawanella Hospital.*—The erection of a paying ward for two beds has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,297, or 24 cents a cubic foot.

324. *Conversion of Ratnapura Jail into Hospital Buildings.*—This work was not proceeded with. The site of the old jail provides scanty room for the erection of a hospital for males, and its adoption would preclude any future extension. Good building sites exist on the further side of the Kalu-ganga, and a proposal for bridging the river and opening up this land is under consideration. Should Government approve of this proposal a convenient site for the hospital can be obtained.

325. *Precaution against Infectious Diseases.*—Work on the reconstruction of latrines, improvements to drains, and fly- and mosquito-proofing of the various hospitals in the Province, which has been in hand for some time, has been completed. The following hospitals have been dealt with:—Ratnapura, Balangoda, Kolonna, Rakwana, Karawanella, and Kegalla.

New Roads.

326. *Karandupone-Rambukkana Road.*—During the year considerable progress was made with the earthwork of this road and all the small bridges were well in hand, as well as the barge bridge crossing the Maha-oya. The road being by no means an important one, work has been suspended in connection with retrenchment.

327. *Woodend-Hunugewatta Road.*—This work is well in hand. Two miles are completed and open to traffic.

Additions and Improvements to Roads.

328. *Madampe-Hambantota Road.*—Certain parts of this road have been improved by reducing severe gradients, and the work has been completed as far as Palawela. The further general improvement of this road is very desirable, as at present it cannot be considered anything but a "fair weather" road at its southern end.

329. *Pelmadulla-Balangoda Road.*—The widening of the ten miles of this road between Hunuwella and Balangoda was nearing completion at the close of the year, but further work has been discontinued for the time.

330. *Pindeniya Road.*—It was decided to metal and thereby improve the first portion of this road instead of proceeding with the deviation originally proposed.

331. *Karawanella-Glenalla Road.*—The construction of three culverts and steps to prevent erosion by the river were in progress.

332. *Kandy Road.*—Side walls were erected where streams and irrigation channels had caused erosion at a cost of Rs. 1,936.

333. *Avissawella-Ginigathena Road.*—Considerable progress has been made with the widening of this road so as to obtain a metalled width of 14 feet. The work has been stopped for the time.

334. *Ratnapura-Nambapana Road.*—This work, which provides for lengthening the culverts which were dangerously narrow, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,419.

335. *Widening of Roads.*—With a view to gradually widening roads to render them more suitable for motor lorry traffic, considerable improvements have been effected on the following roads :—Avissawella to Ratnapura, Ratnapura to Halpe, Pelmadulla to Rakwana, Avissawella to Ginigathena, Ruwanwella to Veyangoda, Karawanella to Glenalla, Rambukkana to Aranayaka, Kegalla to Polgahawela, and Kegalla to Bulatkohupitiya. Part only of the projected programme of improvements has been completed. Further work has been postponed until the financial position of the Colony admits of its being proceeded with.

Repair of Bridges.

336. *Kegalla-Polgahawela Road.*—Fair progress was made with the construction of the bridge across the Maha-oya, which consists of two spans of 60 feet and six of 30 feet. The work was practically completed at the close of the year.

337. *Karawanella Bridge.*—The metalled roadway over this bridge, which could never be kept in order owing to heavy traffic and narrow width, has been replaced by a concrete and sett pavement at a cost of Rs. 95·35 a square.

338. *Kitulgala Bridge.*—This bridge, replacing the old Brotherhood girder and planked bridge of 125 feet span, was completed in August, 1913. The new bridge consists of two spans of 60 feet carried on the old abutments, and a new centre pier built on concrete cylinder foundations. Total cost, Rs. 33,400. Cost per foot run, Rs. 267.

Strengthening, Improving, and Renewing Bridges.

339. *Kahawatta Bridge.*—This bridge, which was 140 feet span, has been replaced by four spans of 31 feet 8 inches each, carried on piers with concrete cylinder foundations. The new roadway is 18 feet in width, and is paved with setts. The cost of sinking cylinders was Rs. 46 a foot run. Cost of the bridge, Rs. 280 a foot run.

340. *Bridges, Nambapana Road.*—Two timber platform bridges with insufficiently strong girders of 50 feet span each were replaced by type bridges at a cost of Rs. 23,472, giving a renewal cost of Rs. 234·72 a foot run.

341. *Rungwella Bridge.*—This work was completed. It consisted of fixing steel and concrete platforms to two spans of 20 feet and one span of 30 feet in lieu of timber. Cost, Rs. 7,787.

342. *Bridges, Ratnapura-Halpe Road.*—The following old timber platform bridges have been removed and type bridges substituted :—

73rd mile : original bridge one span of 80 feet ; new bridge three spans of 23 feet 4 inches.
75th mile : original bridge one span of 50 feet ; new bridge two spans of 22 feet 6 inches.
83rd mile : original bridge one span of 50 feet ; new bridge two spans of 22 feet 6 inches.

The cost per foot run of the completed bridges worked out at Rs. 240, Rs. 210, and Rs. 304, respectively. The high cost of the latter is due to an excessively bad foundation and consequent extra depth of cylinders sunk.

343. *Bridges, Malwala Ferry Road.*—Owing to delay in the payment of the planters' moiety for this work of replacing the small bridges with ones of modern design but little progress was made.

344. *Kurugammodara and Gurugoda Bridges.*—Owing to delay in obtaining the necessary steel work from England, the replacing of the timber platforms of these two large bridges with platforms of a permanent nature could not be completed by the end of the year. It is still in progress.

Miscellaneous.

345. *Residency, Kegalla.*—A water supply has been provided.

346. *Drainage of Roadside Bazaars.*—(*a*) Tiriwanaketiya : 2,235 lineal feet of concrete drains have been laid and 63 concrete slab cubes provided. Cost of drains Re. 1·50 a foot run, and cost of slab covers Rs. 3 each. (*b*) Tumbagoda : This bazaar, which is a detached part of Balangoda town, was provided with concrete drains at a cost of Re. 1·84 a foot run. (*c*) Hungala bazaar : About two-thirds of the drains for this bazaar have been completed.

Flood Damages.

347. *Bridge, 48th Mile, Avissawella-Ratnapura Road.*—A new bridge of 60 feet span to replace the old one damaged by the 1913 flood is now nearing completion. The abutments and wings are of reinforced concrete piles with panels of reinforced concrete between.

348. *Hangamuwa Bridge.*—Work in connection with the renewal of this bridge has made but slow progress. The scour under the southern abutment has been made good and the steel work of the bridge procured.

Other repairs to flood damages, consisting mainly of clearing of slips, road diversions, building retaining walls, culverts, and small bridges throughout the Province, were expeditiously attended to. The total expenditure under this item was Rs. 138,914.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

349. The work carried out by the Government Factory both in the Factory itself and outside has been of the usual varied character, and in the period under review the largest on record.

350. Considerable improvement in the quality and quantity of work turned out has been made possible by the introduction of new machinery and up-to-date tools, and when the complete reform intended in this direction is accomplished, there will be little to complain of in regard to the equipment of the Factory. More superintendence and instruction of a superior order is, however, required in the bridge and machine shops to enable mechanics and other tradesmen to improve their methods, and to ensure that the best results are obtained. Adequately trained foremen are not obtainable locally, and it is impossible for the Factory Engineer and his chief assistants to devote sufficient attention to this.

351. The expenditure by the Government Factory for the financial year ended September 30, 1914, amounted to Rs. 2,316,151.

Electrical.

352. The cost of new electrical installations and general maintenance immediately in charge of the Electrical Engineer amounted to Rs. 163,073.

353. The new electricity agreement entered into with the Colombo Electric Lighting and Tramway Co. came into operation on January 1, 1914, and the saving effected on the old contract amounted to Rs. 47,325 on the first-year working.

354. The plant for the Talaimannar electric lighting arrived at the close of the year, but owing to the war and consequent retrenchment its erection is not being proceeded with at present.

355. The additional 100 K. V. A. single phase alternator and turbine ordered for the Nuwara Eliya installation has been delayed in delivery owing to the war.

356. Proposals for the Galle electric lighting project have been approved of, but further action is deferred owing to the war.

357. Several projects for utilizing water power in connection with electrical power and lighting have been investigated and a considerable amount of useful data collected, but the public are loth to commit themselves to anything definite at the present juncture, and consequently no proposals have been put forward.

GENERAL.

358. During the year Government sanction was obtained to a scheme for the registration of overseers and coolies employed on the maintenance of roads, and it is gradually being put into operation. The scheme aims at—

(*a*) Improving the position and standing of overseers and making their services pensionable.
(*b*) Consolidating the labour force now regularly employed by registering the coolies and making the conditions of service on the roads more attractive and worth while.
(*c*) Recruiting labour from South India to make up deficiencies in the force.

359. The number of overseers employed on road maintenance during the year was 359, and the number of coolies 13,000; the total labour force of the Department employed on all works, excluding those in Colombo, was 28,865.

360. *Pioneers.*—The strength of the pioneer force has been increased by 102, and now stands at 197, of whom 125 are employed on the construction of the Muppane-Pottuvil road in the Eastern and Uva Provinces, and 72 on the making of the Kendangamuwa-Woodend road in Sabaragamuwa.

361. Mr. S. Davies, District Engineer, proceeded to South India in June, visiting the various recruiting areas, and succeeded in establishing several good labour connections. Through the courtesy of the Ceylon Planters' Association the organization of the Ceylon Labour Commissioner was placed at the disposal of Government, and I desire to record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Labour Commissioner, Mr. W. Scoble Nicholson, which helped materially in the success of Mr. Davies's work.

362. Among the more important work carried out in the Head Office, in addition to the checking and revision of plans and estimates received from the Provinces, the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) Preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for—

Dispensaries at Hambegamuwa, Badulu-wela, and Kendattamankada, Uva.
New Public Works Department stations at Nuwara Eliya, Gampola, Nalanda, Monaragala, and Maho.
Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chilaw; Superintendent of Police, Tangalla; Provincial Surgeon, Anu-radhapura; Religious Sisters, General Hospital, Colombo; District Engineer, Galle; Police Magistrate, Puttalam; Office Assistant, Ratnapura; Master Attendant, Colombo; Medical Officers, Kurunegala and Balapitiya.
Police Station, Teldeniya.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Talawakele.
Government Printing Office: new bindery.
Medical College rebuilding scheme.
Water supply, Negombo, preliminary operations.
Preliminary plans, Gampola suspension bridge.

(*b*) The preparation of working drawings and estimates for—

New Customs buildings at the Passenger Jetty.
Extensions to Colombo Museum and Surveyor-General's Office.
Police Training School, Mount Lavinia.
Institute of Medical Research.
New University College hall and hostels.
Buildings for Agricultural Department, Peradeniya.
Police Mess, Colombo.
Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
General Hospital rebuilding scheme.
Laboratory for the Government Analyst.
Sorting Office, Colombo.
Police Headquarters, Colombo.
Water supply to Police Training School, Mount Lavinia.
Water supply, Malé (Maldive Islands).
Water supply, Maskeliya.
Nuwara Eliya-Ambawela road: Ambawela bridge, 1 span of 45 feet.
Scandal Corner bridge, Nuwara Eliya.
Lady McCallum drive bridge, Nuwara Eliya.
Bridge near new Kachcheri, Nuwara Eliya.
Uda Pussellawa road: bridge at 21¾ mile, 1 span of 20 feet.
Avissawella-Ratnapura road: Kuruwita bridge, 1 span of 140 feet.
Kendangamuwa-Pelmadulla road, 56th mile: Weralupe bridge, 1 span of 66 feet, special type.
Gin-oya bridge, Chilaw District, 3 spans of 70 feet.
Kalu-ganga bridge, Ratnapura District, mid-span of 170 feet, 2 side spans of 60 feet each.
Ratnapura-Halpe road: bridge at 85th mile, 1 span of 100 feet.
New footways, Matara bridge.
Government bungalows for Public Officers, Colombo Drainage Scheme.
Rice warehouses, Racquet Court, complete working drawings.
Talaimannar Customs: engine house for electric lighting plant.

(*c*) The preparation of detail drawings for works in progress :—

Extension to Customs Office, Colombo.
Government quarters for Public Officers, Colombo.
Residence for the Colonial Secretary, Nuwara Eliya.
Police Barracks, Kurunegala.
Details of engine house, &c., Batticaloa water supply.

(*d*) The preparation of working drawings for—

Office and quarters for Superintendent of Surveys, Galle.
Office for the District Engineer, Ambanpitiya.
Police Court, Panadure.
Quarters for police constables, Nuwara Eliya and Avissawella.
Quarters for Forest Ranger, Hambantota.
Hospitals: Elpitiya, Balangoda, Pimbura, Kitulgala, Dolosbage, Agrapatna, and Chilaw.
Police Station, Slave Island.
Resthouse, Arugam Bay.
Post Office buildings at Negombo, Bandarawela, and Kahawatta.
Kegalla Kachcheri.
Survey bungalow, Nuwara Eliya.
Type plans of hospitals, light construction type.
Estate hospitals, cattle pounds, post office counters, senior medical officer's quarters, and senior and junior clerks' quarters.
Ambalangoda-Elpitiya road.
Point Pedro-Maruthankerni road, 1 to 5 miles.
Agalawatta-Badureliya road, 1 to 8 miles.
Water supply, Assistant Government Agent's quarters, Kalutara.
Ratnapura-Halpe road: bridge at 93 miles.
Henaratgoda: drainage of roadside bazaars.

STAFF.

363. The following officers received promotion during the period under review :—

Mr. George Waddell, from Provincial Engineer to Deputy Director of Public Works.
Mr. R. A. Powell, from Senior District Engineer to Provincial Engineer, Grade II.
Mr. A. E. Caldicott, from Provincial Engineer, Grade II., to Provincial Engineer, Grade I.
Mr. A. Rothwell, from Senior District Engineer to Provincial Engineer, Grade II.

364. The following officers were appointed during the year 1914 and assumed duties on the dates mentioned :—

Name.	Designation.	Date of Assumption of Duty.
Mr. G. H. Pritchard ..	District Engineer ..	March 19, 1914
Mr. A. S. Crow ..	do. ..	April 9, 1914
Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappah ..	do. ..	April 30, 1914
Mr. L. W. Peach ..	do. ..	June 18, 1914
Mr. Gordon Polley ..	do. ..	June 18, 1914
Mr. J. M. Adam ..	do. ..	June 24, 1914
Mr. S. F. Hopley ..	do. ..	July 2, 1914
Mr. W. A. Harrison ..	do. ..	July 22, 1914
Mr. M. H. Hettenbach ..	do. ..	August 19, 1914
Mr. W. Metcalfe ..	do. ..	October 31, 1914
Mr. E. E. Kell ..	Assistant Electrical Engineer ..	April 3, 1914
Mr. S. R. Williams ..	Supernumerary Assistant Engineer	November 11, 1914

365. The following retirements took place during the year :—

December 1, 1914 ..	Mr. O. de Kretser	..	District Engineer
September 24, 1914 ..	Mr. H. French	..	Second Architectural Assistant

Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer, left the Department in October, having been appointed to act as the Conservator of Forests. Mr. Tomalin joined the Public Works Department in 1886, and throughout his service discharged his duties with energy and marked ability.

T. H. CHAPMAN,
Director of Public Works.

April 1, 1915.

NOTES ON ILLUSTRATIONS.

Sheet No. 1. *Government Quarters, Colombo.*—The site plan shows the positions of the various Government quarters, which are situated chiefly in Buller's Road South, Buller's Road North, and in McCarthy road. The quarters sanctioned and in process of construction are shown in black; the quarters not yet sanctioned but included in the whole scheme are shown cross-hatched; the quarters numbered in a circle are to be finished off at once; the remainder are to be completed in due course.

Sheet No. 2. *Government Quarters, Colombo.*—Second floor and first floor plans of each type of quarters are shown. The A type has a large drawing room, dining room, hall, and office, with four large bedrooms. B type has a similar accommodation, but slightly narrower verandahs, a smaller hall, and smaller bedrooms. C type has a drawing room, dining room, and office, with three bedrooms. These quarters are semi-detached, being divided by a hollow wall to prevent the passage of sound. Special attention has been given to through ventilation in each room. Each bungalow will be provided with electric lights, fans, and bells. Modern sanitary fittings are being fitted and connected to the water-carriage system.

Sheet No. 3. *Government Quarters, Colombo.*—Two views of type A and type B are shown almost completed. A view of type C in course of construction is shown, and also a sketch showing the completed block.

Drawing D.—Residence for the Colonial Secretary, Nuwara Eliya.—Two views of this residence, which is now completed, are shown.

Sheet No. 4. *Temporary Wards, General Hospital, Colombo.*—These wards are of the light construction type, being built of steel framing and having dwarf walls built between the uprights. Accommodation is provided for 180 beds.

Sheet No. 5. *Extension to General Hospital.*—The site plan shows the whole scheme of extension with the portion first to be erected shown in black. This is a new surgical ward, the first of four long three-storey blocks, all connected by corridors and covered ways. The temporary wards shown on sheet No. 4 will be utilized to house patients during rebuilding.

Sheet No. 6. *New Surgical Ward, General Hospital.*—This is the first of the proposed new blocks, and consists of two wards of 24 beds on each floor, totalling 144 beds for the whole block, as well as two private wards of 4 beds each. The block is complete, provided with its own kitchens, baths, latrines, attendants' rooms, and physician's rooms, as well as a special operating room with a suite of accessory rooms. Modern sanitary fittings are installed and will be connected up to the water-carriage system. Lifts for patients and for stores will be fitted.

Special attention has been paid to ventilation and the circulation of air in the wards. The openings are fitted with sliding doors, above which each ward is entirely open to the ceilings.

The elevations are plain and dignified.

Sheet No. 7. *Warehouses West of Canal, Customs.*—Seven large warehouses have been constructed west of the proposed canal leading from the harbour to the lake. The construction is of steel framing with sides and roof of stout corrugated sheeting. At present these warehouses are used for storing rice.

The completed new quay walling, two jetties, and the laying out of the entrance roadways and large yard space, all paved with granite setts, form a useful addition to the Customs premises, and provide a large amount of additional accommodation.

Sheet No. 8. *Colombo Lake Development Scheme.*—Views are given showing the progress of work up to date.

Quay Wall, Customs, Galle.—Views of the progress of this work are given.

Type Clerks' Quarters, Galle.—A view is given of a completed set of quarters.

Resthouse, Ratnapura.—Views are given showing the resthouse as completed. The resthouse is situated on a hill from whence fine views are obtained.

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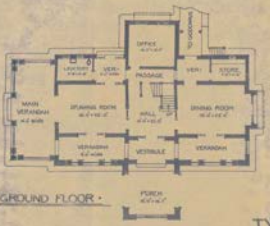
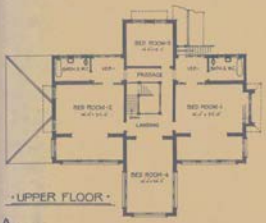
SITE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.
SCALE OF FEET.
FEET.
QUARTERS SANCTIONED SHEWN IN BLACK.
QUARTERS NOT YET SANCTIONED SHEWN CROSS HATCHED.
LADIES' GOLF LINKS.
LADIES' GOLF LINKS PAVILION.
DOCTOR'S BUNGALOW
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.
COLUMBO OBSERVATORY
LUNATIC ASYLUM
MALAY BURIAL GROUND
MORGAN CRUCIBLE Co PREMISES.
TIMBIRIGASYAYA
PRINCE'S CLUB
NEW ROAD
GOVERNMENT DAIRY
NEW ROYAL COLLEGE
POLICE RECREATION GROUND
BAMBALAPITIYA
SHEET No 1

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS :



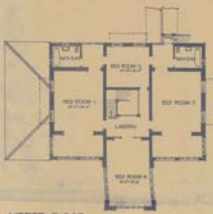
· GROUND FLOOR ·



· UPPER FLOOR ·

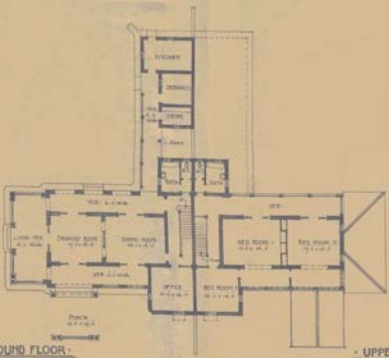
TYPE · A

· GROUND FLOOR ·



· UPPER FLOOR ·

TYPE · B



· GROUND FLOOR ·

· UPPER FLOOR ·

TYPE · C

SHEET No 2

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS COLOMBO:

"A" CLASS QUARTERS

"B" CLASS QUARTERS

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

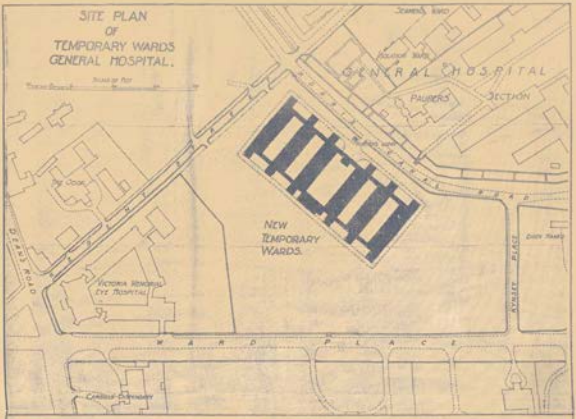
"C" CLASS QUARTERS AS COMPLETE

FRONT

BACK

RESIDENCE FOR HON: COLONIAL SECRETARY N'ELIYA

SHEET Nº 3



VIEW FROM REGENT STREET.

ONE OF THE WARDS.

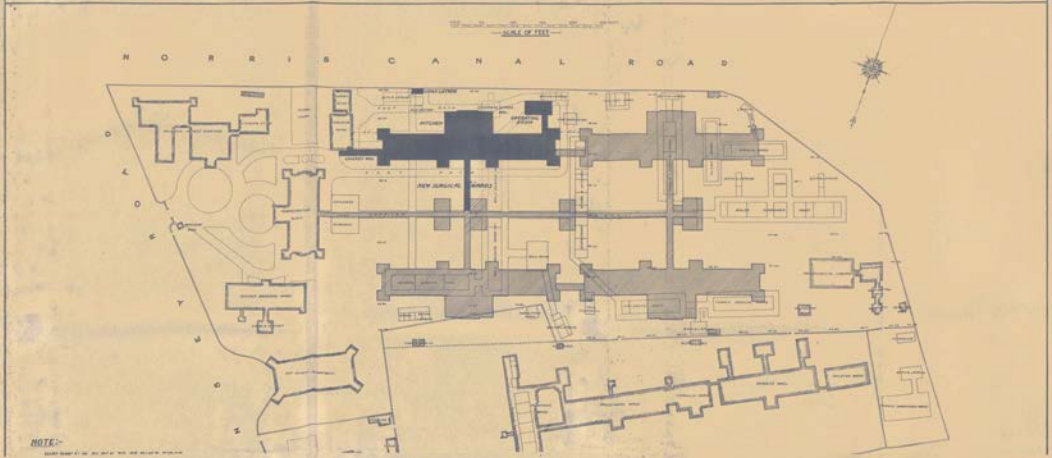
A CORRIDOR.

TEMPORARY WARDS ~ GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SHEET No4

CENERAL HOSPITAL COLOMBO: NEW SURCICAL WARDS: SITE PLAN. DRAWING Nº1.

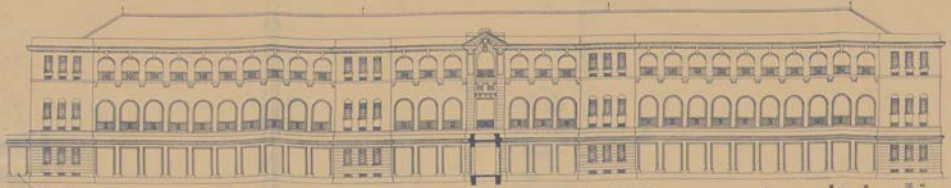
SHEET Nº5



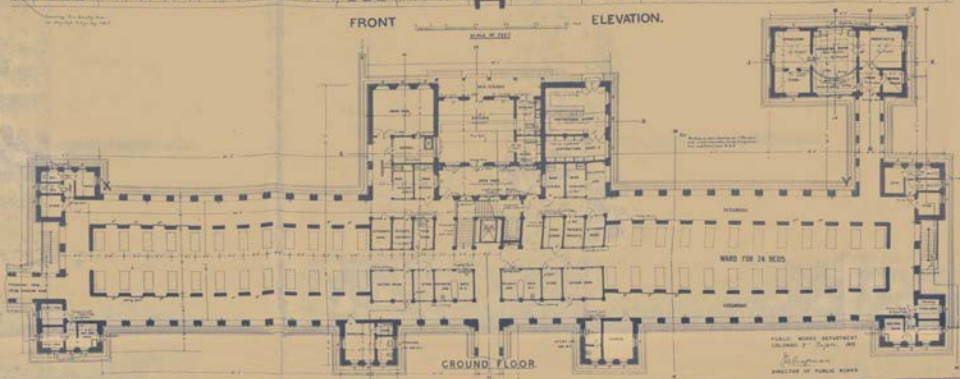
NOTE:-

GENERAL HOSPITAL COLOMBO: NEW SURGICAL WARDS:

DRAWING Nº 2.



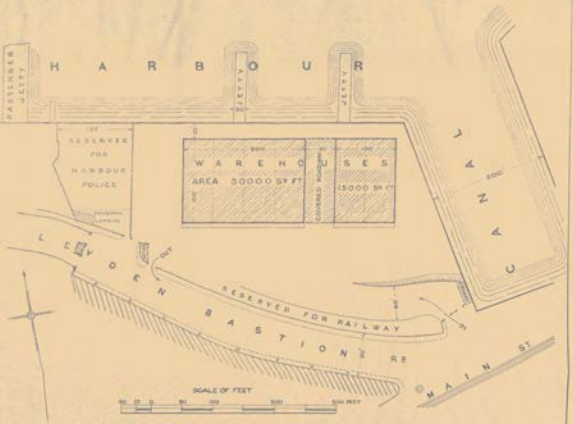
FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR

SHEET Nº 6

COLOMBO CUSTOMS: WAREHOUSES WEST OF CANAL.



GENERAL VIEW OF WAREHOUSES

VIEW FROM HARBOUR

INTERIOR VIEW :

GALLE FACE SPILL BRIDGE AND OUTLET.

VIEW OF NEW CANAL

SAN SABASTIAN CANAL

OLD LOCK GATES

REST HOUSE RATNA-PURA ←

HOSPITAL - TISSAMAHARAMA.

QUAY WALL.

GALLE CUSTOMS.

TYPE CLERKS QUARTERS.

SHEET No 8

IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1914.

GENERAL.

THIS report is for the calendar year 1914; the financial returns are those for the fifteen months ended September 30, 1914.

2. During the financial term of fifteen months irrigation rates were paid for 122,652 acres, or 191 square miles, of land under major works, and, in addition to this, a considerable area for which no rates were charged was irrigated by these works. The total amount of the rates recovered to cover the cost of maintenance and interest on capital expenditure was Rs. 130,440·46, or not quite Re. 1·07 per acre. Needless to say this does not cover the actual cost of maintenance alone, which amounted to a total of Rs. 189,524·65, or Re. 1·54 per acre, exclusive of staff charges, tools, and plant. These figures may be compared with those for two large groups of works in the Madras Presidency, *i.e.*, major productive and minor works, for which the average receipts during the triennium ending with 1911 were Rs. 3·21 per acre on the area irrigated, that is, Rs. 3·21 was charged for the area of each crop irrigated. In Ceylon, on the average, a good deal more than one crop is grown on the area paying rate, so that the rate per crop of crop grown is lower than the rate of Re. 1·07 charged for each acre of land.

3. In last year's report it was shown that the rates on the Punjab canals are higher still than the Madras rates. The lowest rate charged on the State canals in Northern Italy, where rice is an important product, is equal to Rs. 6 per acre per annum, while on other more expensive works double this rate is paid. Even with such rates as these it is not expected that the works themselves will prove directly remunerative to the State, and the Italian Government looks for a return in the general development of the country by agriculture. So successful have the works in Northern Italy been in this respect, that it is proposed to develop irrigation on an extensive scale in the central and southern portions of the country.

4. During the financial fifteen months Rs. 25,793·17 were recovered in repayment of the capital cost of works built for the people. The total direct irrigation returns for the year thus amounted to Rs. 156,233·63, but it should be noted that a great many works are not yet fully developed, while the opening up of land under many of the more recent works has scarcely begun.

5. In the past it has been the practice to construct irrigation works under two systems of rates, viz.:—

(*a*) The works were constructed and maintained by Government in return for an inclusive irrigation rate which was fixed in perpetuity. This rate was generally Re. 1 per acre per annum.

(*b*) Government constructed the works, the capital expenditure on which was repaid by the irrigators in annual instalments, and thereafter the works were maintained by Government in return for the actual cost of maintenance paid by the people.

Both classes of rates possess great disadvantages, and tend to prevent both the extensions of schemes to additional lands and improvements for the benefit of lands already irrigated by them. Government has, therefore, approved of the following forms of rates for application to new works:—

(*a*) The works will be constructed and financed entirely by Government, who will offer irrigation at specified rates to the irrigable lands, and if irrigation at these rates is accepted, the agreement to supply water at these rates will hold for five years.

This is the general practice in India, except that there irrigation is generally sold every year and not for periods of five years. It is proposed to charge rates in this form on some of the works recently completed or now under construction.

(*b*) Where Government are approached by landowners to build a scheme in districts that are able to do without irrigation the landowners may be required to guarantee the bare cost of maintenance, the charge for actual irrigation being in addition thereto, and being fixed every five years.

Both systems provide a check against Government fixing rates on too high a scale, for the landowners may refuse irrigation if it is not likely to be profitable to them. At the same time the landowners will not too readily refuse irrigation and thereby lose the profits due to irrigation. In the case of the second class of works Government will be protected from a steadily increasing loss, if the landowners take to cultivating produce not requiring irrigation. In such an event Government will, in order to induce cultivators to take water, naturally impose very low irrigation rates, so as to get a return on the capital expended, while the crops will be improved by irrigation, for there is scarcely any part of Ceylon where irrigation is not beneficial, even if not absolutely necessary.

It is not intended to abandon the practice of building small works for villagers to be paid for in instalments.

6. Although Government now collects the low irrigation rate only, it is still the widespread practice in parts of the Eastern and Southern Provinces, and perhaps elsewhere, for the landowners to deduct from the cultivators, as part of the landlord's expenditure on cultivation, the tithe which, before the abolition of the paddy tax, was paid to Government. The crop is divided up in the shares agreed upon after the deduction has been made. Even without this extra return, carefully gathered and reliable data show that paddy growing is in these days a profitable industry.

7. The greater part of the damage caused by the extraordinary floods of January and December, 1913, has now been repaired, but repairs at the Punani anicut of the Vakaneri scheme have not yet been completed, although the work has proceeded sufficiently far to enable irrigation to be carried on without interruption. At this anicut falling gates operated from an overhead bridge are being built to replace the old planked openings.

8. The total expenditure on irrigation during the fifteen months ended September 30, 1914, has been Rs. 1,119,720·62, or at the rate of Rs. 895,776 per annum. For the financial year 1912–13 it was Rs. 874,635, thus there was an increase of Rs. 21,141. The expenditure on construction works has been Rs. 346,064·70 for fifteen months, or at the rate of Rs. 276,851·76 per annum. The expenditure for the financial year 1912–13 was Rs. 279,627·35. The expenditure on maintenance during the fifteen months was Rs. 142,688·76 plus Rs. 13,835·89 spent on urgent repairs. During the year (twelve months) 1912–13 it was Rs. 123,993·47 plus Rs. 24,986·38 spent on urgent repairs. The figures given for construction and maintenance do not include expenditure on tools and plant. For the fifteen months this was Rs. 53,136·24, and for the financial year 1912–13 Rs. 38,961·91.

NEW PROPOSALS.

9. The scheme for diverting the waters of the Nalanda-oya into the Malwatta-oya valley, which was referred to in last year's report, is still being investigated. The surveys have been much delayed by the frequent attacks of malaria to which the engineer in charge has been subject.

10. A scheme for reducing the floods which periodically inundate the town of Batticaloa and the surrounding district has received further attention.

11. A scheme with estimates for the water supply of Chilaw was prepared and submitted to Government during the year.

CONSTRUCTION.

12. Of the seven more important works referred to in the writer's last Administration Report as being under construction, two (the Nachchaduwa scheme and the Allai scheme) have been finished during the year, while the following have been in progress :—

(i.) The Karachchi scheme in the Northern Province : Estimated cost, Rs. 1,376,876 ; expenditure to end of financial year, Rs. 920,199·10.

(ii.) The Tabbowa scheme in the North-Western Province : Estimated cost, Rs. 374,700 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year, Rs. 55,123·18.

(iii.) The Unnichchai scheme in the Eastern Province : Estimated cost, Rs. 684,679 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year, Rs. 584,955·74.

(iv.) The Pattipola-aar scheme in the Eastern Province : Estimated cost, Rs. 429,436 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year, Rs. 407,319·24.

(v.) The Kirinde-oya right bank scheme in the Southern Province : Estimated cost, Rs. 278,560 ; expenditure to the end of the financial year, Rs. 177,606·28.

The Nachchaduwa scheme, which was reported to be nearly finished last year, has been completed as far as it is intended to go at present. The greater part of an area of 6,108 acres of irrigable land is available for development. When this has all been taken up, an extension of the channels will make the remainder irrigable. These channels have been planned and laid out on the ground, but it is not necessary to incur expenditure on them until there is a prospect of their being required within a short period.

13. The works sanctioned on the Allai scheme have been finished, but, as indicated in last year's report, these works cannot be looked upon as converting this scheme into a complete or satisfactory irrigation work. Owing to the war the present is not a favourable moment for considering expenditure on a complete project ; but the writer hopes to bring this matter forward again at a more favourable time.

14. Further details of construction are given under the headings of the divisions.

15. At the small repair workshops at Trincomalee, besides general repairs for the various irrigation works in the Island, the following principal items of iron and steel work were carried out :—

Steel work for the Puthuveli-aru bridge at the Vakaneri Scheme—four spans of 21 feet—was constructed.

The overhead bridge for operating the falling gates at the Punani anicut were under construction—total length 154 feet. The work is nearing completion.

Steel work for 22 rooms of cooly lines sent to various works.

A steel boat was constructed for the Karachchi works.

The construction of emergency sluice gates for Unnichchai tank.

The construction of 133 feet of steel troughing for the Openaike aqueduct.

PROFESSIONAL.

16. A collection of all the most reliable data concerning the floods which have occurred during the last eight years has been reviewed by the writer, and it has been found that these floods would have been very well predicted by the use of Dickens' formula with a coefficient of 1100, *i.e.*, by—

$$Q = 1100\ A^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

where Q is the maximum discharge of the flood in cubic feet per second and A is the area of the catchment in square miles. The catchment areas on which this is based vary from 7 to 217 square miles. They

are all in low, gently undulating country, with occasional rocky hills, the general geological nature of the surface being decomposed gneiss. These catchments are subject to maximum rainfalls of 20 inches in 24 hours, while 15 inches of rain in 24 hours has fallen in the majority of them. The coefficient is at present applicable to the eastern half of the Northern Province; the North-Central Province east of Anuradhapura; the Eastern Province; and in Uva the area to the north of the Kumbukkan-oya, between the Lunugala-Batticaloa road and the Eastern Province boundary. For the other parts of the Island sufficient data have not yet been gathered to decide upon a coefficient. For the isolated case of the Walawe-ganga catchment at the Liyangahatota anicut near Hambantota the value of the coefficient is 444.

In trying to ascertain the coefficients applicable to catchments with other intensities of rainfall, it has been noticed that the coefficient is not nearly proportional to the highest rainfall recorded in 24 hours, but is roughly proportional to the greatest rainfall recorded in two consecutive days. When it is remembered how seldom the exceptional storms occur, that the records extend back for comparatively short periods, and that the rainfall being recorded at a fixed hour in the day is as likely as not to register only part of a great storm, this is not surprising. If there is a connection between the maximum rainfall in 24 hours and the flood discharge, it would take observations over a very long period of time to reveal it.

17. During the year eight professional notes have been issued for the guidance of Irrigation Engineers in technical matters; others are being prepared.

A revised Irrigation Manual is being prepared. It will not be published until a new Irrigation Ordinance has been passed; but 37 interim irrigation orders, which will be embodied in the Manual, have been issued in the course of the year.

STAFF.

18. (i.) The writer much regrets to record the death of Mr. G. M. Clark, A.M.I.C.E., who, with Mr. E. R. Ayrton, the Archæological Commissioner, was drowned in Tissa tank, near Hambantota, on May 18, 1914. The Department lost in Mr. Clark a useful and promising engineer. He joined the Department in June, 1909.

(ii.) Mr. R. Hedley, A.M.I.C.E., left the Department on November 30, 1914, to take up the post of Assistant Director of Public Works, Mauritius. He joined the Department in November, 1907, and was one of the most capable engineers in it.

(iii.) Mr. J. S. Kennedy, M.A., B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E., Irrigation Engineer, and Mr. F. T. Littlejohn, Stud.Inst.C.E., Irrigation Engineer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on August 28, 1914, and September 26, 1914, respectively.

(iv.) Mr. P. A. Sutcliffe, Temporary Irrigation Engineer, who is a member of the Ceylon Engineer Volunteer Corps, was called out for war duty early in August, and has been employed on such duty since that date.

(v.) The services of Mr. C. A. Coombs, Irrigation Engineer, on leave in England, have been placed at the disposal of the War Office for Royal Engineer duties.

19. During the last two years the Department has been handicapped by the loss (due to promotion to other Colonies and to one death) of five engineers, all of whom had had several years' experience of the country, and who could, therefore, ill be spared.

20. A training class for subordinate officers was authorized, but owing to difficulty in procuring the services of a suitable instructor has remained partly in abeyance.

21. In the Upper Subordinate Class there were at the end of the year 12 vacancies out of a sanctioned strength of 30. In the Lower Subordinate Class, which has a sanctioned strength of 44, there were 6 vacancies. The subordinate classes lost 5 members by retirements.

Messrs. S. E. Scheffer and C. M. Jennings passed the examination for admission to the Upper Subordinate Class.

For departmental administrative purposes the Island is divided into six divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Irrigation Engineer, under whom are the Irrigation Engineers or Upper Subordinates in charge of subdivisions or special works.

Northern Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

22. *Nachchaduwa Scheme, North-Central Province.*—A survey for the construction of 10 miles of agricultural road to provide an outlet from the recently completed Nachchaduwa scheme to the main road and railway was carried out. Six miles of distributary channels have been set out under the scheme. These will be cut when the land is about to be sold.

23. *Nuwarawewa Tank, North-Central Province.*—The survey of an extension of the high level channel at Nuwarawewa (in the vicinity of Anuradhapura) was carried out with a view to an expansion of irrigation under that tank.

24. *Puttur Well, Jaffna Peninsula.*—A pumping scheme for irrigating paddy land in the neighbourhood of this natural underground reservoir was prepared, but the proposal was dropped owing to lack of local support.

25. Other minor surveys were also made.

Construction.

26. *Karachchi Scheme, Northern Province.*—The work proceeded steadily during the year, and, as anticipated in last year's report, the removal of the steam navvy from the outlet channel to the spillway excavation resulted in an increased rate of output, that for the navvy having increased exactly 50 per cent. There has been an increase in the general rate of progress of the works of about 25 per cent., notwithstanding the growing distance which the earth has to be carried; it now averages one mile. Arrangements have been made for still further speeding up the work, but the retrenchment consequent on the war will prevent these being put into effect. A beginning has been made with the construction of the main sluice.

The actual quantities of work performed were as follows :—

	Cubes.
Earthwork in dam	19,672
Excavation in left bank spill	20,168
Puddle wall	787
Excavation, under-sluice channel	1,883
Earthwork in training bund, under-sluice channel	1,883
Excavation for left bank main sluice foundations	339
Concrete in left bank main sluice foundations	36·50
Metal broken (approximate)	500
Stone wedged	6·50
Rubble quarried	21·25

After consideration of the records of recent floods, and in view of the difficulty in procuring skilled masons for work on the under-sluices, the arrangements for dealing with the floods at this tank have been completely re-designed. The under-sluice proposal has been abandoned, while the spillway is to be increased by 50 feet in width, and is to be protected from erosion by constructing masonry falls. At the same time some of the earth which was to have been thrown to spoil is to be used for raising the crest level of the dam. The masonry of the falls will be easy to construct in concrete.

The temporary prison which was erected at Mankulam has been removed, as the conditions there were considered to be unhealthy, and the stone quarrying work is now being done by free labour and pioneers.

27. *Giant's Tank, Mannar District, Northern Province.*—Six distribution sluices, two regulators, and one bridge were constructed, and some earthwork in improving channels was carried out, the total quantities being 26·55 cubes of masonry and 1,318 cubes of earthwork.

28. *Cheddikulam Tank.*—The dam of this tank was raised under the supervision of the Irrigation Engineer, Giant's Tank, funds being provided by the Mannar Railway Extension, as the work was required to provide a water supply for locomotives.

29. *Topawewa Tank.*—This tank, which last year was reported to be unsafe, has now been put into a sound condition by removal of the old sluice, the construction of a new masonry sluice, and a spillway. The quantities of work done were : earthwork, 938 cubes; masonry, including *pitching*, 30·04 cubes.

30. *Sangilikanadarawa Tank.*—As a consequence of the recent new records in floods, the flood discharging capacity of this tank was increased by widening one of the spillways ; and the spillways of Muwatagama and Kirigollewa village tanks which discharge into it were made larger. The quantities of work done were : earthwork, 4,199 cubes ; masonry, 43 cubes ; removing old masonry, 19 cubes ; and the construction of a road bridge with two 14 feet spans.

Miscellaneous Construction.

31. In the Nachchaduwa channels 28 cubes of masonry works and 42 cubes of earthwork were carried out.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

32. The works in the division were maintained in good order.

At Giant's tank, in addition to the usual maintenance, the 2 feet 6 inches fall in the supply canal was repaired and extended, 28 cubes of masonry being built.

At Sangilikanadarawa a spillway on the right bank channel was lengthened, 12 cubes of concrete work being built.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

33. At Giant's tank 4·7 acre feet of water were issued from the tank for every acre cultivated for the north-east monsoon (rainy season) crop. For the south-west monsoon crop 8·6 acre feet of water were issued per acre cultivated. Last year 17·3 acre feet of water per acre were issued for this crop, and the Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports that the improvement is due to a larger area than formerly being irrigated without the intervention of the shallow village tanks.

With the exception of the Giant's tank scheme in the Northern Province and Sangilikanadarawa tank in the North-Central Province, the issue of water in this division is controlled by the Government Agents. Arrangements were, however, made with the Government Agent, North-Central Province, for the joint control of the issue from the Kalawewa scheme, with a view to economizing water, which is required elsewhere.

Batticaloa Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

34. *Surveys under Unnichchai, Eastern Province.*—The contour survey field work of as much of the irrigable area as is likely to be taken up for many years is practically complete.

Two main canals on the right and left banks of the main valley have already been partially constructed for lengths of 3¾ and 8½ miles, respectively, and the areas commanded by these are now being laid out in tracts, and the positions of the necessary distributing sluices and channels are being settled in readiness for a start with irrigation.

A trace for an agricultural road to serve the irrigable area had been proposed. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Mr. L. P. Emerson, was not satisfied with this, and by the expenditure of a good deal of energy in the field was able to shorten the trace by one mile, and reduce the number of bridges and culverts required by 75 per cent. This will save several thousands of rupees in first cost, and reduce the annual maintenance charges in the future.

35. *Rugam Scheme Surveys* for the irrigation of the Veerakaddu tract of lands have not yet been finished. The tracing of the channels was stopped by the floods, and work cannot be resumed until these are over.

36. *Pattipola-aar Scheme Surveys.*—These have been completed.

Construction.

37. *Unnichchai Scheme.*—The sluice and spillway on the right bank of the river have been finished, and work is in progress on the left bank spillway and sluice. This work is making fair progress, but is subject to interruption by floods. This tank should be ready to store water in 1915. The principal items of work were—

	Cubes.
Earthwork	6,462
Masonry	54
Concrete	66
Rubble masonry	84
Rock excavation	419

38. *Pattipola-aar Scheme Extension.*—The sanctioned work is approaching completion. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer has temporarily stopped the completion of the inlet head of the works, as he believes he can find a line for the channel less liable to damage by floods. The following quantities of work were done on the anicut and supply canal during the year :—

	Cubes.
Concrete	42·50
Rubble	30·00
Rock excavation	5·00
Earthwork	920

The total expenditure on this work to the end of the financial year was Rs. 407,319·24.

39. *Agricultural Road from Sammanturai to Amparai.*—The following principal quantities of work were done on this road :—

	Cubes.
Gravel laid	28
Metal laid	515
Earthwork	453
Masonry and concrete in bridges and culverts	22·62

40. *Agricultural Roads at Vakaneri.*—The piers and abutments of the bridge over the Puthuveliaru were built, and the ironwork manufactured and transported to the site ready for erection. The principal items of work were—

	Cubes.
Earthwork	364
Masonry (concrete)	41

Miscellaneous Construction.

41. A bungalow was built for the Irrigation Superintendent at Paddiruppu.

Four rooms of cooly lines were built for the Sagamam scheme, and two rooms of cooly lines at Lahugalla tank.

Improvements of the Sagamam distributing sluices requiring 10·10 cubes of masonry and 4·04 cubes of concrete were built.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

42. The ordinary maintenance has been carried on, but much heavy work remained to be done in repairing the damage done by the flood of January, 1913. At the Punani anicut the sunken floor of the anicut and the piers resting on it were rebuilt, while both abutments were raised. The steelwork for the overhead bridge and the falling gates was under construction. The flood bunds on each flank of the anicut were raised.

At the Kaliodai anicut, an important anicut of the Pattipola-aar scheme, 16 cribs built of coconut tree logs and filled with rubble were placed below the anicut floor for the water to fall on to, the rubble apron having been scoured out. An apron consisting of concrete blocks cast *in situ* will replace the rubble-filled cribs.

The breach in the Velatapitti tank was repaired. The damage to the bridge on the Sammanturai-Amparai agricultural road and the approach road to Chadayantalawa were repaired. These works involved considerable quantities of earthwork and masonry.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

43. The crops were reported to be good on the whole. Of the 40,343 acres cultivated in the Kalmunai subdivision, less than 420 acres, or about 1 per cent., were lost, principally owing to damage by insect pests.

At the Rugam scheme a trial was made of dividing the cultivated area into two main tracts, which were sown at different times. The result was very satisfactory, water distribution was facilitated, and the crops were good. There was no loss by floods and little by paddy fly.

At Vakaneri the munmari crop suffered considerably from paddy fly, but the kalavellanmai crop was a good one.

The areas cultivated and reaped are given in Appendix A.

Southern Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

44. Very little work of this nature has been done in the division.

Construction.

45. *Kirinde-oya Right Bank Scheme.*—Fair progress was made on this work. The Yodakandiya tank dam was completed, with the exception of the final closure, which will be made when all private land in the tank bed has been acquired. Two high level spillways were cut at the northern end of the dam. The work on the southern spillway was held back pending the re-design of the work necessitated by recent flood observations. This has now been done and the work is in progress.

The raising of the Hambantota-Tanamalwila road where it passes through the tank bed has been proceeded with, and, at the request of the Director of Public Works, the Irrigation Department has at the same time undertaken the widening of the road to bring it up to modern requirements. The work on the road included the raising of two bridges, one of 40 feet and one of 10 feet span, and the rebuilding of the abutments. The 40 feet span bridge weighed 50 tons, and was lifted complete by five screw jacks resting on trestles built in front of the abutments, the masonry of the abutments being built up below the bridge as the ironwork was raised.

The main channel has been completed for 3½ miles, except for some gaps left to receive masonry works, which are now proceeding.

The principal quantities of work done during the year were—

	Cubes.
Earthwork	8,030
Masonry	80
Concrete	13½
Rubble	180

46. *Hali-ela Tank Reconstruction.*—The earthwork of the new dam of this work was brought nearly to completion. The base of the new sluice tower and the first 9 feet of the tower itself were built, and the lengthened culvert through the dam was finished. Six thousand cubes of earthwork were put into the dam, and 60 cubes of concrete and masonry were constructed in the tower and culvert.

47. *Kekanadura Tank, Matara District.*—The safety of this work being doubtful, stone-filled drains were placed in the outer toe of the dam, which was also strengthened by a berm of heavy permeable material. The lengthening of the sluice culvert was involved. The following quantities of work were done :—

1,400 cubes coarse filling.
76 cubes excavation and filling in of drains.
5·50 cubes of masonry work.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports that the work has had the designed effect.

Miscellaneous Construction.

48. Pattiyapola and Weliwewa, two small tanks under the Urubokka scheme, were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,480.

Two rooms of cooly lines were erected at the Ellagala anicut of the Kirinde-oya scheme.

A bridge 70 feet in length to carry a road across the spillway of Urubokka tank has been undertaken on behalf of the Village Road Committee.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

49. The works have been maintained in good condition generally, with the exception of some of the small isolated works in Sabaragamuwa. These Sabaragamuwa works are, many of them, difficult to get at, consequently work is difficult to supervise and is expensive. However, a general improvement has been effected. The works are maintained at a loss, the rates being quite inadequate to cover the recurring costs.

At the Ellagala anicut of the Kirinde-oya scheme 4,500 cubes of silt were scoured out from the river bed. At the Liyangahatota anicut of the Walawe scheme the Irrigation Engineer estimates that 25,000 cubes of silt were scoured out during the repair seasons. A considerable quantity of silt enters the main channel at Walawe, and there is barely time to get this removed in the short interval between the cultivations. If, however, this were not regularly done, the works would very soon cease to exist as irrigation works.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

50. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports with regard to cultivation in the Hambantota District : " The goiyas are very apathetic, and really pay very little attention to their fields. Their field *neira* (Tamil, *varambu*) are imperfectly constructed, badly maintained, and full of crab holes, thereby water is wasted on every issue, and the Irrigation Superintendent has more than enough to do in trying to check the loss." This remark would apply well to many other districts in the Island. When the landlord is an absentee until threshing time, and the cultivator also, not infrequently, an absentee for long periods at a time, it is not surprising that cultivation is neglected.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer states that he knows the returns on crops submitted by the vel-vidanes (cultivation headmen) to be entirely inaccurate, and adds : " I have discussed this matter lately with one of the leading landowners in the district and asked him for definite information, and he thereupon stated that the average yield at Walawe and Tissa was during the past year certainly not under 18- and 15-fold, respectively. He further pointed out to me in the Walawe specification certain lots in which he himself was interested, and which he said regularly gave a 30-fold return. My informant added that the vel-vidanes could always submit correct returns if they wished to, because they take their one kuruni share off the threshing floor before any division takes place, and certainly would not accept less than they were entitled to." He gives another instance where the headmen reported a 6-fold return, but private inquiry showed that the correct return was about 30-fold.

Trincomalee Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

51. *Kandalkadu and Tinnerivelli Surveys.*—The trace of a channel from the Per-aru, a river supplied by Kantalai, to irrigate these large tracts of fields is in progress, but has been much delayed by wet weather. An estimate for this work will be prepared in 1915. The ancient Yoda-ela, which brought a supply into Kantalai tank, is being examined as far as the Gal-oya with a view to improving the supply to Kantalai.

52. *Tamaraikulam*, a village tank, was surveyed with a view to increasing its storage capacity.

Construction.

53. *Allai Scheme.*—The extension of this scheme as far as it has been sanctioned was finished off. The following were the main quantities of work done :—

2,000 cubes earthwork in flood bund.
83 cubes of masonry.

Expenditure for the year was Rs. 16,032. In addition, Rs. 1,300 of major works fine funds was expended on a road giving access to the works.

54. *Tampalakamam Agricultural Road.*—An expenditure of Rs. 4,380 was incurred on this, but the work was not finished.

Miscellaneous Construction.

55. A set of 4-roomed cooly lines was erected at Tampalakamam. A mosquito-proof room was erected at the Public Works Department circuit bungalow at Killiveddi.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

56. Ordinary maintenance was carried out on the six Government works in the division.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

57. There is nothing special to report. The main requirements on the Kantalai and Allai schemes are flood protection and a supply of early water. With these the munmari crops could be grown at a time when they are not likely to be attacked by paddy fly, and would be safe from damage by floods. In neither case will the works required be costly, and detailed proposals will be brought forward at an early date. In the case of the Allai scheme it is proposed to irrigate with the silt-laden waters of the Mahaweli-ganga.

58. Arrangements have been made to irrigate an additional area of 450 acres in the coming season.

Western Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

59. Survey work has been carried out on the following :—

(*a*) Tracing channels under the Diyaturai anicut scheme.
(*b*) Anti-malarial campaign, Kurunegala, including levels of all tanks, channels, sluices, and spills, and the preparation of a map of the district showing all the drainage and paddy fields.
(*c*) Investigations for proposed anicut across the Kolamunu-oya.
(*d*) Investigations, trial pits, and levels for proposed spill on the training bund of Kudupitiya-oya, Tinipitiwewa.

Construction.

60. *Tabbowa Scheme, North-Western Province.*—As reported last year a solution of the unexpected difficulties in building the spillway of this work was found towards the end of 1913, and the work was re-started, but was not pushed on until the amended designs and estimates were ready. Owing to the engineer in charge being mobilized on the outbreak of war, the works were left without a resident engineer for some time. Since another Irrigation Engineer has been appointed to the works good progress has been made, and there is a large force of workpeople employed, but this cannot be long continued owing to the retrenchment occasioned by the war.

During the year the earthwork on the dam, with the exception of that at the river breach and the dam flanking the new spillway, has been finished. The spillway site and the sites of the flank dam have been cleared.

All work on the Puttalam water supply part of the scheme has been stopped owing to retrenchment. The following were the principal items of work done :—

Jungle clearing and uprooting, 46 acres.
Earthwork, 7,217 cubes.
Preparation of plant and materials for masonry works.

Miscellaneous Construction.

61. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer's bungalow at Kurunegala was completed.

Mahauswewa Tank, North-Western Province.—The spillway extension was completed. Expenditure, Rs. 1,239·85.

Deduru-oya Scheme.—Part of the inside slope of the dam was protected by rubble pitching. Expenditure, Rs. 1,023·13.

Four regulators were built on the Dolukanda channel. Expenditure, Rs. 1,532·98.

Wenoruwewa Tank.—The spillway was extended. Expenditure, Rs. 397·62.

Magallawewa Tank.—A set of cooly lines were built. Expenditure, Rs. 1,019·95.

Wenoruwewa Channel, Kurunegala.—The work of lining this channel with a view to abolishing breeding places for mosquitoes was commenced, but afterwards stopped owing to retrenchment.

Village Works.—2,596 pipes for village tank sluices were made and issued and the factory was rebuilt. Expenditure, Rs. 1,999·72.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

62. The ordinary maintenance has been carried out.

Central Division.

Surveys and Investigations.

63. *Amban-ganga and Nalanda-oya Surveys.*—These were under the control of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer until August, when they were handed over to a special engineer owing to their distance from the Divisional Irrigation Engineer's headquarters.

64. Various other small surveys were undertaken.

Construction.

65. No special works of construction were undertaken during the year. An Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters were built at Dambulla in the Central Province.

Maintenance, including Special Repairs.

66. Exceptionally heavy floods occurred in Uva on December 16, 1913, and irrigation works, like other public works of all kinds, suffered severely. Repairs have proceeded throughout the year. At first such temporary and urgent repairs as were necessary to permit of rice being grown were carried out. The more permanent repairs are still proceeding. There was little loss of cultivation, the principal sufferers being the cultivators under the Taldena, Hingurugamuwa, and Andeniya elas.

Village Works.

67. Numerous reports and estimates for repairs or restoration of village works were prepared, and the work involved was considerable. Many cases of repair which were reported to be beyond the capacity of the people were found not to be so, and not infrequently the damage had already been repaired when inspected by the Divisional Irrigation Engineer or his assistants. All technical matters and supervision in connection with these works is attended to by officers of the Irrigation Department.

Irrigation and Cultivation.

68. These are under the headmen working under the Government Agents. The Divisional Irrigation Engineer, however, makes the following remark: "The system of cultivation in general use is defective. It is noticeable that many cultivators sow seed paddy too thickly, with the result that the plants do not develop freely and healthily. Further, in the Badulla District, where there is generally more water available than is actually needed, the fields are over-irrigated and the land is not properly aerated, and there is often water in the fields while the paddy is being reaped. Under Hanwela-ela there are fields where transplanting is done, and the return is about 15-fold. Where the paddy in Badulla District is not transplanted the return is 7-fold. Under Buttala-ela, Sudapanawila-ela, and Hambegamuwa tank there is much less water available for irrigation, and also a lower rainfall than in the Badulla District, but the average return is 16-fold for paddy sown broadcast."

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A.—Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated on Works in the Control of the Director of Irrigation, 1913–14.

B.—Statement of Labour and Fine Money spent on Village Works by Provinces, 1913–14.

C.—Statement of Number of Village Tanks restored and Number of Acres asweddumized under them.

D.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Government Works liable to Rates in Perpetuity to September 30, 1914.

E.—Synopsis of Expenditure on Aided Works being paid by Landowners to September 30, 1914.

Trincomalee, March 10, 1915.

J. A. BALFOUR,
Director of Irrigation.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated on Works in the Control of the Director of Irrigation during 1913–14.

Name of Work.	Area paying Rate.	North-east Monsoon Cultivation.				South-west Monsoon Cultivation, 1914.		Total Area cultivated.		Remarks.
		Early.		Late.						
		Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Western Province. Nil.										
Central Province. Nil.										
Southern Province.										
Kirama scheme	393	187	187	183	183	210	189(*a*)	580	559	(*a*) 21 acres sown late failed.
Urubokka scheme	3,995	850	850	2,257	2,235(*b*)	1,212	1,210(*b*)	4,319	4,295	(*b*) 24 acres sown late failed.
Walawe scheme	5,820	2,925	2,925	2,855	2,830(*c*)	3,102	3,102	8,882	8,857	(*c*) 25 acres sown late failed.
Kirinde-oya scheme	6,843	2,918	2,918	3,358	3,358	3,835	3,830(*d*)	10,111	10,106	(*d*) 5 acres destroyed by accumulation of water.
Northern Province.										
Giant's tank	10,749	6,402	6,402	—	—	726(*e*)	705	7,128	7,107	(*e*) Decrease was due to shortage of water in the tank. The north-east monsoon cultivation includes 352 acres cultivated in tank beds and 91 acres cultivated with tobacco.
Eastern Province.										
Rugam scheme	6,009	4,727(*f*)	4,705	—	—	2,251	2,240	6,978	6,945	(*f*) Decrease was due to some acres usually cultivated in the north-east monsoon having been cultivated in the south-west monsoon instead, owing to breaches in Ranaiadi bund.
Manalpuddi-aru scheme, including Pulukanavai tank, Manalpuddi-aru channels, and Kadukkamunai	5,446	5,202	5,202	—	—	150	150	5,352	5,352	—
Divulana	1,471	400	400	—	—	1,100	1,100	1,500	1,500	—
Chadayantalawa and Viragoda ..	1,997	1,383	1,383	—	—	596	596	1,979	1,979	—
Pattipola-aar scheme	20,965	17,949	17,649(*g*)	—	—	8,956	8,956	26,905	26,605	(*g*) About 300 acres were damaged by fly.
Vakaneri	5,359	4,009	3,272(*h*)	—	—	643	643	4,652	3,915	(*h*) 737 acres were were damaged by fly.
Sakamam-Vammiyadi scheme ..	2,932	2,624	2,524(*i*)	—	—	—	—	2,624	2,524	(*i*) 100 acres were damaged by fly.
Rotawewa	642	498	481(*j*)	—	—	27	27	525	508	(*j*) 17 acres were damaged by fly.
Naulla tank	255	—	—	—	—	255	255	255	255	Yield poor owing to late sowing and want of buffaloes.
Panama tank	377	—	—	—	—	350	350	350	350	do. do.
Lahugalla tank	203(*k*)	8	5	—	—	178	178	186	183	(*k*) Includes grant of 100 acres. Munmari damaged by floods.

Statement showing Irrigable Areas of Paddy cultivated on Works in the Control of the Director of Irrigation during 1913-14—*contd.*

Name of Work.	Area paying Rate.	North-east Monsoon Cultivation.				South-west Monsoon Cultivation, 1914.		Total Area cultivated.		Remarks.
		Early.		Late.						
		Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	Sown.	Reaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Tumpankeni tank	572	667	667	—	—	—	—	667	667	—
Pallumalai tank	115	30	30	—	—	—	—	30	30	A fair crop was obtained.
Maha-oya	71	40	40	—	—	—	—	40	40	—
Allai scheme	2,311	45(*l*)	45	472	472	564	504(*m*)	1,081	1,021	(*l*) Decrease is due to some acres not being cultivated for fear of floods.
Peruveli		435(*l*)	435	—	—	250	165(*m*)	685	600	(*m*) Damaged for want of water, as the sowing was completed about a month later than the date decided in the meeting.
Andankulam	709	173(*l*)	173	—	—	109	109	282	282	—
Illakantai tank	300	120	120	40	40	—	—	160	160	—
Kanthalai tank	5,235	—	—	—	—	3,117	3,117	3,117	3,117	The difference between the area paying rate and that cultivated is due to some lands not being prepared for cultivation.
Periyakulam	256	210	210	—	—	—	—	210	210	—
North-Western Province.										
Nil.										
North-Central Province.										
Sangilikanadarawa	251	—	—	25	25	60	60	85	85	More land is being cleared this year.
Nachchaduwa scheme	—(*n*)	—	—	135	135	135	135	270	270	(*n*) Specification is being prepared.
Province of Uva.										
Nil.										
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Nil.										

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Labour and Fine Money spent on Village Works by Provinces during 1913–14.

Province.	Village Labour in Days.				Fine Fund.				
	Days due.	Days called out.	Performed.	Default.	Opening Balance.	Receipts during the Year.	Total.	Expenditure during the Year.	Closing Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—	—	2,476 66	185 85	2,662 51	1,013 95	1,648 56
Central	54,350	54,350	48,201	6,149	2,964 38	956 75	3,921 13	1,068 60	2,852 53
Southern	1,647	1,647	1,003	644	6,187 74	1,616 42	7,804 16	2,199 59	5,604 57
Northern	83,957	83,957	53,691	30,266	7,864 4	8,060 85	15,924 89	5,341 25	10,583 64
Eastern	9,570	9,570	7,259	2,311	3,804 18	2,370 40	6,174 58	2,575 71	3,598 87
North-Western	36,440	36,440	31,580	4,860	5,567 9	4,274 30	9,841 39	4,057 37	5,784 2
North-Central	188,805	188,805	167,120	21,685	5,573 67	5,589 97	11,163 64	6,225 76	4,937 88
Uva	63,761	63,761	61,895	1,866	565 68	734 38	1,300 6	740 31	559 75
Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	2,029 77	—	2,029 77	—	2,029 77
Total ..	438,530	438,530	370,749	67,781	37,033 21	23,788 92	60,822 13	23,222 54	37,599 59

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Number of Village Tanks restored and Number of Acres asweddumized under them.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province.	Number completed at end of 1913.	Completed during 1914.	Total completed.	Under Restoration during 1914.	Acres of Land asweddumized under Village Tanks at end of 1914.
Western Province	6	—	6	—	75
Central Province:—					
Kandy	2	—	2	—	1½
Matale	134	2	136	20	1,724
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province:—					
Galle	—	—	—	—	—
Matara	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	193	29	222	147	2,667
Northern Province:—					
Jaffna	1	—	1	7	330
Mannar	89	18	107	194	11,755
Mullaittivu	19	2	21	305	8,338
Eastern Province:—					
Batticaloa	1	—	1	—	589
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	1,437½
North-Western Province:—					
Kurunegala	1,096	—	1,096	28	50,840
Puttalam	119	1	120	81	3,870
Chilaw	87	—	87	27	4,550
North-Central Province	517	48	565	1,015	43,515
Province of Uva	28	2	30	46	1,233
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,292	102	2,394	1,870	130,925

Name of Work.	Date of Completion.	Rate per Acre payable.		Cons	ted ble
		Construction rate payable.	Maintenance rate payable.	Amount spent to June 30, 1913.	Amo from 1913, 30,
1	2	3	4	5	
WESTERN PROVINCE.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Colombo District.					
Attidiya sluice ..	1890	—	0 10	1,134 41	63
Boralesgomuwa tank ..	1868	—	0 36	3,613 58	38
Peliyagoda sluice ..	—	—	0 50	3,282 45	84
Kalutara District.					
Nikatu-ela	1890	—	0 26	15,567 0	89
Thoragala-ela sluice* ..	1912	1 28	—	4,714 25	86
Negombo District.					
Kotugoda anicut ..	1889	—	2 18	9,869 66	32
Total ..		—	—	38,181 35	
CENTRAL PROVINCE.					
Kandy District.					
Elpitiya Raja-ela ..	—	—	—	1,667 25	
Matale District.—Nil.					
Nuwara Eliya District.					
Lamasuriyagama-ela ..	1892	2 96	0 60	7,592 8	73
Maha-ela and Waluganwewa ..	1893 1900	1 76	0 65	13,322 57	20
Mulhal-ela	1890	—	0 60	2,284 0	49
Udama-ela (Rothschild-ela) ..	1887	—	0 60	810 0	23
Keenawela-ela*	1910	1 60	—	842 20	65
Total ..		—	—	26,518 10	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.					
Galle District.					
Dedduwa irrigation works ..	1890	—	0 50	38,451 15	32
Matara District.—Nil.					
Hambantota District.—Nil.					
NORTHERN PROVINCE. Nil.					
EASTERN PROVINCE.					
Batticaloa District.					
Chadayantalawa tank, Viragoda tank	1873	1 25	0 45	94,047 94	04
Divulana tank	1872	—	0 10	44,420 77	66
Manalpuddi-aru scheme :—					
Kadukkamunai tank and channel	1872	0 71	0 25	56,377 32	46
Manalpuddi-aru anicut and channel					
Pulukanavi tank ..	1872	1 0	0 25	58,757 13	
Pattipola-aár scheme :—					
Alaiadiodai anicut ..					
Amparai tank ..					
Chettiavattai-aar sluice ..					
Irakkamam tank ..					
Kalmadu anicut ..					
Kaliodai anicut ..					
Kondavaddavan ..					
Kurunalkanchi anicut ..	1872	—	0 10	739,626 2	22,14
Paddampuddi anicut ..					
Senkalpadai anicut ..					
Suraiyadi anicut ..					
Uppar aqueduct ..					
Vaddavaikal anicut ..					
Veerayadi anicut ..					
Velatapitti					
Pullumalai tank ..	1896	2 25	—	12,183 35	15

APPENDIX E.

Synopsis of Expenditure on Allied Works being paid by Landowners to September 30, 1914.

Name of Work.	Date of Completion.	Sum per Acre payable.		Contributions.			Disbursements.			Recoveries to Dates.						Excess of Recoveries over Expenditure to Sept. 30, 1914.		Excess of Expenditure over Recoveries to Sept. 30, 1914.		Capital Cost to Sept. 30, 1914.
										To end of June 30, 1914.		From July 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914.		Total to Sept. 30, 1914.					
		Commencement under payable.	Main Channels Acre payable.	Amount paid to Sept. 30, 1914.	Amount spent from July 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1914.	Total Amount spent.	Cost to Date to June 30, 1914.	Cost July 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914.	Total Cost.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Western Province.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Colombo District.																				
Attidiya sluice	1912	0 10		1,134 41	—	1,134 41	916 69	2 77	919 46	216 41	—	12 34	—	228 75	—	—	—	304 41	916 41	1,220 82
Dematagoda tank	1885	— 9 36		3,653 39	—	3,653 39	4,467 39	84 00	4,551 39	3,814 81	1,841 21	311 69	2,078 87	4,126 50	3,920 08	—	—	39 71	2,631 71	6,684 42
Polhapitiya sluice	—	0 10		2,262 40	—	2,262 40	2,519 40	252 71	2,772 11	—	441 12	264 00	—	264 00	794 40	—	—	74 71	2,032 83	2,107 54
Kelaniya District.																				
Hinatiya ela	1886	— 0 20		12,267 0	—	12,267 0	3,031 2	431 44	3,462 46	14,036 12	1,835 27	—	—	207 1	14,036 12	1,702 13	—	—	1,555 09	4,016 59	4,131 10
Thumpela-ela sluice*	1912	1 75		4,774 25	—	4,774 25	149 99	—	149 99	149 99	—	12 84	—	462 98	—	—	—	149 99	—	3,324 14
Kegalla District.																				
Kotugoda sluice	1889	— 2 14		8,669 86	—	8,669 86	1,088 80	84 82	2,963 66	—	668 43	—	—	668 73	—	1,362 14	—	—	4,969 66	536 32	56,286 18
Total ...		— —		36,161 31	—	36,161 31	13,984 0	856 33	15,842 64	18,253 33	4,833 06	22 84	1,241 69	18,804 75	3,920 80	—	74 71	14,261 34	7,077 45	70,264 46
Central Province.																				
Kandy District.																				
Elgiriya Tank ...		— —		1,967 35	816 59	2,783 94	1,135 0	—	1,135 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041 61	1,130 0	3,413 94
Minor Districts—Nil.																				
Eastern Province.																				
Eastern Kiya District.																				
Lanamadipaiyakkan-ela	1883	0 80		7,202 0	—	7,202 0	3,459 80	324 20	3,784 0	1,692 97	709 80	109 0	324 20	2,363 0	934 20	—	—	6,599 3	3,878 40	11,347 80
Mahaela and Nalagaswewa	1885	1 75		11,200 77	—	11,200 77	12,661 25	2,940 80	15,602 05	17,872 14	3,219 10	33 24	404 30	5,457 63	4,012 10	—	—	3,984 51	12,228 20	17,556 16
Mullal-ela	1886	— 0 80		7,204 0	—	7,204 0	952 18	192 00	1,144 18	1,202 10	—	1,202 10	—	1,202 10	—	113 20	2,204 0	—	—	2,146 30
Uhana-ela (Kotabendiketa)	1886	— 0 80		7,204 0	—	7,204 0	684 70	144 44	829 14	967 40	—	141 74	—	141 74	—	—	282 40	829 14	7,204 0	7,204 0
Kottamuriella*	1912	1 60		842 80	—	842 80	—	—	—	—	—	168 56	—	168 56	—	—	842 80	—	—	842 80
Total ...		— —		35,616 10	816 59	37,434 69	18,892 73	6,667 87	27,560 60	21,735 61	3,928 90	624 97	1,205 49	10,333 7	4,946 30	—	113 20	14,805 52	21,304 54	58,149 26
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																				
Galle District.																				
Dodduwa irrigation works	1893	— —		36,451 13	—	36,451 13	16,779 68	952 59	18,042 28	12,807 2	4,611 24	—	743 0	12,307 2	6,354 45	—	—	30,284 13	9,787 45	32,221 87
Matara District.—Nil.																				
Hambantota District.—Nil.																				
Southern Province.																				
Galle District.																				
Batticaloa District.																				
Chelvamadoda tank, Vinayaka tank	1872	1 20	0 45	64,067 84	—	64,067 84	39,784 32	2,908 72	39,693 1	24,402 24	4,599 34	230 1	290 40	24,632 24	7,007 74	—	—	68,438 32	32,685 82	100,947 14
Vavuniya tank	1872	— 0 30		44,450 77	—	44,450 77	63,870 82	1,203 80	64,994 30	55,456 0	8,057 0	—	375 0	55,456 0	8,432 0	—	—	53,984 77	56,606 20	110,460 27
Manalpiddi-ara scheme :—																				
Kandakkuliam tank and channel	1872	0 75	0 30	68,377 50	—	68,377 50	58,031 28	5,444 42	63,475 70	50,859 10	6,264 90	60 80	—	50,859 10	6,324 70	—	—	17,518 40	57,150 80	74,669 20
Manalpiddi-ara minor tank and channel																				
Pulukkunai tank	1872	1 0	0 30	68,797 13	—	68,797 13	58,079 38	1,777 0	59,856 38	4,394 37	6,709 88	686 0	1,296 64	4,394 37	7,992 52	—	—	64,402 76	19,658 32	71,661 70
Periyakulam scheme :—																				
Akkaddivil minor																				
Amparai tank																				
Chettinaikulam minor																				
Pudukunam tank																				
Kalmadu minor																				
Kalladi minor																				
Kumburumkerni																				
Kannaikkuvil minor	1872	— 0 10		139,656 2	11,251 25	151,907 27	124,249 10	12,674 20	136,924 0	76,736 45	46,782 80	—	3,196 20	76,736 45	49,979 0	—	—	62,919 57	136,471 20	201,716 1
Pallimagalli minor																				
Sankupillai minor																				
Senipuli minor																				
Tiger minor																				
Upper Periyakulam minor																				
Vannerkulam minor																				
Vinayagam																				
Pallamadu tank	1886	0 20		13,180 53	—	13,180 53	4,859 95	824 40	5,684 75	1,146 87	—	324 40	—	1,470 74	—	—	—	10,710 07	3,973 75	14,454
Regoa scheme :—																				
Periyaveddikal, Regoa Vaya minor canal	1872	1 40	0 35	289,019 44	—	289,019 44	98,813 56	7,559 88	97,139 47	77,676 23	13,202 42	16,429 20	2,916 10	94,705 43	16,147 84	—	—	174,308 01	91,291 16	265,599
Rekawas scheme :—																				
Periyakadi tank, Sakaram tank and channel	1882	1 0	0 35	177,088 71	1,200 85	178,797 56	84,317 15	9,739 75	93,588 94	59,964 40	8,018 82	—	—	59,964 40	8,018 82	—	—	124,792 56	88,771 12	213,563
Uhaiyakkulam channel																				
Vandiriya tank	1882	—		33,401 22	871 35	34,272 57	4,218 10	290 25	4,507 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,272 57	4,511 7	37,780
Naulla tank	1886	— 2 50		2,252 48	—	2,252 48	6,062 45	625 61	7,013 86	—	1,879 76	—	—	1,879 76	—	—	—	3,752 48	4,519 76	8,252
Nannan tank	1886	— 2 50		1,250 90	—	1,250 90	5,840 65	1,972 72	13,813 38	—	2,803 11	—	—	1,047 74	—	—	—	1,250 90	4,394 10	7,645
Lahugala tank	1886	— 2 50		3,251 41	—	3,251 41	5,744 70	1,347 55	7,092 25	—	787 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,251 41	3,841 65	7,093
Agricultural road, Panigalai-ara scheme	—	—		24,578 23	8,328 85	32,907 8	8,373 95	6,685 48	14,959 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,907 8	14,959 43	51,456
Trincomalee District.																				
Allai scheme :—																				
Allai tank, Supply channel, Periyakulam tank	1870	2 20	0 45	121,477 16	10,228 45	131,705 61	54,060 56	8,958 12	63,018 68	50,564 56	11,251 16	1,126 56	2,772 20	51,690 68	14,023 36	—	—	139,274 90	49,240 67	178,564
Anaicuttam	1859	2 60	0 60	37,507 10	—	37,507 10	14,629 64	1,214 27	15,734 71	6,936 91	2,407 0	302 16	1,417 60	6,936 91	3,824 60	—	—	30,571 19	11,910 3	42,481
Dutchman tank	1861	2 [12] 0 60	0 60	14,397 85	—	14,397 85	6,997 37	744 85	7,741 71	1,667 1	1,620 62	781 84	570 64	2,448 1	2,191 46	—	—	7,779 17	4,550 25	12,329
Kantalai tank	1876	[1 40]		101,691 18	—	101,691 18	42,568 4	3,230 84	45,849 88	5,457 90	14,221 79	2,407 0	4,749 60	4,244 62	14,721 46	—	—	80,662 30	33,766 17	122,353
Pathpalukam	1872	2 30	0 60	8,754 70	—	8,754 70	27,402 2	753 80	28,155 82	2,892 11	941 40	12 44	72 84	2,892 11	1,014 40	—	—	3,862 14	27,441 68	31,303
Rehabetta	1911	0 75	—	2,251 25	—	2,251 25	1,501 25	—	1,501 25	—	—	168 75	—	168 75	—	—	—	2,251 25	1,501 25	3,752
Agricultural road, Tandikgrain		— —		2,282 45	4,279 70	6,562 15	47 46	5,752 89	5,800 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,562 15	5,800 35	12,362
Total ...		— —		3,337,542 79	39,844 40	3,377,387 19	695,108 84	81,098 20	776,198 04	399,588 84	114,967 54	24,866 51	21,510 32	324,455 35	136,477 86	—	—	3,052,931 84	324,276 20	1,147,51
North-Western Province.																				
Kurunegala District.																				
Kurunegala tank	1872	— 0 20		18,106 40	—	18,106 40	3,472 20	61 40	3,533 60	3,351 25	647 45	—	—	3,351 25	647 45	—	—	8,880 17	3,120 40	6,0
Nikaliyatiya tank	1882	— 0 20		6,106 20	—	6,106 20	29,624 42	809 40	30,433 82	2,457 60	240 35	—	—	2,457 60	240 35	—	—	8,650 71	21,546 05	30,196
	1885	— 0 20		14,426 8	—	14,426 8	4,674 0	—	4,674 0	6,893 40	786 77	—	—	6,893 40	786 77	—	—	7,765 40	3,320 37	11,08
Other Districts—Nil.																				
Puttalam District.—Nil.																				
Total ...		— —		38,639 68	—	38,639 68	37,770 62	870 80	38,641 42	12,702 25	1,674 57	—	—	12,702 25	1,674 57	—	—	25,296 28	27,966 82	53,26
North-Central Province.																				
Nuwara-Eliya*		1 25	—	1,250 16	3,644 37	4,897 53	—	—	—	—	—	156 26	—	156 26	—	—	—	4,897 53	—	5,05
Province or Uva.																				
Agricultural	1886	1 65	0 75	8,184 85	—	8,184 85	6,000 13	547 28	6,547 41	5,887 97	809 0	—	—	5,887 97	809 0	483 12	—	—	1,296 53	1,5
Subdivision-ela (Mummy work)																		1,296 53	—	1,2
Batticaloa	1886	— 0 10		10,021 20	—	10,021 20	2,462 75	205 80	2,667 55	10,014 10	2,021 0	—	—	10 10	10,014 10	2,021 10	—	—	97 6	522 74	3,0
Kandalkadu	1886	— 0 10		8,184 85	—	8,184 85	2,462 75	—	2,462 75	8,184 85	2,021 0	—	—	8,184 85	2,021 0	—	—	—	522 74	10,7
Mandalkadu	1886	— 0 [12]		1,021 20	—	1,021 20	336 10	186 80	521 90	829 10	218 10	—	—	829 10	218 10	—	—	92 10	419 17	1,5
Kalupalkan-ela	1886	— 0 10		979 0	—	979 0	66 80	—	66 80	979 0	16 40	—	—	979 0	17 20	—	—	—	66 80	
Kavulakkuwewa	1911	0 60	0 75	2,199 0	—	2,199 0	344 10	—	344 10	984 60	148 80	49 80	—	984 60	198 60	—	—	1,343 40	344 10	1,6
Kandalkadu-ela (Mummy work)	1886	— 0 20		6,000 87	—	6,000 87	2,046 30	186 80	2,233 10	1,825 85	251 40	—	—	1,825 85	251 40	—	—	4,082 02	2,233 10	6,3
Mandalkadu (Mummy work)	1886	— 1 70		1,336 60	—	1,336 60	420 25	335 15	755 40	1,013 0	297 50	—	—	1,013 0	297 50	—	—	86 60	302 62	1,3
Unai-ela	1886	— 0 10		2,021 25	—	2,021 25	1,601 75	1,340 74	2,942 49	1,247 45	—	376 25	—	1,247 45	376 25	—	—	377 55	1,566 04	4,3
Total ...		— —		39,749 78	3,644 37	43,394 15	15,335 31	2,479 75	17,815 1	31,016 75	4,003 40	417 55	132 40	31,377 64	4,439 55	483 12	—	7,734 51	11,351 60	19,1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																				
Uperaka aqueduct	1870	— 1 0		934 44	—	934 44	849 40	142 60	1,142 20	933 75	460 18	—	—	93 75	460 18	—	—	16 73	781 97	

* A village work repaying cost.

† A village work repaying cost with 4 per cent. interest on outstanding capital.

APPENDIX E.

...d Works being paid by Landowners to September 30, 1914.

...ks.	...ks.	Excess of Expenditure over Expenditure to Sept. 30, 1913.		Excess of Expenditure over Recoveries to Sept. 30, 1913.		Capital Cost to Sept. 30, 1914.	Estimated irrigable area.	Area on specification entered for rec.	Capital Cost per acre irrigable.	Maintenance Cost per acre irrigated.	Sale of Crown Lands.		Remarks.
...ances	Total to Sept. 30, 1914.										Crown Land sold since Constitution.	Amount realised by Sale.	
		Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Acres.	£ s. d.	
02 04	2,000	—	—	—	—	234 41	4716 43	1,035 92	222	108	0 10	—	—
01 09	3,174 97	1,102 61	—	—	—	39 71	2,021 73	2,000 42	220	104	0 10	—	—
01 05	—	746 69	—	74 77	—	3,057 49	—	3,057 54	684	454	0 13	—	—
02 1	54,258 12	1,702 13	—	—	—	1,416 68	5,618 28	4,121 10	333	268	0 9	297	10,660 42
	858 50	—	—	—	—	5,816 45	748 46	4,964 14	180	27	0 12	22	220 0
02 72	—	1,343 14	—	—	—	8,660 68	736 32	10,000 18	132	132	0 12	—	—
02 82	10,000 79	5,629 80	—	74 77	—	14,951 50	7,071 41	20,084 40	—	—	—	455	17,010 42
	—	—	—	—	—	2,262 64	1,130 0	3,413 94	—	—	—	—	—
01 24	2,852 4	602 20	—	—	—	3,309 2	3,679 90	11,247 90	172	174	0 12	12	141 0
01 00	3,847 43	4,012 86	—	—	—	3,864 90	12,628 20	17,538 24	1,200	1,200	0 12	—	—
01 12	—	1,201 10	—	113 20	—	2,324 6	—	2,170 60	240	224	0 14	—	—
01 00	—	241 16	—	—	—	913 6	439 78	1,238 70	125	125	0 18	—	—
	208 40	—	—	—	—	352 80	—	352 80	64	64	0 11	—	—
01 69	12,500 7	6,254 46	—	113 20	—	14,963 42	21,544 34	55,146 88	—	—	—	12	441 0
01 6	32,327 3	9,334 43	—	—	—	30,834 12	8,767 82	50,911 97	3,132	3,132	0 16	99	1,668 0
01 31	24,921 84	7,227 25	—	—	—	26,126 30	12,664 82	100,262 19	2,304	1,967	0 17	2 6	39,046 0
01 73	10,438 0	3,181 40	—	—	—	12,264 77	16,804 10	114,402 27	2,496	1,471	0 14	0 10	2,385	34,340 80
02 33	16,738 86	3,715 19	—	—	—	45,668 47	21,966 48	81,256 86	} 5,446	5,446	0 19	0 12	763	8,732 0
02 84	6,756 12	7,807 42	—	—	—	22,056 86	14,826 16	71,640 74					2,536	28,766 5
02 21	78,756 45	46,548 15	—	—	—	652,146 82	136,171 20	421,758 12	28,014	20,201	0 19	0 14	14,191	277,464 0
	1,439 73	—	—	—	—	10,734 82	3,798 79	14,114 36	115	115	0 18	0 14	14	220 0
02 23	94,196 12	15,147 80	—	—	—	174,318 20	82,209 80	258,519 20	—	8,000	0 7 10	1 25	4,007	65,291 0
	24,284 86	8,016 82	—	—	—	58,772 20	46,271 12	203,679 42	4,241	4,241	0 7 10	1 0	1,920	28,150 0
	—	—	—	—	—	25,272 47	4,457 7	27,729 94	646	—	—	—	—	—
0 49	—	1,084 16	—	—	—	2,132 46	4,119 78	9,253 78	226	226	0 9 10	0 5	—	—
0 74	—	1,020 56	—	—	—	1,020 56	6,264 30	6,264 30	275	275	0 14 10	0 14	—	—
0 89	—	1,020 74	—	—	—	1,071 46	6,258 41	9,258 7	336	165	0 12	0 6	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0	14,000 43	31,458 31	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 23	31,698 88	21,062 69	—	—	—	132,670 30	43,052 27	176,894 27	3,000	3,411	0 11	1 14	1,720	27,564 80
1 26	6,239 91	4,615 93	—	—	—	21,677 34	12,915 3	43,992 27	700	700	0 12	0 7	227	3,130 80
0 74	1,884 13	1,294 40	—	—	—	7,773 77	4,850 20	12,624 47	391	391	0 12	0 6	149	2,056 0
0 55	2,244 16	14,721 20	—	—	—	20,402 36	29,784 27	109,279 73	4,332	4,218	0 13	0 10	2,646	36,451 20
0 34	4,956 19	1,071 40	—	—	—	5,802 21	27,441 20	41,349 75	807	324	0 14 10	0 7	127	1,376 0
0 30	610 45	264 20	—	—	—	2,944 16	703 85	3,704 23	74	74	0 17	0 11	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1,764 0	2,352 0	8,820 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
02 35	304,236 19	130,918 69	—	—	—	1,259,127 65	608,276 97	2,127,214 43	—	—	—	—	84,894	714,853 20
	3,351 23	923 24	—	—	—	3,351 17	3,139 89	6,491 06	284	284	0 10	0 10	49	2,304 0
0 6	4,837 47	1,107 43	—	—	—	4,837 47	21,546 90	26,384 37	95	95	0 10	0 5	—	—
0 7	8,601 43	913 84	—	—	—	7,763 81	8,601 31	11,453 69	174	170	0 9	—	—	—
0 52	16,790 33	2,944 51	—	—	—	16,952 45	33,287 63	44,617 14	—	—	—	—	49	2,304 0
	—	—	—	—	—	8,237 41	—	8,237 41	197	—	17 65	—	—	—
0 49	8,987 67	109 45	483 17	—	—	1,102 21	1,722 65	1,102 21	35	220	0 5	0 87	—	—
0 11	18,614 53	2,483 21	—	—	—	27 0	122 34	308 34	1,400	1,400	0 17	0 15	81	902 0
0 85	3,628 90	272 84	7 98	—	—	—	1,419 70	1,022 68	81	81	0 13 15	—	—	—
0 89	638	638	—	—	—	63 19	419 17	1,022 68	170	108	0 13	0 20	—	—
0 90	970 6	17 10	—	—	—	—	82 20	82 20	16	9	0 12	—	—	—
0 30	331 53	788 12	—	—	—	1,849 44	338 84	2,113 42	127	64	0 16	—	—	—
0 5	1,992 82	300 44	—	—	—	3,846 34	3,730 24	6,201 12	116	56	0 11	0 7	—	—
0 56	1,010 47	459 14	—	—	—	60 62	3,344 62	3,344 62	52	52	0 11	0 10	—	—
	2,559 47	—	—	—	—	577 68	3,708 68	4,967 25	695	695	0 12	0 10	—	—
0 10	31,672 84	4,830 32	491 7	—	—	7,734 34	11,295 60	19,402 12	—	—	—	—	81	902 0
0 13	955 71	431 31	—	—	—	34 73	761 87	772 79	25	25	0 6	0 4	—	—

† A village work repaying rent with 4 per cent. interest on outstanding capital.

Maintenance of this work is now performed.

Rate is levied for the maintenance of masonry works only.

Rate is levied for the maintenance of minor only.

Rate is levied for the maintenance of masonry works only.

Outstanding amounts of Rs. 1,919-02 on improvements to be wiped off and Government to take over the upkeep of the work, the landowners paying a rental Rs. 2 per acre for seven years. Vide G. O. No. 915-S(R)-1 of May 13, 1914, to Ct. L.

To be classed as a minor work after completion of permanent bunds.

Synopsis of Expenditure on Government Works fields in Rubies to September 30, 1914.

Name of Work.	Date of Sanction to Estimate.	Area to be Irrigated from Scheme.	Area Irrigated during the year.	Number of Acres Irrigated from Wells.	Water Revenue for the year.	Expenditure. Cost to 31st March 1914.	Cost for the year 1914-15.	Total Cost.	Revenue. Net receipts during the year.	Gross Profit on Capital Outlay.	Profit.	Remarks.	Number of Wells constructed during the year.	Number of Wells repaired during the year.	Number of Wells in use at the end of the year.	Number of Wells out of use at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Western Provinces.																	
Colombo District.																	
Ulhitiya Distributary	1911	1	1,040 40	—	1,040 40	740 74	58 87	799 61	468 57	63 04	468 57	134 47	—	600	6 Nos. in Ruins.	42	12
Ulhitiya Pickwatcher	1911	1	1,040 40	—	1,040 40	1,040 40	58 87	1,099 27	1,040 40	94 64	1,040 40	940 13	—	—	42	—	—
Kadirigoda tank	1911	1	2,028 81	—	2,028 81	1,317 26	58 87	1,376 13	1,028 81	74 87	1,028 81	652 68	—	—	81	—	—
Pingala tank	1911	1	2,028 81	—	2,028 81	1,317 26	58 87	1,376 13	1,028 81	74 87	1,028 81	652 68	—	—	81	—	—
Kalutara District.—Nil.																	
Kegalle District.—Nil.																	
Total	—	—	6,138 01	—	6,138 01	4,098 40	234 61	4,333 01	3,566 79	307 55	3,566 79	1,779 76	—	—	4,524	81	—
Central Provinces.																	
Kandy District.																	
Nawagiriya Bata-ela	1907	1	3,220 51	61 51	3,220 51	3,007 17	703 41	3,710 58	1,220 51	710 58	1,220 51	—	3,440 75	3,440 75	515	515	74 61
Matale District.																	
Kumbukgas	1911	1	14,351 81	—	14,351 81	1,000 00	910 41	1,910 41	2,000 81	189 87	2,000 81	—	1,000 00	14,351 81	27	27	2 61
Kumbukgas tank	1911	1	14,351 81	—	14,351 81	1,000 00	910 41	1,910 41	2,000 81	189 87	2,000 81	—	1,000 00	14,351 81	27	27	2 61
Kumbukgas anicut and channel	1911	1	14,351 81	—	14,351 81	1,000 00	910 41	1,910 41	2,000 81	189 87	2,000 81	—	1,000 00	14,351 81	27	27	2 61
Nattaraja	1911	1	4,787 40	—	4,787 40	1,000 00	910 41	1,910 41	2,000 81	189 87	2,000 81	—	1,000 00	4,787 40	27	27	2 61
Prince Edge District.—Nil.																	
Total	—	—	37,202 27	61 51	37,214 41	12,227 51	3,527 01	15,754 52	9,244 71	937 76	9,244 71	—	7,440 75	51,945 12	—	—	—
Southern Provinces.																	
Galle District.—Nil.																	
Matara District.																	
Dondeniya tank	1911	1	46,333 61	46 61	46,379 41	24,700 41	1,433 41	26,133 41	12,779 81	490 61	12,267 71	—	11,379 46	9,888 88	20,702	207	17 61
Dondeniya Tissawewa	1911	1	139,000 61	—	139,000 61	74,100 41	4,300 41	78,400 41	38,339 41	1,470 61	36,868 71	—	—	—	62,106	621	50 61
Dondeniya anicut, channel, Bolitiya tank, Bolitiya tank, Hiwanagoda anicut, Pattara anicut, Nagoda anicut, Dondeniya tank	1911	1	185,333 61	46 61	185,379 41	98,800 41	5,733 41	104,533 41	51,119 41	1,961 61	49,157 71	—	11,379 46	9,888 88	82,808	828	67 61
Kahandoka, Kumbalgama, and Matara-ela tanks	1911	1	46,333 61	46 61	46,379 41	24,700 41	1,433 41	26,133 41	12,779 81	490 61	12,267 71	—	3,793 15	3,296 29	27,601	276	22 61
Hambantota District.																	
Kirama sluice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anicuts, Hiyiya sluice, Kirama tank and channel, Wahakotte channel	1911	1	113,400 81	46 94	113,447 81	67,500 00	1,300 41	68,800 41	7,314 81	797 81	6,514 81	—	10,794 75	133,171 94	4,515	902	225 81
Kirama-oya sluice, Siyale and Lele channels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikandiya, Ellegala anicut, Magama channel, Pannagamuwa channel, Ellegala tank, Uandumbarawa tank, Wirawila tank, Uandumbarawa tank	1911	1	484,200 81	93,600 81	338,746 81	67,500 00	10,000 41	88,500 41	43,423 71	9,679 81	33,743 91	—	87,141 80	276,971 81	13,500	4,410	10 61
Godiwila sluice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiyambalawila, Kachchamaduwa, Mariakatta channel, Katulgiriya tank, Pungudutivu, Pottuvil tank, Pottuvil, Sangamkanda, Tissa-wewa dam, Tissa-wewa tank, Wirawila	1911	1	811,866 61	93,600 81	705,746 81	67,500 00	10,000 41	88,500 41	72,423 81	20,679 81	51,743 91	10,794 75	197,794 91	3,060	3,060	3,060	27 61
Wahaka-gaga sluice	1911	1	1,621,733 61	187,201 61	1,411,493 61	135,000 00	20,000 41	177,000 41	144,847 61	39,359 61	105,488 01	21,589 50	395,589 81	6,121	6,121	6,121	55 61
Total	—	—	3,401,466 81	93,600 81	3,401,226 77	485,204 73	53,734 24	574,937 98	403,247 77	84,795 89	318,451 88	112,384	720,486	3,674,446	60	—	—
Eastern Provinces.																	
Jaffna District.																	
Kantarodai scheme	—	—	688,231 61	64,888 61	688,234 77	7,500 34	1,500 41	9,000 75	—	—	—	—	4,000	6	400,000	10,000	—
Batticaloa District.																	
Iruppuvilankai	1911	1	24,197 72	—	24,197 72	12,937 72	900 41	13,777 13	3,318 81	240 41	3,078 72	—	4,700 72	19,000 41	227	227	19 61
Kiranganmaddiadi	1911	1	27,741 61	—	27,741 61	4,000 41	900 41	4,773 13	1,417 81	240 41	1,718 72	—	2,000 61	23,139 77	400	240	20 61
Kiranganmaddi tank	1911	1	24,197 72	—	24,197 72	12,937 72	900 41	13,777 13	3,318 81	240 41	3,078 72	—	4,700 72	19,000 41	227	227	19 61
Kokkadicholai	1911	1	74,000 72	—	74,000 72	4,000 41	900 41	4,900 13	6,000 81	240 41	5,760 72	—	2,000 72	74,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Kokkadicholai tank	1911	1	74,000 72	—	74,000 72	4,000 41	900 41	4,900 13	6,000 81	240 41	5,760 72	—	2,000 72	74,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Kokkadicholai anicut and channel	1911	1	74,000 72	—	74,000 72	4,000 41	900 41	4,900 13	6,000 81	240 41	5,760 72	—	2,000 72	74,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Kurukkal tank	1911	1	24,197 72	—	24,197 72	12,937 72	900 41	13,777 13	3,318 81	240 41	3,078 72	—	4,700 72	19,000 41	227	227	19 61
Kurukkal channel	1911	1	24,197 72	—	24,197 72	12,937 72	900 41	13,777 13	3,318 81	240 41	3,078 72	—	4,700 72	19,000 41	227	227	19 61
Vavuniya tank	1911	1	27,000 72	—	27,000 72	4,000 41	900 41	4,900 13	3,318 81	240 41	3,078 72	—	2,000 72	27,000 41	400	400	33 61
Vengamaddimbiddi	1911	1	27,000 72	—	27,000 72	4,000 41	900 41	4,900 13	3,318 81	240 41	3,078 72	—	2,000 72	27,000 41	400	400	33 61
Mannar District.																	
Akadikoorpaiyan tank	—	—	7,279 40	—	7,279 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,279 40	—	—	—	—
Uiari's tank	1911	1	783,191 40	2,187 51	784,948 13	69,977 72	13,420 00	113,017 20	110,062 80	34,641 47	105,092 40	53,259 17	—	—	70,011	2,187	175 61
Total	—	—	1,467,670 97	102,010 40	1,512,190 97	272,000 00	17,278 00	289,278 00	159,000	41,000 62	161,141 00	53,259 17	34,774	14,000,000	—	—	—
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna District.																	
Nalur-ela tank	1911	1	4,279 40	—	4,279 40	3,000 00	317 41	3,317 41	900 81	72 41	828 40	—	4,000	6	17,000	17	1 61
Nalurwadi	1911	1	23,731 72	297 41	23,731 72	13,113 00	1,733 41	15,846 41	3,189 81	972 41	2,217 40	—	13,000 72	23,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nalurwadi anicut and channel	1911	1	23,731 72	297 41	23,731 72	13,113 00	1,733 41	15,846 41	3,189 81	972 41	2,217 40	—	13,000 72	23,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Periya Nalur tank	—	1,200	23,731 72	23,731 72	23,731 72	13,113 00	1,733 41	15,846 41	3,189 81	972 41	2,217 40	—	13,000 72	23,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Valaiyati tank	—	1,200	276,731 72	276,731 72	276,731 72	13,113 00	1,733 41	15,846 41	14,000 81	12,172 41	1,828 40	—	13,000 72	23,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Agricultural road, Valaiyati	—	—	23,731 72	2,000 72	24,000 72	2,731 72	1,733 41	15,731 72	—	—	—	—	13,731 72	23,000 72	—	—	—
Trincomalee District.—Nil.																	
Total	—	—	1,511,279 72	72,000 72	1,536,011 72	64,913 72	8,833 1	73,081 41	25,467	15,000 62	10,466 72	3,213 50	70,000	1,114,000	—	—	—
North-Western Province.																	
Kurunegala District.																	
Dodanduwa scheme	1908	1	599,234 72	1,000 00	599,237 72	29,931 41	7,914 72	37,846 13	15,911 72	4,414 81	11,496 91	2,000 72	274,000	600	4,000	400	33 61
Dolapihilla tank	1908	1	599,234 72	1,000 00	599,237 72	29,931 41	7,914 72	37,846 13	15,911 72	4,414 81	11,496 91	2,000 72	274,000	600	4,000	400	33 61
Nagollawewa	1911	1	23,742 72	1,000 00	24,212 40	23,931 41	1,000 72	24,732 13	21,232 72	1,000 81	20,231 91	—	23,000 72	74,000 41	—	1,000	83 61
Nalliyawa tank	1911	1	23,742 72	1,000 00	24,212 40	23,931 41	1,000 72	24,732 13	21,232 72	1,000 81	20,231 91	2,000 72	23,000 72	74,000 41	—	1,000	83 61
Nikawewa and Nindi	—	—	23,731 72	297 41	24,000 72	23,731 72	273 41	24,005 13	21,232 72	240 41	20,992 31	2,000 72	23,000 72	74,000 41	—	1,000	83 61
Dodan-oya Agricultural road, 20 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw District.																	
Thoddiwewa	1911	1	24,000 40	—	24,000 40	21,110 72	184 41	21,295 13	14,000 81	1,170 41	12,827 40	—	4,000 72	74,000 41	64	264	130 61
Puttalam District.																	
Bata Uiaweva	1907	1	23,731 72	1,000 00	23,000 00	23,000 72	732 00	23,732 72	2,237 72	910 41	1,327 31	—	17,000 72	74,000 41	64	227	19 61
Uptiwewa scheme and Puttalam water supply	—	—	78,000 00	27,000 72	28,000 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,000 41	2,000	—	—
Total	—	—	997,342 61	31,000 61	993,000 40	219,000 41	19,000 41	238,000 41	147,000 81	43,000 41	119,000 72	7,000 61	700,000	1,000,000	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																	
Dofgala tank	1908	1	14,000 00	—	14,000 00	2,000 41	644 41	2,000 00	672 00	107 41	1,000 41	—	1,007 41	10,000 72	700	227	19 61
Kalukulam scheme —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajjuwewa, Dambewewa, Nalawewa, Bala Nagollawa, Yakwewa, Tissawewa, Tirikanda	1908	1	1,077,231 41	—	1,077,231 41	412,000 72	12,000 41	427,000 41	167,000 81	12,627 72	119,373 31	—	109,007 72	1,000,000 72	17,000	1,700	141 61
Mahagalkadawala	—	—	28,000 72	—	28,000 72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,000 72	—	—	—
Mahanelumbewewa	—	—	28,000 72	—	28,000 72	2,000	647 41	2,000 41	1,000 72	72 41	1,000 72	—	—	28,000 72	—	—	—
Nuwara tank	1908	1	212,231 72	23,000 72	28,000 41	2,000 41	2,000 41	4,000 72	2,000 72	240 41	1,760 31	—	2,000 72	28,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nuwara-wewa	1908	1	212,231 72	23,000 72	28,000 41	2,000 41	2,000 41	4,000 72	2,000 72	240 41	1,760 31	—	2,000 72	28,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nuwara-wewa anicut	1908	1	212,231 72	23,000 72	28,000 41	2,000 41	2,000 41	4,000 72	2,000 72	240 41	1,760 31	—	2,000 72	28,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nuwaragalkadawala	1908	1	23,731 72	23,731 72	23,731 72	2,731 72	1,733 41	15,846 41	3,189 81	972 41	2,217 40	—	13,000 72	74,000 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Total	—	—	1,591,994 72	72,077	1,591,994 72	425,000 41	33,000 41	441,047 41	171,000 72	14,000 41	129,000 72	—	131,000 72	1,200,000 41	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																	
Alutwila (Bintenne tank)	1908	1	27,007 40	—	27,007 40	12,000 00	2,731 41	14,731 41	2,004 00	400 41	2,000 81	—	12,000 81	30,000 41	400	240	20 61
Bibile —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Right and Left bank channels	1908	1	23,742 61	—	23,742 61	2,000 41	1,000 72	3,000 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Bandagamwewa tank	1908	1	23,742 61	—	23,742 61	2,000 41	1,000 72	3,000 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Bandagamwewa-ela	1908	1	3,007 72	—	3,007 72	2,000 41	900 41	2,900 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Bandagamwewa anicut	1908	1	3,007 72	—	3,007 72	2,000 41	900 41	2,900 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Kalukulam (Bintenne) anicut	1908	1	3,007 72	—	3,007 72	2,000 41	900 41	2,900 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Kalukulam (Bintenne) tank	1908	1	23,742 61	—	23,742 61	2,000 41	1,000 72	3,000 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Kumana	1908	1	4,271 61	—	4,271 61	900 72	—	900 72	731 72	91 72	731 72	182 00	—	4,000 72	72	72	6 61
Kuruluwewa scheme	1908	1	23,742 61	—	23,742 61	2,000 41	1,000 72	3,000 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Senkanagala	1908	1	14,000 72	—	14,000 72	12,000 00	1,000 72	13,000 72	2,000 72	240 41	1,760 31	—	2,000 72	24,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Senkanagala-ela (Bintenne tank)	1908	1	14,000 72	—	14,000 72	12,000 00	1,000 72	13,000 72	2,000 72	240 41	1,760 31	—	2,000 72	24,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Tabbowa-ela	1908	1	23,742 61	—	23,742 61	2,000 41	1,000 72	3,000 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Tabbowa (Bintenne) tank	1908	1	23,742 61	—	23,742 61	2,000 41	1,000 72	3,000 13	2,242 81	240 41	2,002 40	—	2,000 81	24,700 41	1,000	1,000	83 61
Tissawewa, Kuruluwewa anicut	1908	1	4,271 61	—	4,271 61	900 72	—	900 72	731 72	91 72	731 72	182 00	—	4,000 72	72	72	6 61
Total	—	—	1,511,279 72	72,000 72	1,536,011 72	64,913 72	8,833 1	73,081 41	25,467	15,000 62	10,466 72	3,213 50	70,000	1,114,000	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																	
Alutwewa, Mangalwewa sluice —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalwewa channel, Dofgaguila-ela anicut, Kebaula anicut and channel	1908	1	4,000 61	—	4,000 61	900 72	91 72	972 24	184	14	180	—	900 72	4,000 72	72	6	6 61
Nebaula sluice	1908	1	23,742 72	—	23,742 72	2,731 72	1,233 41	15,000 41	2,000 81	240 41	2,000 72	—	2,000 72	24,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nebaula tank	1908	1	23,742 72	—	23,742 72	2,731 72	1,233 41	15,000 41	2,000 81	240 41	2,000 72	—	2,000 72	24,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nebaula channel	1908	1	3,000 72	—	3,000 72	2,731 72	91 72	2,823 24	184	14	180	—	900 72	4,000 72	72	6	6 61
Nebaula-ela	1908	1	3,000 72	—	3,000 72	2,731 72	91 72	2,823 24	184	14	180	—	900 72	4,000 72	72	6	6 61
Nebaula anicut and channel	1908	1	3,000 72	—	3,000 72	2,731 72	91 72	2,823 24	184	14	180	—	900 72	4,000 72	72	6	6 61
Nebaula tank	1908	1	23,742 72	—	23,742 72	2,731 72	1,233 41	15,000 41	2,000 81	240 41	2,000 72	—	2,000 72	24,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nebaula tank (Kebaula-ela)	1908	1	23,742 72	—	23,742 72	2,731 72	1,233 41	15,000 41	2,000 81	240 41	2,000 72	—	2,000 72	24,000 72	1,000	1,000	83 61
Nebaula tank (Kebaula-ela) anicut	1908	1	3,000 72	—	3,000 72	2,731 72	91 72	2,823 24	184	14	180	—	900 72	4,000 72	72	6	6 61
Nebaula tank (Kebaula-ela) channel

MINES.

REPORT OF THE ACTING INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1914.

Staff.—The Inspector of Mines proceeded to England on November 23 last on six months' leave, and for the third time I have been called upon to discharge the duties of the Inspector of Mines, in addition to my own. All the working mines were visited by the Inspector before he left, and this report is a review of his work.

Office.—The new Roneo Filing System, introduced at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Fraser, Acting Controller of Revenue, is working smoothly, and facilitating to a great extent the work of the office. Some time was spent both by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Mines in arranging the different records according to the Districts and Provinces in which the mines are situated, but the time spent and the trouble taken have been well repaid, in that the records are now easily accessible. The chief feature in this system is the card attached to each file, which gives at a glance all particulars, viz., the situation, names of the owners and managers, and all information with regard to the working of the mine, together with the results of inspections made.

Inspection.—All the working mines were regularly inspected by the Inspector of Mines, and it is a pleasing fact to record that there is a marked improvement in the working of the mines, due to the carrying out of the suggestions made at such inspections: chiefly was it noticeable in the sinking of air shafts and tunnels to improve the ventilation, and in the fixing of timbers at the proper angle to resist the most weight, and also in the general working of the mine.

Great advance has been made in the machinery used; a larger number of winding engines have now been fixed in place of the dabras for ascent and descent of the men working in the pits and for the removal of the débris in the pits. The latest designs of pumps have also been introduced for baling out the water in the deep pits. The mines in all the districts inspected were on inspection found to be in good working order. The Assistant Inspector of Mines was principally engaged in making inquiries into accidents, attending court in connection with cases instituted for breach of rules, and also in attending to the routine work of the office. Inspections of mines were also made by him whenever he had time to do so.

The mines now working are situated in the following Provinces :—Southern, Western, Sabaragamuwa, North-Western, Central, and Uva. The Provinces are given in the order in which the largest number of mines are worked. The principal mining centres in each Province are as follows :—

(1) *Southern Province.*—Wellaboda pattu, near Hikkaduwa; Talpe pattu, near Ahangama; Morawak korale, near Deniyaya.
(2) *Western Province.*—Pasdun korale, near Migahatenna; Hewagam korale, near Padukka; and Hapitigam korale, near Mirigama.
(3) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Kukulu korale, near Dumbara; Kuruwiti korale, near Yatipauwa; Kolonna korale, near Kolonna; Dehigampal korale, near Ruanwella; Beligal korale, near Arukgammana.
(4) *North-Western Province.*—Ragedara and Maduragoda, in the Hiriyala hatpattu.
(5) *Central Province.*—Laxapana, near Maskeliya; and Morankanda, near Galagedara.
(6) *Province of Uva.*—Near Bandarawela.

Encroachments.—The Inspector was required on several occasions to make underground surveys of workings that were encroaching on Crown land. Two encroachments were reported from the Southern Province: one near Baddegama, where it was reported that a tunnel had been driven from a pit into the adjoining land, which had been sold without mining rights. The report was received too late, as on inspection it was found that work in the pit had stopped, and that it was full of water. Later it was reported that the mining rights were purchased by the owner of the pit, thereby avoiding an underground survey being made.

The other encroachment reported was in Pelessa, near Ahangama. Several pits were sunk near the border of the Koggala lake, and tunnels driven into the Crown land set apart as a reservation for the lake. An underground survey of four pits which were working at the time was made, but the extent of the encroachment could not be ascertained, as the surface plan which was furnished did not give sufficient data to lay down the underground surveys. In this case, too, it was later reported that the mining rights of the reservation were sold to the owner of the pits.

One encroachment was reported from the Kegalla District. In this case a tunnel was reported to have been driven into the adjoining Crown land from a mine at Digama. An underground survey was made, and it was found that the Crown land had not been tunnelled into.

A report was received from the Kurunegala District that a tunnel had been driven under a minor road from a pit on the land adjoining. This report was received too late; a survey of the pit could not have been made, as on inspection it was found that the pit had been abandoned and had fallen in.

General.—The state of the plumbago market during the year under review was very dull owing to there being very little demand, which, it is said, was due to the competition of other producing countries, chiefly Madagascar, consequently a very large percentage of the small pits stopped work. This caused no little uneasiness among the mine owners, and the Low-country Products Association took up the question and represented matters to Government, with a request that the Inspector of Mines be permitted to accompany a representative of the Association to Madagascar and make investigations regarding the actual state of mining carried on in that country, and its effects, if any, on the trade in Ceylon. Government readily granted the request for the services of the Inspector, and it was ultimately decided that he was to proceed in the company of a representative of the Association and of a member nominated by the Plumbago Merchants' Union and make the necessary investigation. The deputation was to leave in September, but the trip had to be indefinitely postponed owing to the war.

Several mica pits were worked in the Ratnapura District, one by a European, but with little success, owing to the poor quality found and to there being no proper demand for this mineral.

The total quantity of plumbago exported during 1914 was 284,570 cwt., as against 579,941 cwt. in 1913. The decline was principally due to the prohibition of exportation to America and the closing of the German and other continental markets.

The following table compiled from the half-yearly reports furnished in July, 1914, and January, 1915, shows the number of mines worked and the number of men employed. It is an average of the two periods :—

Province.	Number of Mines.	Number of Men.
Southern	264	2,814
Western	110	2,431
Sabaragamuwa	122	3,246
North-Western	27	1,394
Central	11	238
Uva	2	33
Total	536	10,156

REGISTRATION.

Province.	Number of Mines registered during 1914.	Province.	Number of Mines registered during 1914.
Southern	302	Central	4
Western	111	Uva	1
Sabaragamuwa	103		
North-Western	19	Total	540

ACCIDENTS.

Thirty-seven accidents occurred during the period under review, resulting in the death of 14 persons and in injury to 29.

Distribution of Accidents.

Province.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
Southern	5	2	3	5
Western	14	12	3	15
Sabaragamuwa	13	12	5	17
North-Western	3	2	2	4
Central	2	1	1	2
Total	37	29	14	43

Causes of Accidents.

	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
(*a*) Blasting	8	10	3	13
(*b*) Fall of roof	1	–	1	1
(*c*) Fall of objects	10	9	1	10
(*d*) Falling into mine	13	9	5	14
(*e*) Gas	4	—	4	4
(*f*) Trivial	1	1	—	1
(*g*) Surface	—	—	—	—
Total	37	29	14	43

PROSECUTIONS.

Province.	Number of Cases instituted.	Amount of Fines. Rs. c.
Southern	288	1,288 50
Western	202	510 0
Sabaragamuwa	115	370 50
North-Western	22	112 50
Central	10	37 50
Total	637	2,319 0

Machinery was used in 43 mines in the Island, mainly for pumping water only.

A short description of each accident is given under the Province in which it occurred.

(1) *Southern Province.*

There were 264 mines which sent in reports as working, and 2,814 men were said to be employed.
Five accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 3 persons and in injury to 2.
288 cases were instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 1,288·50.
The largest number of small pits worked in the Island are situated in this Province. A very large percentage of these ceased work owing to the poor demand in the market.
In the Tiranagama group of mines, which is the richest in the Province, only one worked regularly during the year, one stopped owing to pending litigation, and the others were abandoned, the veins having exhausted.
In the Pallegama group most of the mines worked during the first half of the year, but after the outbreak of war the majority of the mines ceased work.

The following is the description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—Nil.

(*b*) *Accidents due to fall of Roof.*—Nil.

(*c*) *Accidents due to fall of Objects.*—(1) At Tittagalla a man whilst working at the bottom of the pit was injured by a stone from the surface falling on him. (2) At Tittagalla a man was slightly injured by a plank about 12 feet in length, which he placed against the side of the pit, falling on him.

(*d*) *Falling.*—At Tiranagama a man, whilst attending to the steam pipes at the mouth of the pit, slipped and fell into the pit, which was full of water, and was drowned.

(*e*) *Gas.*—At Hikkaduwa and at Tiranagama two men, whilst descending, were overpowered by an accumulation of gas (CO 2) and fell into the pit and were killed.

(2) *Western Province.*

110 mines were reported as working, and 2,431 men were said to be employed.
Fourteen accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 3 persons and in injury to 12.
202 cases were instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 510.
In Pasdun Korale East, which is the most important mining centre in the Province, the majority of the big mines worked regularly during the year.
In the Hewagam and Hapitigam korales the majority of the mines stopped work during the latter part of the year.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—(1) At Wadagahahena, Migahatenna, a man whilst removing the débris after blasting operations had been carried out struck a miss-fire (which evidently had been dislodged), when it exploded and injured him. (2) At Galaudakanda an accident similar to the above occurred. (3) At Mahagama a man bored on to a miss-fire, which exploded and killed him; another man who was close by was seriously injured. (4) At Ridiwita a man was boring near a miss-fire, when the charge exploded and seriously injured him.

(*b*) *Accidents due to fall of Roof.*—Nil.

(*c*) *Accidents due to fall of Objects.*—(1) At Botalamanana a man was removing the loose hanging stones at the face of the tunnel when a stone fell on him and injured him. (2) Another accident of a similar nature occurred in the same mine, when a stone fell on the man and fatally injured him. (3) At Kadirandola a man whilst removing stones dropped one on his foot and injured it. (4) At Annasigalahena two accidents: the men were removing the loose overhanging stones when a stone fell on them and injured them. (5) In the same mine a man disobeying the orders of the manager came into the shaft which was being repaired, when a piece of timber fell on his face, causing injury.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—(1) At Botalamanana a man was ascending the shaft in the bucket when he fell to the bottom and was killed. (2) At Patakada the mechanic in charge of the machinery, whilst attending to the pump at the bottom of the shaft, slipped and fell to the bottom and was injured. (3) At Annasigalahena an accident similar to the above occurred to a man whilst attending to the pump. (4) At Panangalawatta a man whilst ascending the shaft along the mukkus, or props, slipped and fell to the bottom and was injured.

(*e*) *Accidents due to Gas.*—Nil.

(3) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 122 mines which sent in reports as working, and 3,246 men were said to be employed.
Thirteen accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 5 persons and injury to 12.
115 cases were instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 370·50.
The majority of the big mines were working during the first half of the year, but after war broke out many of these mines stopped work, including the Medapola mines worked by a European company, and the famous Karandawatta mine at Arukgammana. Although reports of working were received from some of the big mines, it was found on inspection that only water was being baled out and the pit kept in repair, so that work might be resumed at any moment.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—(1) At Mitipola a man was removing the loose stones from the face of the tunnel when he struck a miss-fire, which exploded and seriously injured him. (2) At Pahalapola, Dumbara, an accident similar to the above occurred, one man being killed and two injured. (3) At Ruanmidellahena, Arukgammana, a man was ordered by the manager to bore a hole 18 inches away from a miss-fire, but disobeying the orders given he bored into the miss-fire, which exploded and killed him, and injured two others slightly. (4) At Maradoladonawa, Pahalapola, a man bored on to a miss-fire, which exploded and seriously injured him.

(*b*) *Accidents due to fall of Roof.*—At Erebediwila a man was timbering the roof of the tunnel: a heap of earth fell and injured him slightly.

(*c*) *Accidents due to fall of Objects.*—(1) At Ketawala, Arukgammana, a man was slightly injured by a stone falling on him whilst removing the loose stones from the face of the tunnel. (2) At Digane Patale, Kiwulpone, a man was handing over a basket full of débris when a stone fell on his foot and injured it.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—(1) At Dummalawatta, Yatipauwa, a man whilst ascending the shaft along the line of mukkus slipped and fell to the bottom and was seriously injured. (2) At Millahena, Kalatuwawa, a man, through carelessness, slipped off the platform at the surface into the pit and was injured. (3) At Medapola, Dumbara, a man whilst ascending the shaft in the bucket fell into the pit and was seriously injured. (4) At Kendagolla, Tunbage, an accident similar to the above occurred: the man fell into the pit and was fatally injured. (5) At Mitipola a man was repairing the shaft at the 6-fathom level, and whilst avoiding a plank which was being lowered slipped and fell to the bottom and was seriously injured.

(*e*) *Accidents due to Gas.*—At Kendagollahena, Tunbage, a man whilst going down the pit in which work was stopped for some time was overpowered by an accumulation of gas (CO 2), and fell into the pit and was killed.

(4) *North-Western Province.*

There were 27 mines which sent in reports as working, and 1,394 men were said to be employed.

Three accidents occurred, resulting in death to 2 persons and in injury to 2 persons.

Twenty-two cases were instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 112·50.

At Mipitiya, in Andris Silva's pit, which is the deepest in the Island, owing, it is said, to the increased cost of production, all the lower levels have been abandoned, and work is being carried on now at the 70-fathom level. Dehigaha pit is giving the same output as in previous years, and is now 120 fathoms deep. Most of the mines in Maduragoda worked throughout the year. At Kahatagaha pit the owner has expended a large sum of money in developing the mine: a winding engine has been erected, as also an air compresser to work the rock drills. This promises to be a very rich mine in the future.

All the mines at Ragedara worked regularly during the year. At Naramana, where a large percentage of the small pits were worked, only a few worked regularly during the year.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting Operations.*—Nil.

(*b*) *Accidents due to fall of Roof.*—Nil.

(*c*) *Accidents due to fall of Objects.*—Nil.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—(1) At Andris Silva's pit, Mipitiya, two men were standing on a pillar and baling out water from a sump, when one of the men feeling sick asked the other man to hold him, which he did, when both men slipped and fell to the bottom. One was killed, and the other seriously injured. (2) At Wewelhena, Udattapola, a man in trying to climb up a ladder before it was fixed fell with it on a heap of débris and was injured. (3) At Dehigaha pit, Mipitiya, a man whilst descending along the line of mukkus slipped and fell to the bottom and was fatally injured.

The comparatively few accidents reported from the mines at Ragedara, Maduragoda, and Mipitiya, which are the deepest in the Island, are chiefly due to the interest taken by the managers, who are in many cases employed at the same mine for a very long period, the accidents reported being invariably due to the carelessness of the men when ascending or descending.

(5) *Central Province.*

There were 11 mines which sent in reports as working, and 238 men were said to be employed.

Two accidents occurred, resulting in death to 1 person and injury to another.

Ten cases were instituted for breach of rules, and the fines amounted to Rs. 37·50.

Only 7 mines worked regularly during the year and 3 mines for over six months. The Morankanda mines worked regularly during the year, and with a great measure of success. The Laxapana mine, which was hitherto worked with success, stopped working in September. The pits at Hanguranketa and Bokkawela stopped during the early part of the year.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) *Accidents due to Blasting.*—Nil.

(*b*) *Accidents due to fall of Roof.*—Nil.

(*c*) *Accidents due to fall of Objects.*—Nil.

(*d*) *Accidents due to falling.*—At Morankanda, Warella, a man whilst removing stones at the bottom of the sump slipped on to a heap of débris just behind and was slightly injured.

(*e*) *Accidents due to Gas.*—At Laxapana, Maskeliya, a man whilst climbing up a subsidiary shaft was overpowered by an accumulation of gas and fell to the bottom and was killed.

(6) *Province of Uva.*

There were 2 mines which sent in reports as working, and 33 men were said to be employed. These 2 mines only worked for a short time during the early part of the year.

No accidents were reported, nor any prosecutions instituted.

PERCY T. DIRCKZE,
Acting Inspector of Mines.

Colombo, March 24, 1915.

COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1914.

GENERAL.

THE progress of the Drainage Scheme during the year was on the whole satisfactory, considering that during the early months shortage of labour consequent on the outbreak of plague in Colombo was a serious handicap to economical administration.

2. The effect of the war has been quite unimportant, supplies of both labour and materials having been maintained as usual, practically without difficulty.

ESTIMATES.

3. The Consulting Engineers' estimate for the whole scheme, including the southern outfall works, stands at Rs. 23,497,000.

4. In consequence of the slow progress of house connections, it has been thought advisable to depart to a certain extent from the original policy of completing each district in detail. The Consulting Engineers accordingly, in July, submitted a report, supplementary to their report of January, 1913, in which they specify the order in which the different remaining portions of the scheme should be undertaken, in order to enable public latrines and tipping depôts to be established throughout the whole area of the Municipality at the earliest possible date. Certain portions of the recommendations made in this report have been already approved and are being carried out.

5. Appendix I. gives the acreage and estimated future population of the different drainage districts and shows how the estimate is apportioned. Plan No. 1 shows the boundaries of the districts and their positions with regard to the Madampitiya and Wellawatta treatment works.

EXPENDITURE.

6. The total expenditure up to December 31, 1914, amounted to Rs. 12,480,592·27, of which Rs. 1,327,096·23 was expended during the year.

7. Appendix II. shows the progress made in the different districts. The expenditure in 1913 was Rs. 1,413,767·59. The expenditure under the headings "Main Street Syphon" and "Government Quarters" represents works undertaken for the Public Works Department, which is not chargeable to the Drainage Scheme.

LABOUR.

8. The strength of the labour force, as already stated, was adversely affected by the outbreak of plague and the temporary exodus from Ceylon of large numbers of Tamil coolies. During the latter part of the year the normal working strength has been maintained.

9. The average number of men employed was 2,421, against an average of 2,766 in 1913. The maximum number on the rolls in any one month was 2,899 in October; the minimum number was 1,947 in April.

10. The pay roll averaged Rs. 44,786 a month, as against Rs. 47,414 in 1913.

STAFF.

11. Mr. G. F. Walton, Third Assistant Engineer, was absent on leave from April to October, and Mr. L. G. Pilkington, Fourth Assistant Engineer, left to rejoin his regiment in August. Mr. M. R. Atkins, Resident Engineer, proceeded on home leave in December. Mr. E. L. Mansergh paid a visit of inspection to the works in January and February.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

12. Plan No. 2 accompanying this report shows the areas actually ready for house connections and the areas approaching completion.

13. The sewers in O district have been completed (with the exception of those serving the low-lying area east of the Kelani Valley railway, which have been temporarily postponed), but will not be ready for house connections until the eastern pumping station is brought into operation. This will probably be within the next four months.

14. The only new district undertaken during the year was district Mp, of which the more important sewers were commenced in November.

SEWERS AND RAIN-WATER DRAINS.

15. In the Harbour area the only important work dealt with was the syphoning of the 12-in. sewer in Main street, Pettah, under the new canal between the lake and the Harbour. This work, as already stated, was undertaken on behalf of the Public Works Department, and was carried out in consultation with the Director of Public Works.

16. In district L the sewer dealing with the Captain's Garden area was completed, and an important length of rain-water drain was laid in the neighbourhood of Piachaud's lane.

17. In district O sewers were laid in Narahenpitiya road, Sumner place, and in the area lying to the east of the eastern pumping station between Castle street and Cotta road.

18. A concrete rain-water channel and culvert was constructed along the east side of MacCarthy road, with an underground branch in Barnes place.

19. In district T sewers were laid in Torrington place (north-west portion), Racecourse avenue, Serpentine road, Kollupitiya Duplication road from Deal place to Lawrie's road, Fifth lane, Pedris place, Charles place, Alfred place, and Bagatelle road (eastern portions), School lane, Mosque lane, Lawrie's road, Lawrie's lane, and Bambalapitiya road.

20. The rain-water outfall to the sea, which will be utilized in connection with the drainage of the Flower road swamp, was commenced in November. This outfall is 6 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. in internal cross section, and passes in tunnel under the Kollupitiya road at a depth of 19 ft. below road surface.

21. In district W the construction of the main southern outfall sewer was commenced in January and continued throughout the year. Owing to the unusual geological formations met with, and to the restriction of the working space consequent on the lack of any systematic regulation of private building operations, the work presents difficulties of a peculiar nature, which render progress necessarily slow.

22. The tunnelling is in places being carried on through alternating strata of coral and running sand, while heavy expenditure on pumping has to be incurred throughout the whole length so far opened.

23. The portions completed by the end of the year were a length of 1,176 lineal yards between Wellawatta railway station and Havelock town, and a length of 854 lineal yards in Bambalapitiya road.

24. The crossing under the Kirillapane canal at a depth of 7 ft. 4 in. below sea level was accomplished without special difficulty.

25. The sewers and rain-water drains required in connection with the housing scheme for Colombo officers near Buller's road were commenced in April, and practically completed in December.

26. The sewers will eventually form part of V district, but are for the present being connected to a temporary pumping station at Jawatta, which will deliver the sewage into the head of one of the sewers in O district. This work, as already mentioned, is being carried out on behalf of the Public Works Department.

PUMPING STATIONS.

27. The Polwatta pumping station was brought into regular operation at the end of May, and was handed over to the charge of the Sanitation Department at the end of the year.

28. Progress at the eastern pumping station was hampered to a certain extent by temporary shortage of building material, but the building was completed, except for the erection of the pumps and engines, by the end of the year. The acquisition of the sites of both the western and the Maligawatta pumping stations has been sanctioned.

29. At the northern pumping station two further dry-weather pumps and engines were installed, and a water cooler house was erected containing two electrically driven rotary coolers.

MADAMPITIYA TREATMENT WORKS.

30. The only new work undertaken was the construction of two sedimentation tanks on the Emscher principle and three small detritus tanks. The sedimentation tanks are 38 ft. in diameter at top water level and 30 ft. 6 in. deep, and are designed as radial outward flow tanks with central sludge chamber. The two tanks were approaching completion at the end of December.

31. Experimental work was carried out by the City Sanitation Engineer during the greater part of the year.

QUANTITIES.

32. The following table shows the principal quantities of work completed to the end of December, and the progress during the last two years :—

	Total to December, 1914.	Progress during 1914.	Progress during 1913.
Excavation cubes (100 cubic feet)	195,672	16,152	24,166
Tunnels, lineal yards	36,404	3,499	5,992
Concrete and masonry cubes	32,345	3,343	3,319

33. The total length of sewers and rain-water drains completed amounted to 111 miles, including 43 miles laid below subsoil water level. The progress in 1914 was 10 miles, including 5 miles laid below subsoil water level.

R. G. WATERHOUSE,
Acting Resident Engineer.

(Signed) M. R. ATKINS,
Resident Engineer.

February 6, 1915.

APPENDIX I.

Estimate according to Drainage Districts.

Apportionment of Estimate.	Area provided for.	Estimated Population in 1951.	Estimate.
Harbour Scheme.	Acres.		Rs.
Main Sewers	— ..	— ..	1,214,000
Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E ..	613 ..	79,370 ..	1,961,000
Harbour Pumping Station	— ..	— ..	8,000
Northern Pumping Station (first instalment) ..	— ..	— ..	481,000
Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment)	— ..	— ..	869,000
Land and Compensation	— ..	— ..	250,000
	613	79,370	4,943,000
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	— ..	— ..	854,000
Northern Pumping Station (extension) ..	— ..	— ..	255,000
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension) ..	— ..	— ..	3,127,000
Wellawatta Pumping Station	— ..	— ..	270,000
Wellawatta Treatment Works... ..	— ..	— ..	642,000
District D (extension)	37 ..	2,590 ..	177,000
Do. F	206 ..	4,120 ..	422,000
Do. G, including Vuystwyk Pumping Station	110 ..	8,800 ..	396,000
Do. H	253 ..	12,650 ..	801,000
Do. J	292 ..	32,120 ..	656,000
Do. K	96 ..	16,360 ..	194,000
Do. L	195 ..	18,525 ..	401,000
Do. Mg	207 ..	33,120 ..	509,000
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	431 ..	30,170 ..	1,294,000
Do. N	277 ..	9,695 ..	586,000
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station..	499 ..	17,465 ..	962,000
Do. P	109 ..	3,270 ..	230,000
Do. Q	71 ..	2,130 ..	117,000
Do. Rg	163 ..	14,670 ..	456,000
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	193 ..	18,335 ..	1,053,000
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station	88 ..	5,280 ..	371,000
Do. T	547 ..	17,410 ..	1,557,000
*Do. U, including Western Pumping Station	134 ..	5,360 ..	388,000
*Do. V, including Timbirigasyaya Pumping Station	289 ..	7,225 ..	605,000
*Do. W	783 ..	31,320 ..	1,686,000
*Do. X	132 ..	3,300 ..	255,000
Land and Compensation	— ..	— ..	290,000
Total ..	5,725	373,285	23,497,000

* Districts draining to the Wellawatta treatment works (southern outfall).

APPENDIX II.

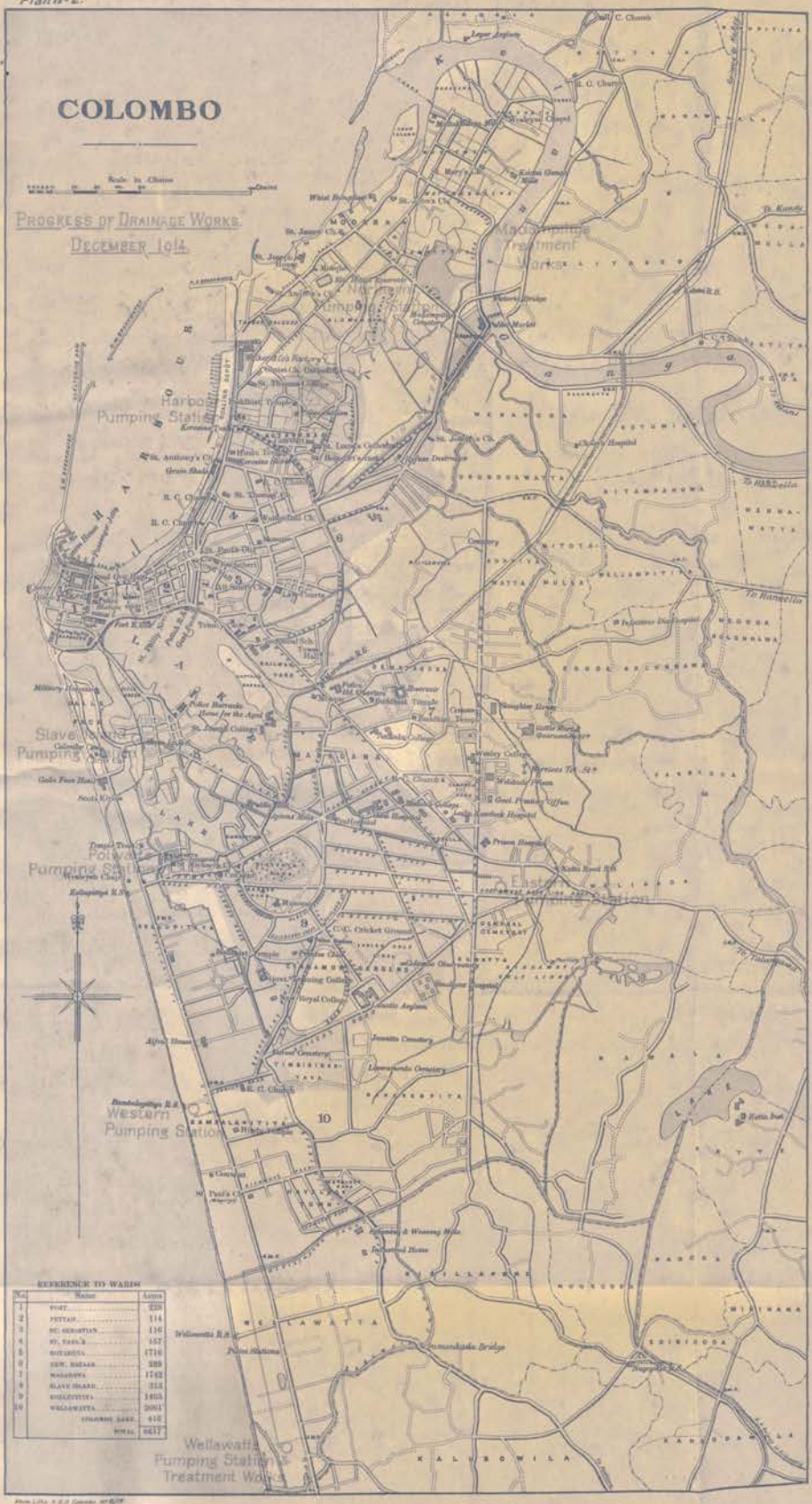
Expenditure according to Drainage Districts.

Expenditure.	Expenditure to December, 1914.	Expenditure to December, 1913.	Progress in 1914.
Harbour Scheme.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Main Sewers	1,209,264 40	1,203,307 43	5,956 97
Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E	1,858,138 96	1,844,999 13	13,139 83
Harbour Pumping Station	171,302 36	168,957 58	2,344 78
Northern Pumping Station (first instalment)	386,235 39	384,332 76	1,902 63
Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment)	874,567 29	868,795 31	5,771 98
Land and Compensation	243,333 99	243,078 49	255 50
	4,742,842 39	4,713,470 70	29,371 69
Extensions.			
Main Sewer (extension)	851,128 31	846,935 56	4,192 75
Northern Pumping Station (extension)	54,524 66	86,005 78	*31,481 12
Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension)	216,193 66	76,657 64	139,536 2
District J	528,361 72	519,552 12	8,809 60
Do. K	195,139 65	193,465 19	1,674 46
Do. L	218,794 48	150,292 52	68,501 96
Do. Mg	340,051 38	337,303 93	2,747 45
Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station	25,505 19	—	25,505 19
Do. N	514,595 9	498,973 43	15,621 66
Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station	757,543 70	507,307 11	250,236 59
Do. P	233,172 75	231,483 71	1,689 4
Do. Q	115,870 97	114,054 85	1,816 12
Do. Rg	395,805 8	393,309 84	2,495 24
Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station	879,226 64	872,322 52	6,904 12
Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station	329,054 60	273,199 48	55,855 12
Do. T	1,237,442 87	954,206 78	283,236 9
Do. W	497,341 3	10 50	497,330 53
Sewer and Rain-water Drain, Duke Street, Fort	7,819 69	7,746 10	73 59
Main Street Syphon	20,784 22	—	20,784 22
Government Quarters	113,519 78	—	113,519 78
Land and Compensation	76,296 33	70,750 19	5,546 14
	12,351,014 19	10,847,047 95	1,503,966 24
Advance Accounts.			
Preliminary Works (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	47,942 18	102,957 97	†55,015 79
General Charges (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works)	1,806 29	24,894 2	†23,087 73
Stock Balances (plant, tools, stores, &c.)	79,773 1	178,534 23	†98,761 22
Balance of Account with Sanitation Department	56 60	61 87	†5 27
Total	12,480,592 27	11,153,496 4	1,327,096 23

* The decrease in the item Northern Pumping Station (Extension) is due to a transfer of "headings" from that account to Treatment Works (Extension).

† Reduction in 1914.

Plan No 2.



The area tinted red is now ready for house connection.
The area hatched red is approaching completion.

FACTORIES.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1914.

Staff.—There has been no alteration in this respect since the last Administration Report ended December 31, 1913. The Inspector has been on duty throughout the year.

Inspections.—Inspections were carried out through the Central, Uva, Southern, Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, in all a total of 616 visits for the twelve months. In the majority of cases the result of the inspection was satisfactory, though further action had to be taken in many cases, especially in the Western Province. Details of these are given below under the respective Provinces.

Twenty-eight new factories were registered during the year, and 23 ceased work permanently. The mileage travelled was 3,576, exclusive of railway journeys.

General.—A review of the causes of accidents during the year demonstrates the fact that practically none can be traced to want of adequate fencing precautions. By far the larger number was due to carelessness on the workman's part, generally in shifting belts by hand instead of using the mechanical appliances for this purpose; the remainder to risks incidental with working operations, such as feeding material to mills and grinding machines.

REGISTRATION.

Province.	Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1913.	Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1914.
Central	588	594
Uva	109	117
Southern	37	37
Western	244	236
Sabaragamuwa	137	139
North-Western	51	48
Total	1,166	1,171

Classification and distribution of factories according to Provinces:—

Province.	Tea, Rubber, and Cacao.	Coconut Fibre, Oil, &c.	Engineering and Saw Mills.	Aerated Water, Ice, &c.	Printing.	Sundries: Manure, Spinning, &c.	Total.	Steam Power.	Electric Installation.
Central	580	—	7	3	—	4	594	148	36
Uva	114	—	2	1	—	—	117	37	4
Southern	29	3	2	2	—	1	37	20	1
Western	85	73	27	15	12	24	236	109	27
Sabaragamuwa	139	—	—	—	—	—	139	52	6
North-Western	15	32	—	1	—	—	48	26	—
Total	962	108	38	22	12	29	1,171	392	74

At the end of 1908 the number of factories that made use of steam power was 482, while those in which there were electric installations was 25, a decrease and increase respectively of nearly 19 and 200 per cent.

ACCIDENTS.

Twenty-six accidents occurred, resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to 24. Nine of these latter, however, can be described as being of a trivial nature:—

Province.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.	Number killed.	Total affected.
Central	12	14	1	15
Uva	—	—	—	—
Southern	2	2	—	2
Western	8	7	1	8
Sabaragamuwa	3	3	—	3
North-Western	1	1	—	1
Total	26	27	2	29

Class of Factory.	Non-serious.	Serious.	Fatal.	Total.
Tea	3 ..	7 ..	1 ..	11
Rubber ..	5 ..	5 ..	— ..	10
Coconut ..	— ..	3 ..	1 ..	4
Sundry ..	1 ..	— ..	— ..	1
Total ..	9	15	2	26

A brief description of each accident is given under the Province in which it occurred :—

(1) *Central Province.*

There were 594 factories registered as working, employing approximately 13,000 persons. Twelve accidents occurred, in which one person was killed and 14 injured. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 75 cases. Instances of non-observance of the rules were reported in 7 cases. Each of these latter were for the omission to renew the certificates required to be held where steam power is made use of.

There were no prosecutions instituted during 1914.

The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(*a*) On Moalgama estate a man was killed whilst working on a wire shoot. A load of firewood stuck fast on the way, and in pushing it up from below it fell on him.

(*b*) Accidents of a serious nature :—At Girinde-ella a man had his arm and leg broken through trying to fix a belt on to a pulley, the machinery being in motion at the time.

At Taprobane an accident from a similar cause resulted in a fractured shin.

At Lochnagar a cooly not regularly employed as a factory hand pushed a lump of rubber between the rollers of a washing mill ; his hand was caught between them and crushed.

At Carolina a woman instead of throwing out some refuse through an open window did so through a Blackman's fan. She leaned over the fencing ; her arm was struck and fractured.

At Amblamana a man used his hand, instead of the brush provided for the purpose, to sweep the leaf into the hopper ; his middle finger was torn away.

At St. Clive an oil duct broke inside a chamber in a drier. Three coolies were rather badly burnt.

At Marakona a man had his hand crushed between the rollers of a washing machine.

At Saduganga the engine driver oiling the engine whilst in motion had his arm completely severed.

(*c*) Accidents of a trivial nature :—At Edward Hill and Ambaganga three men whilst attending to tea and rubber rollers sustained flesh wounds to their hands.

(2) *Province of Uva.*

There were 117 factories registered as working, employing approximately 2,700 persons. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 58 cases. Instances of non-observance of the rules were reported in 9 cases. Seven of these latter were for irregularities in respect to the boiler certificates, and two for omission to report the closing of factories.

There were no prosecutions instituted during 1914.

There were no accidents during the year.

(3) *Southern Province.*

There were 37 factories registered as working, employing approximately 750 persons. Two accidents occurred of a slight nature. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 16 cases. Instances of non-compliance were reported in 3 cases. Two of these were for failure to renew the boiler certificate, and one for omission to adequately fence the machinery.

At Handford tea and at the Morgan crucible plumbago factories, two men had hands and fingers cut whilst feeding material to machines.

There were no prosecutions instituted during 1914.

(4) *Western Province.*

There were 236 factories registered as working, employing approximately 13,000 persons. Eight accidents occurred, through which seven men were injured and one killed. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in 101 cases. Instances of non-observance were reported in 48 cases. Thirty of these were for failure to renew the certificates required in the use of steam power, sixteen were for omissions to report the opening or closing of factories, and two were for failure to adequately fence the machinery.

There were no prosecutions instituted during 1914.

The following is a description of the accidents :—

(*a*) Fatalities :—At Hunupitiya desiccating and fibre mills a man through attempting to slip a belt on to an overhead pulley whilst in motion received fatal injuries.

(*b*) Accidents of a serious nature :—At the Alexandra mills a man had two of his fingers fractured through shifting a belt by hand instead of using the belt guides.

At Matugama a cooly sustained a fractured thigh through getting entangled in the belting. The belting was adequately fenced ; the cooly seemingly overbalanced himself whilst leaning over the railings.

At the Hulftsdorp mills a man sustained a fractured arm. He was lubricating an overhead bearing, the machinery running at the time.

At Gallawatta a man had to have his arm amputated in consequence of getting drawn between the drums of a rubber washing machine.

(*c*) Accidents of trivial nature :—At St. George two accidents in connection with rubber washing machines resulted in lacerated fingers.

At Dalkeith a mishap similar to the foregoing occurred.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 139 factories registered as working, employing approximately 2,550 persons. Three accidents occurred, one of which was of a serious nature. Additional fencing precautions were made in five cases. Instances of non-observance were reported in three cases. Two of these were for neglect to renew the boiler certificates, and one for omission to report the opening of a new factory. There was one prosecution for the last-mentioned breach. A fine of Rs. 5 was exacted.

The following is a description of the accidents :—

(*a*) Accidents of a serious nature :—At Lanark a man had his fingers crushed in a rubber washing mill.

(*b*) Accidents of a trivial nature :—At Madala and at Ingoya tea factories two men received hand wounds.

(6) *North-Western Province.*

There were 49 factories registered as working, employing approximately 1,200 persons.

At the Aswedduwa fibre mills the only accident during the year was incurred by a man whilst engaged in feeding coconut husks to a combing machine. The injury was of a nature to necessitate amputation of the hand.

There were no instances of non-compliance with the rules reported.

There were no prosecutions.

NOEL WOODHOUSE,
Inspector of Factories.

February 4, 1915.

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